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# TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

## THE BRYAN-WILSON SPLIT ON THE TREATY

THERE IS NO SPLIT, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), because the party leaders stand by the President, while "Bryan, in his fight for a quick compromise, apparently stands alone." But when such influential Democratic journals as the New York *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Hartford *Times*, Dallas *News*, Nashville *Banner*, and Montgomery *Advertiser* approve Mr. Bryan's demand for immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty on the basis of reservations, and oppose President Wilson's demand for its acceptance as it stands or its submission to a popular referendum, it would seem to indicate at least a slight rift in the party counsels. "Bryan Splits the Democratic Party Wide Open," was the exultant headline under which the New York *Sun* (Ind.) reported the Jackson-day dinner in Washington, where Mr. Bryan joined issue with Democracy's official leader; and *The Sun's* correspondent pictures every Democratic chieftain at the banquet "shivering in his shoes" at the vision of "the two most indomitable figures of the party locked in combat." It was plain to the sixteen hundred diners, affirms this correspondent, "that Woodrow Wilson is minded to hold the mastery of the party and that Bryan is determined to wrest it from him." And he adds: "There were men who came out into the fog and rain who cursed the very name of Bryan, calling him Belial and worse; but there were others—many, many others—who nodded their heads in satisfaction, saying that Bryan was right and that the time had come to put an end to Wilson's mastery." "The Democratic party finds itself split in twain on the one issue created by President Wilson," says the New York *Herald* (Ind.), which summarizes the issue as follows:

> "Mr. Bryan—the Warwick of 1912, and thrice candidate for President—declares the Democratic party can not go before the people on the League of Nations issue, therefore must accept whatever compromise is possible. President Wilson—the recognized head of his party and the man who fathered and promoted the League of Nations and who demands its incorporation in the Treaty of Peace, with no reservations—says 'the clear and single way to determine the will of the people on the League of Nations is to make it an issue in the next election.'"

"Mr. Bryan may wish to thrust the League of Nations out of the campaign because he has a paramount issue that he will insist on placing in the platform to be adopted at San Francisco, or he may be moved by his controlling propensity to keep himself well advertised," remarks the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), but nevertheless—

> "The greater part of the American people will concur in his advice that the Peace Treaty be ratified. It would be different if the issue were whether or not there be a Peace Treaty and a League Covenant, but it would hardly profit the Democratic party to go before the country with the proposed reservations alone as an issue."

The Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.), which has from the beginning advocated the ratification of the Treaty with such reservations as would "protect American sovereignty and American nationalism," naturally agrees with Mr. Bryan in his advocacy of immediate ratification "with such reservations as can be secured by an honest compromise." "If the President insists that there shall be no deviation from his phraseology in the Treaty the public will not support him any more than it can support Lodge and his followers in their uncompromising opposition," remarks the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), which goes on to say:

> "Mr. Wilson must not be too stiff-necked. He can not afford to put himself in the same position before the country that Lodge, Brandegee, Borah, and their like occupy. The country wants ratification of the Treaty, and it wants it brought about in the only way it can be brought about, through conciliatory compromise by the coordinate authorities. It would be a great offense against the peace of the nation to submit the Treaty to a popular referendum."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) recognizes "an overwhelming popular demand for a settlement of some sort," and believes that the people behind that demand "do not delude themselves with the belief that ratification is possible save on the basis of mutual concessions." It says further:

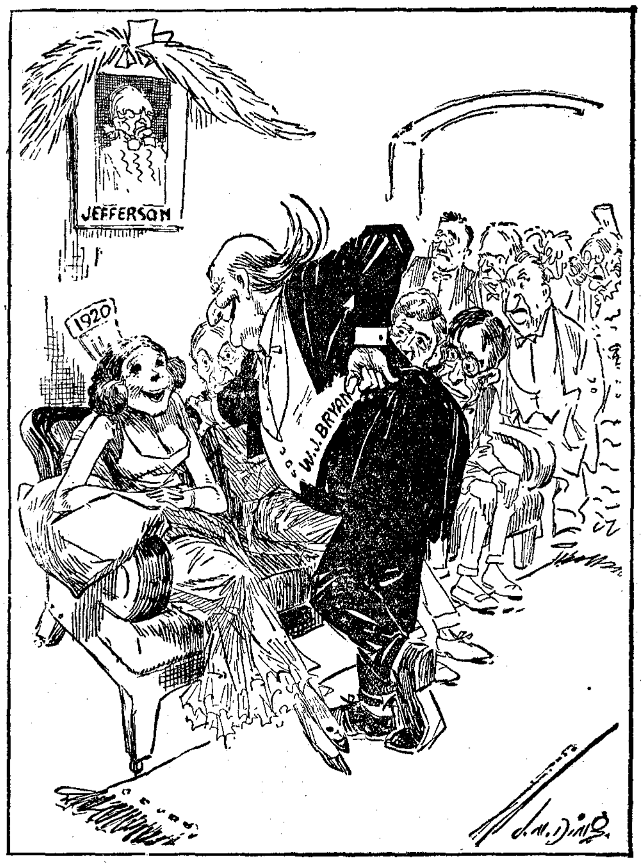
> "The country knows, and the President himself ought to know, that most if not all of the Democratic members of the Senate have no hope of getting the Treaty ratified as Mr. Wilson would like to have it, with interpretations accompanying the act of ratification itself. We feel that in this case Mr. Bryan has not only sensed more accurately than Mr. Wilson the temper of the country, but he has more accurately sensed the temper of the Democratic party."

And in the Dallas *News* (Dem.) we read:

> "The crux of the issue is the question whether the conditions which the Republicans would impose on our membership are such as would preclude the success of the League of Nations, or, at the least, render it so unlikely as to make the chance and delay entailed by following the course advised by the President a fair price to pay for the rejection of what the Republicans have made obtainable. The President has answered that question in the affirmative. *The News* would answer in the negative. Appreciating that the reservations insisted on by the Republicans are devitalizing in their effect, it nevertheless does not believe that they preclude the success of this great and noble experiment, nor that they would make failure more than success the likely outcome. So believing, it has no escape from the conclusion that, counseled somewhat by a poignant sense of disappointment and feeling of resentment which he would not be human if he did not harbor, the President has made a decision that is hurtful to his great fame, detrimental to the country, and menacing to the world."

"Something too much of the unyielding spirit of Andrew Jackson possest the mind and guided the pen of Mr. Wilson" in his Jackson-day message, thinks the New York *Times*, which is convinced that "the Democrats do not want to make their campaign upon the Treaty issue," because "the country would loudly protest against this needless prolongation of a debate already protracted beyond the limit of its patience." *The Times* goes on to say:

> "The situation that confronts the President and the country is that the Senate will not ratify the Treaty save with reservations made a part of the ratifying act. A numerous and influential group of Senators on the Republican side are loyally striving to reach an agreement with their own leaders and with the Democrats upon a form of reservations which the President can accept. It is our judgment that Mr. Wilson should welcome their efforts and, so far as he is required or permitted to exert any influence in the matter, he should give them and his supporters among the Democrats encouragement and aid.
>
> "He stands upon solid ground when he says: 'But when the Treaty is acted upon I must know whether we have ratified or rejected it. We can not rewrite this Treaty. We must take it without changes which alter its meaning, or leave it, and then after the rest of the world has signed it we must face the unthinkable task of making another and separate peace with Germany.' As we understand it, the middle group of Republicans are faithfully endeavoring to secure ratification in this sense. We are entirely confident that the act of ratification will take a form which, while not desired by the President or entirely satisfactory to him, will appeal to his sense of duty, to his feeling of consideration for the sufferings of many nations, and for the welfare of mankind so powerfully that, putting aside objections not vital, he will accept it. The President can not take a position so extreme that in the thought of the country it would be compared with that held thus far by Senator Lodge, a position which the Massachusetts Senator, we hope, under the persuasion of wise and large-minded men of his own party, will consent to abandon."



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THE OLD FRIEND OF THE FAMILY WHO WAS JUST INVITED IN TO CHAPERON THE JACKSON-BIRTHDAY PARTY.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"Mr. Bryan rather than the President has made the more accurate appraisal of the Treaty situation," thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), in which we read:

> "The issue raised by William Jennings Bryan on the question of ratification is precisely the issue that thousands of Americans of both parties have raised during recent months. He believes, as they believe, that approval of the German Treaty can be secured in the present Senate only by an attitude of concession on the part of the Treaty's supporters. What lies in the back of the Commoner's mind—whether he is consciously trying to pave the way for a fourth nomination for the Presidency, whether he is purposely endeavoring to undermine the leadership of President Wilson—no one but himself perhaps can say. Judged from its probable effects on party discipline, the Bryan performance is mischievous, for he has dropt a bomb into Democratic councils at a moment when quiet and harmony were deemed highly desirable. At the same time we believe that Mr. Bryan rather than the President has made the more accurate appraisal of the Treaty situation in the Senate. The Nebraskan has sensed the impossibility of forcing a hostile majority to do the bidding of a minority. He realizes the futility of a continued deadlock. He does not believe that the question of America's participation in the League of Nations could be satisfactorily settled at the polls in the Presidental election."

But "on a question of party leadership and policy as between President Wilson and Mr. Bryan the Democrats of the nation will not hesitate an instant," declares the Birmingham *Age Herald* (Dem.). This Alabama Journal regards Mr. Bryan's "inability to do team work" as his great weakness, and remarks somewhat unexpectedly that "for over twenty years he has been the d'Annunzio of American politics." President Wilson, *The Age Herald* assures us, "will receive, and deserves to receive, the continued approval of the party of Jefferson and Jackson, which he has led with such ability through what history will record as the most notable period of the party's life." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "unhesitatingly favors the President's course as exprest in his Jackson-day message," in preference to the Bryan plan. It defines the situation which "now stands luminously exposed" as follows: "The President will accept only reservations that are interpretative without alteration of the Treaty's meaning. If the Senate insist on more than that, then he will refer the question to the electorate and the issue will be fought out in the coming campaign and settled at the polls in November." When the President "invites interpretations, but refuses to accept the form of a treaty for the substance, he expresses the moral as well as the only practical view," affirms the Mobile *Register* (Dem.), which adds:

> "Mr. Wilson's policy is that of direct appeal to the American people upon this great issue of whether we will perform our national obligation; Mr. Bryan's is that of avoidance of responsibility."

"If surrender is to be the word Mr. Bryan is plainly an ideal advocate for the policy," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), which goes on to say:

> "Nothing more thoroughly characteristic of a party without convictions and destitute of courage could be commended to the democracy in this relation than Mr. Bryan has so plausibly and eloquently urged. We judge, however, that President Wilson and not Mr. Bryan will be found to represent the great body of the democracy. This opinion seems to be warranted by the unanimous approval given to the President by the Democratic National Committee yesterday after the members had been confidentially informed of the stand he has taken in his letter to the banqueters."

In the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.), owned by Senator Hitchcock, Democratic leader in the Senate, we read:

> "President Wilson has appealed from the Senate to the people for a decision whether the United States shall become a full-sized charter member of the League of Nations. The Machiavellian Senator Lodge expresses suave delight as he politely accepts, on behalf of the Republican party, the momentous world issue he has skilfully maneuvered into the frenzied arena of partizan warfare. And William J. Bryan enters the anticipated sweeping objection because he would rather forego the establishment of an effective League to preserve world peace than surrender his ambition to lead his party this year in a fight for government ownership, the initiative and referendum, and the popular election for delegates to a League in which the United States would be only a non-resident and irresponsible member. Unless the better judgment and better nature of the

Senate should unexpectedly prevail in this eleventh hour the paramount issue for the approaching campaign has been joined. That the Democratic convention would repudiate the superb leadership and services of the Wilson Administration, as that of 1896 repudiated the Cleveland Administration, is unthinkable. And for the Republican party to refuse to take up the issue created by its responsible leadership in the Senate is a political impossibility. Whoever the nominees, it will be Wilson against Lodge in 1920. In a broader sense it will be the Presidency against the Senate."

Mr. Bryan is pilloried by the Newark *News* (Ind.) for his inability to "stick to principles." Of his present willingness to compromise on the Peace Treaty this strong journalistic supporter of the League of Nations says:

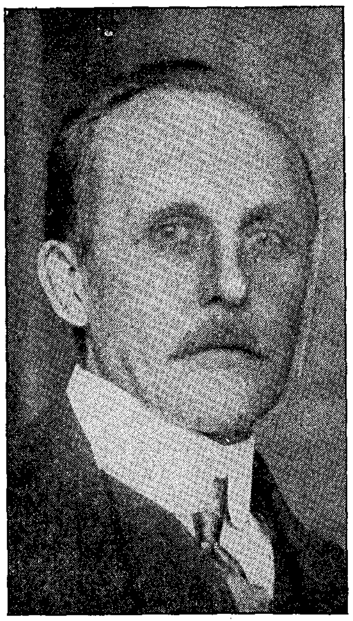
> "Looking at it solely from the view-point of a rather immediate expediency, perhaps he is right. Looking at it from the point of view of the future influence of America, he is wrong. Unless the Treaty can be ratified without more than explanatory clauses added, it seems the American voters should have the right to vote on it."

And in the Springfield *Republican*, another influential independent paper which has championed the League from the beginning, we find a defense and explanation of the President's stand, together with an exprest hope of compromise:

> "The President's reference to the still possible ratification of the Treaty with reservations that would not nullify it inspires the hope that ratification is not hopeless even now. His statement does not in reality close the door to a compromise by 'mutual concessions' in the Senate. It is not unreasonable for the President to demand that the interpretative resolutions should be so unmistakable in their effect that he would know definitely whether the Treaty had been approved or rejected."

# EXTENT OF THE BOLSHEVIK INFECTION HERE

MANY MUST HAVE WONDERED, as they read of the wholesale arrests of revolutionary agitators in half a hundred cities ranging from the Atlantic to the Pacific, if this country is actually honeycombed with an infection which may at any time break out into bloody revolution. Federal agents say that the Communist party of America, to which most of the five thousand or more unnaturalized Slavs, Germans, and other aliens taken in the Department of Justice's drag-net belonged, tried to develop the steel and coal strikes into a general strike which they hoped would end in a revolution; and that it advocated "the overthrow of the Government of this country by force and violence." One document seized said that "the final struggle of the Communist proletariat will be waged in the United States, our conquest of power alone assuring the World *Soviet* Republic." William J. Flynn, chief of our Secret Service, declares that by these raids "we have succeeded in breaking the backbone of the radical revolutionary movement in America."



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THE "RED" AMBASSADOR.

The activities of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, "Ambassador" of the Russian *Soviet* Government, have marked him for deportation.

To discover for our readers to what extent Mr. Flynn's confident statement is justified, we telegraphed to editors in all the towns and cities in which these Federal raids were staged, asking information about the actual amount of Bolshevik activity in those communities and the extent to which the infection had spread. To Attorney-General Palmer and General Leonard Wood we addrest inquiries relating to the nation as a whole.

The effect of the replies is distinctly reassuring. General Wood refers us to his article in the January *Metropolitan* (New York), in which he maintains that American workmen are law-abiding and that the Bolshevik infection is almost entirely confined to "the unnaturalized, unassimilated alien element." Attorney-General Palmer emphasizes the menace of the "Red" movement "to the cause of good government, to the maintenance of law and order, and to the preservation of peace in our land," and says that it "has been spreading rapidly"; but he adds, reassuringly: "This does not mean that any successful revolution can at the present time be attempted by the lawless element composing this movement." In an illuminating telegram he goes on to say:

> "The 'Red' movement is not a righteous or honest protest against alleged defects in our present political and economic organization of society. It does not represent the radicalism of progress. It is not a movement of liberty-loving persons. It is a distinctly criminal and dishonest movement in the desire to obtain possession of other people's property by violence and robbery. A justification of such a course necessarily means the destruction of government and the destruction of religion, for no government, or no religion, could exist and approve the intentions and purposes of this movement. Lenine himself made the statement, at the third *Soviet* conference, 'among one hundred so-called Bolsheviki there is one real Bolshevik, and there are thirty-nine criminals, and sixty fools.'
>
> "All their new words 'Bolshevism,' 'Syndicalism,' 'Sabotage,' etc., are only new names for old theories of violence and criminality. In this country their adherents are to-day mainly grouped in three organizations, the Union of Russian Workers, the Communist party, and the I. W. W., and these three organizations claim a membership of over a hundred thousand.
>
> "The Union of Russian Workers was organized with many local organizations throughout the country. Most of the agitators and leaders of this organization were taken in the first raid of the Department of Justice and have been deported. The 'mopping-up' will be continued. Action has been begun against the Communist party, and will be followed up. Dealing with the I. W. W. necessitates further legislation.
>
> "The menace of this movement consists in the preaching of dishonesty and force for the remedy of ills largely imaginary in this country. It consists further in a deliberate purpose to incite and foment labor troubles, and to introduce force and violence into these troubles wherever possible.
>
> "The movement hates honest labor organizations and honest labor leaders as much as its most pernicious propagandists themselves hate work. It is directly in contact and sympathy with Lenine and Trotzky in Russia. It is directed by them, and has for its immediate object giving aid and sustenance to the autocrats in control of the unfortunate people of Russia.
>
> "The situation is one which calls for the counteracting activity of the press, the Church, the schools, the patriotic organizations, and labor-unions. Each and every adherent of this movement is a potential murderer or a potential thief, and deserves no consideration. Violence to accomplish robbery is its entire teaching, stript of its high-sounding language and deceptive phrases and its hypocritical manifestoes."

New York and Chicago were the chief centers of Bolshevik activities, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Mail*, and the arrests in these two cities ran into many hundreds. Yet in New York *The Evening Post* points to the utter failure of the Bolsheviki to stampede American labor into a revolutionary general strike as evidence that "American labor is immune to the Communist infection"; and in Chicago

*The Daily News* assures us that "there is no occasion for any anti-'Red' stampede in the United States," because "the law calmly and steadily applied to really formidable offenders will prove equal to the situation." Boston is credited with more than 700 arrests, yet the editor of *The Globe* of that city writes that "we have no specific individual information regarding the Communist or Bolshevik situation outside of what appears in the daily papers from day to day." In St. Louis, where the drag-net caught half a hundred revolutionists, *The Globe-Democrat* remarks that while our self-respect demands their expulsion from the country, "we do not believe they imperil the state," because "American foundations are laid too deep and too strong to be uprooted by such a power." *The Herald* of Bridgeport, Conn., a big industrial center, agrees with Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, when he dismisses Bolshevism in this country as "a bogy." "This Government can not be overthrown by a tatterdemalion revolution; nobody but a lunatic would dream that it could be," affirms *The Courier-Citizen* of Lowell, Mass., where the bag of "Reds" was more than a score. The fact that virtually all the prisoners are aliens is evidence that "our own people, who have a right to criticize our governmental form and system, are right at heart and are taking little or no part in the attempt to overthrow the Government," remarks *The Evening News* of Buffalo, where more than a hundred prisoners were taken. In Springfield, Mass., where the haul was only a little less numerous, *The Republican* declares that "the 'Reds' haven't the ghost of a chance in this country ever to overthrow our established Government and institutions by force," because—

"Even with all the admitted evils of our industrial system in mind, one can confidently say that in a country where wealth, especially landed wealth, is so widely distributed as in the United States, it is sheer lunacy to think seriously of overthrowing our Government, or our social and economic system, by unleashing the mob and proclaiming a fantastic dictatorship of the proletariat, which could not survive overnight in more than three American cities. The people who entertain such extreme revolutionary notions of what is possible are for the most part aliens who are often unfamiliar even with the language of the country and whose influence upon the great mass of Americans is almost negligible."

In Denver only six "Reds" were taken, a fact which moves *The News* of that city to remark exultingly:

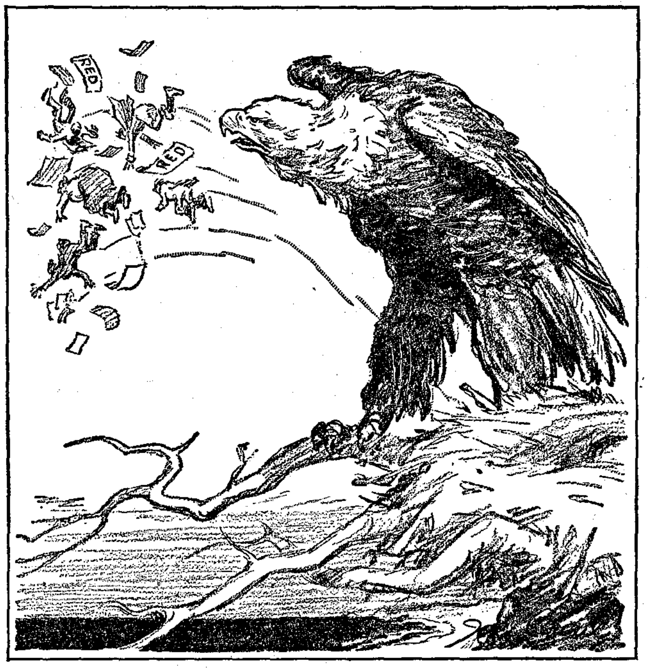
"In Colorado the Federal net did not bring a large catch. Climate and altitude combined, scientists have told us, bring to the blood of individuals living here an extra supply of phagocytes, which afford certain immunity from contagious germs. This virile mountain atmosphere has a like influence upon the body politic. In crowded cities in the East close to landing ports, and in foreign colonies, foreign in speech and thought, established in a number of the agricultural States, are to be found the breeding-grounds for the elements that menace the republic. Fortunately these 'swamps' signal the danger to all who care to read the signs in their political elections and in the conduct of those they send to Congress."

The same paper adds:

"The good that will come from these 'Red' raids and exposures will be a greater awakening of the nation to the necessity of guarding its Atlantic ports with as jealous care as those of the Pacific coast ports. The melting-pot, that emotional writers and pharisaical politicians claimed miraculous powers for, will have more time to separate the metal from the slag. No longer will industrial corporations be permitted to scour southern Europe for human material and introduce its cargoes to the industrial districts, the occupants tagged like dumb animals. Stricter immigration laws will be placed on the books."

Oakland and other California cities, says the Oakland *Tribune*, "have suffered heavily during the last year on account of these alien agitators, many of the industries being idle five months out of the twelve," but "the situation locally was not as bad as in Seattle, and has become gratifyingly less serious than it was three or four months ago." Oakland yielded the Federal raiders less than a score of Communists. "Arrest and deportation of these Bolsheviki are as necessary as cauterizing a wound to prevent gangrene," says the Los Angeles *Times*, "but because 5,000 have been apprehended it does not follow that the whole country is turning Bolshevik." This paper goes on to say:

"The only Americans among them are of the parlor Bolshevik, except a few demagogs who have associated with them for personal aggrandizement. The parlor Bolsheviki can not be deported, but they can be prosecuted under existing laws. There has been no spread of radicalism in the country, outside labor-union ranks. The middle classes, forming three-fourths of our population, have never been more loyal to American institutions. The leaven of the American Legion is working and public sentiment is solidly opposed to all forms of radicalism. The trend of the best thought of the country is conservative."



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CLEANING THE NEST!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

*The Express* of the same city agrees that "Los Angeles is conspicuously American in every sentiment, and the skulking plotters are few in numbers." In Grand Rapids, Mich., which yielded a little over a score of "Reds," *The Herald* remarks:

"While Grand Rapids' per capita contribution to last week's raid on the 'Reds' seemed high, the fact is that communism has been leading a lean life here as compared with other municipalities less favored with a virile public opinion which long since clearly indicated that it would not tolerate public exploitation of patricide. Grand Rapids 'Reds' have caused us no loss of sleep nights because there is a patriotic vigilance in Grand Rapids, thank God, which does not pussyfoot when proponents of national menace seek to capitalize alien ignorance and inflame class prejudice. But the formal activity of the Federal Government is none the less welcome here, tho we believe less needed than, for example, in our neighboring city of Detroit, where it seems to have been the mistaken theory that there is something to be gained by coddling rattlesnakes. The entry of the Government into the equation is welcome, however, because it puts the initiative and responsibility for protecting Columbia's blood from poison where it belongs. It is the blindness of folly to purr at sedition. Sedition needs to be fought with an iron hammer. If the rest of the country is as clean as Grand Rapids, American Bolshevism is impotent. But that is poor reason for not carrying the battle to Bolshevism wherever it attempts to spawn."

In *The News* of Detroit, where some six hundred radicals were gathered in, we read:

"Industrially the United States begins the new year with brighter prospects than in many years, despite the furore over the 'Reds,' of whose activities the average industrious citizen knows little and cares less. There are fewer strikes, fewer impending industrial disputes, and the general tone is most optimistic. The honest industrial population will make the most of unique opportunities and let the 'Reds' and the theorists discuss. The watchword of the hour in American business is 'saw wood.'"

From Louisville, which yielded twenty arrests, *The Evening Post* reports that "the conditions that are said to exist in certain parts of the West and along the Atlantic seaboard are not duplicated here." "The labor-unions of Louisville," we are assured, "are not infected." And in *The Courier-Journal* of the same city we read:

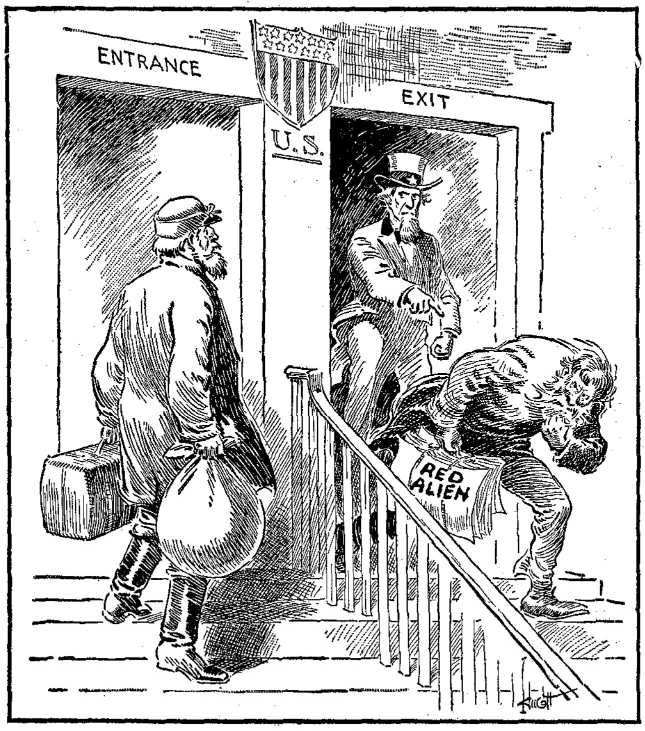
> "The extensiveness of the latest raid and the number of persons seized might suggest some inference that the 'Red' menace in this country is serious. *The Courier-Journal* does not share any such fear. The anarchistic cult in the United States is confined mainly to certain metropolitan centers, and is the more easily dealt with on that account. It has not taken root in American soil, nor is it likely to do so. The soil is not adapted to it. Louisville is comparatively free from it, the few agitators who have attempted to sow the seed here having met with little encouragement."

From Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where the arrests were less than a score, *The Record* reports that—

> "Owing to the many aliens of comparatively recent immigration employed in the coal-mines of this vicinity there is a marked undercurrent of Bolshevik sentiment. It was manifested in a considerable I. W. W. following before Bolshevism took concrete form, but the Government's activity has stirred up the authorities and the people to the extent of the national menace and to determined effort."

Baltimore, which yields thirty Bolsheviki, "has far too many," and "has been far too kind to them," declares the Baltimore *American*, which goes on to say:

> "It has looked upon them and treated them as harmless cranks, but it now knows better. They are the kind of cranks that murder Presidents, that send bombs through the mails to statesmen, that wreck homes by dynamite, caring nothing whom they kill. Deportation seems too light a penalty for such as they. If the law allowed they should be lined up against a wall and be compelled to face a firing squad."

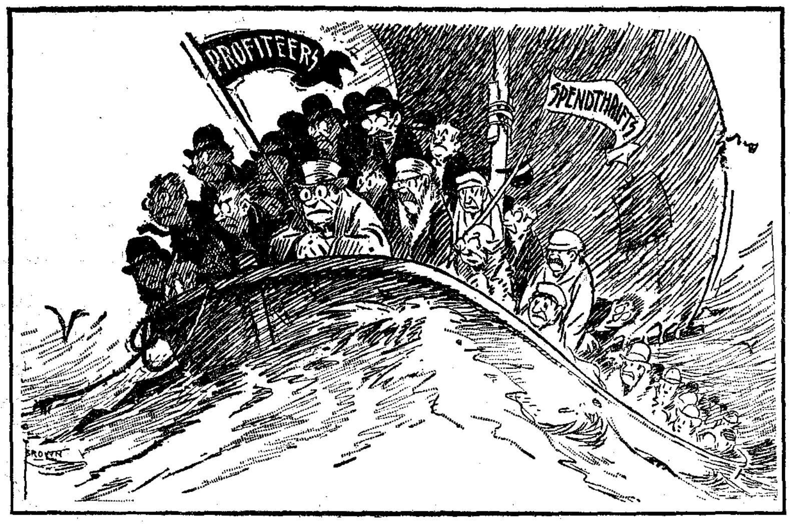


THE OBJECT-LESSON.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

Says *The Evening Tribune* of Lawrence, Mass.:

> "There were thirteen arrested here. The city of Nashua, a much smaller place than Lawrence, contributed 150. In Haverhill twenty-one were arrested; in Lowell, thirty were taken; forty arrests were reported from Lynn and fifty from Worcester. The fact that only a small number of arrests occurred here was not due to any favoritism. The Federal agents have had full information regarding all 'Red' activities, and if Lawrence had been the hotbed of radicalism as duly advertised the facts would have shown up in the activity Friday night."



ANOTHER SHIP-LOAD TO EUROPE MIGHT HELP.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

*The Evening Record* of Chelsea, Mass., reports that this city of 45,000 inhabitants has "about four hundred radicals, and many more, mostly Russians, of Bolshevik tendencies." At the Communist headquarters there twenty-four arrests were made. Holyoke, another Massachusetts town, "is surprized at the number of her alleged Communists—twenty-seven in all—drawn in the great raid," reports the editor of *The Transcript*, who adds: "Holyoke does not regard the local situation as serious except as it is part of a great international movement, with a tremendous program for the overthrow of the democratic system of government." *The Telegraph* of Nashua, New Hampshire, where 150 were arrested but only 35 held, says:

> "Thirty-five men and women caught in the radical 'Red' drag-net represent but a small percentage of Nashua citizens, or even of that particular racial element here to which those taken into custody belong. Small as the number actually caught with the goods on is, it is much too large. Unrest in this country is not a wage question. These alleged Communists were being paid good wages and they work short hours. Those who have taken up radicalism have become infected with the propaganda that they may seize the world's wealth wherever it may be, without regard for the labor that produced it."

The Bolsheviki, notes the Philadelphia *Record*, "are learning that America is not so helpless as they supposed." But there are still enough of these agitators in the country, it adds, "to justify fear of wide-spread assassination and dynamite attacks." The country "has taken the situation with regard to the "Red" propaganda too lightly," thinks the Passaic, (N. J.) *News*, and in the Bayonne (N. J.) *Review* we read:

> "In defiance of the fact that the great industries of Bayonne have led in the movement for more intimate and friendly relations between employers and workers and that profit-sharing has been largely adopted by our manufacturers, we are confronted by the disclosure that our city has contributed more than a hundred *Soviet* representatives, Communists, Bolsheviki, or Socialists to the horde now awaiting deportation on Ellis Island.
>
> "The wholesale arrests made by the Government by no means ends the danger. Every man arrested was well supplied with money, proving them to be paid agents as well as natural enemies of law and order. Until the fountain-head and funds of these alien agents be eliminated there can be no guaranty against a recurrence of the danger."

## HIGHER PRICES PREDICTED

HARDLY HAD Attorney-General Palmer settled the fact that a definite descent of prices was to be expected before March than Royal C. Meeker, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, blasted all hopes by declaring in an interview that he saw no prospect of lower prices for years to come and that, in his opinion, prices might go still higher. The chief cause of this sad state of affairs, thinks Dr. Meeker, who has had charge of the collection of cost statistics for several years, is currency inflation. Of the various elements that have brought about the notable rise in costs since 1915 he says:

"1. By far the most important cause of increased prices is the enormous additions to the circulating medium, money and its substitutes, during the last four years;

"2. Decrease in the actual physical quantities of goods produced and exchanged;

"3. Manufacture for and purchase by the governments of the world for war and other purposes; and

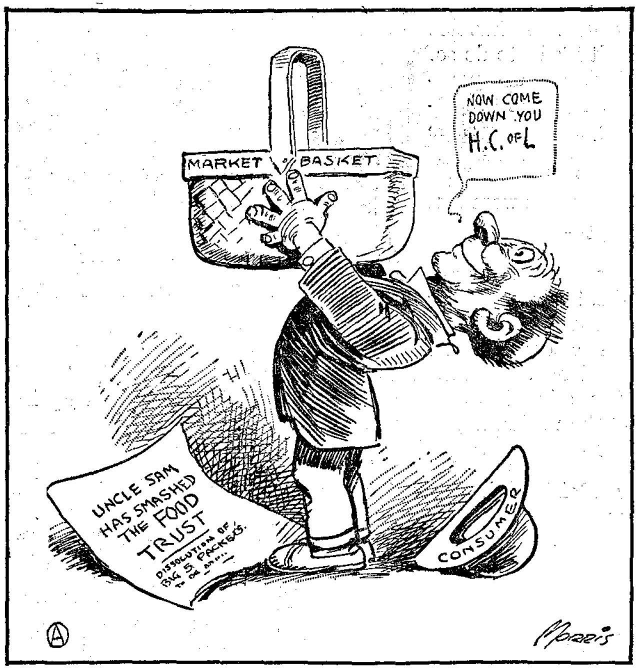
"4. Changes in the demands for and the supply of goods and services.

"If prices are to be lowered, the causes operating to boost prices must be attacked. The amount of money and checks in circulation must be appreciably reduced and the quantities of necessary goods must be increased in amount. The stocks of commodities manufactured on government account must, so far as possible, be salvaged and thrown upon the market. The extraordinary demands for goods new and old must either be curtailed or production of these goods expanded to meet the needs.

"The financing of the war has made two dollars grow where but one dollar grew before. This, coupled with the fact that there has been an enormous destruction of economic goods and of the farms, mines, forests, and factories supplying these goods, explains the enormous and world-wide decrease in the purchasing power (value) of money, which causes increased prices.

"As long as the people have twice as many dollars with which to buy a smaller number of commodities, prices are bound to remain high. It will take a long time to deflate the world's inflated currencies or to inflate the world's deflated supply of goods. The profiteer is being blamed on all hands for the increase in prices. Undoubtedly, profiteering of a most reprehensible sort has existed and does exist to-day, but the profiteer is a result of ever-increasing prices rather than a cause thereof. His influence in boosting prices is negligible. If all the profiteers in the world could be apprehended and thrown into jail or lined up and shot, it would have no appreciable influence upon prices.

"I see no prospect of any considerable fall in prices for several years to come. It will be impossible for the governments of the world to pay off their debts very rapidly. On the contrary, there is every reason to apprehend that credits must be issued to foreign governments, foreign manufacturers, and foreign business men in order to rehabilitate the broken and shattered industries of Europe. This being the case, we may expect that larger volumes of checks and credit instruments will be thrown into circulation, thus boosting prices still higher."


MARKET BASKET
NOW COME DOWN YOU H.C. OF L
UNCLE SAM HAS SMASHED THE FOOD TRUST
DISSOLUTION OF BIG 5 PACKERS
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THE OPTIMIST.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Dr. Meeker's identification of the chief villain in our economic condition is supported by a British financial authority, Lord d'Abernon, formerly financial adviser to the Egyptian Government, and chairman of the Dominion's Royal Trade Commission. Lord d'Abernon says that six months ago he put forward the view that currency disturbance was the main cause of many of our troubles, especially of high prices and labor unrest, and that everything that has since occurred has tended to confirm his opinion. He further asserts that all expedients for relief, based on other theories than his own, have signally failed to produce a fall in prices.

Shortage of production, he argues, can not be held responsible, as figures indicate that the production of essentials is within ten per cent. of the normal. There are, he continues, two grave defects in the scarcity theory:

"First, that scarcity does not exist to the required extent to explain the phenomena; and secondly, that if it did exist, it would not have produced the particular phenomena which we find. It would produce a high-price level—but not the widely differing scales of high prices which now obtain in different countries.

"There are two subsidiary methods of forming an opinion as to the influence that the short supply of commodities has had on prices.

"Take the prices of articles such as old books, pictures by old masters, jewels, old furniture—that is to say articles where the question of new production does not come in, or comes in to a very minor extent. They have gone up practically in the same proportion as articles of annual production, such as wheat, meat, sugar, coal. How can this be explained—on the diminished-production theory?

"Take, again, articles of annual production and immediate consumption. Divide them into two classes: articles where shortfall has occurred and articles where it has not. You will find a comparatively small difference between the rise in one class and the rise in the other—less than the arithmetical proportion of the deficiency to the total."

The effect of profiteering has been exaggerated. The food controller recently said: "If it were possible to abolish profiteering altogether, you would not materially affect the present level of high prices."

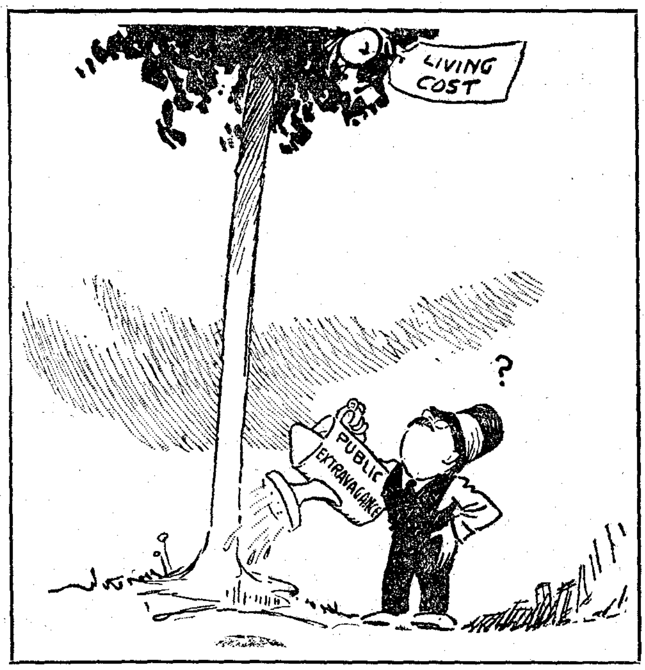
Thus, eliminating other apparent factors, Lord d'Abernon declares that in his judgment the true cause of all our wo is the fact that, since 1913, the amount of paper money has increased four hundred per cent. On this head he says:

"Whereas, in 1913, the total amount of paper money in the principal countries of the world was approximately £1,250,000,000 ($6,250,000,000), the amount in December, 1918, was £6,000,000,000 ($30,000,000,000.) This total excludes Russia, Austria, and Turkey, who are arch-inflators. It is, therefore, an understatement.

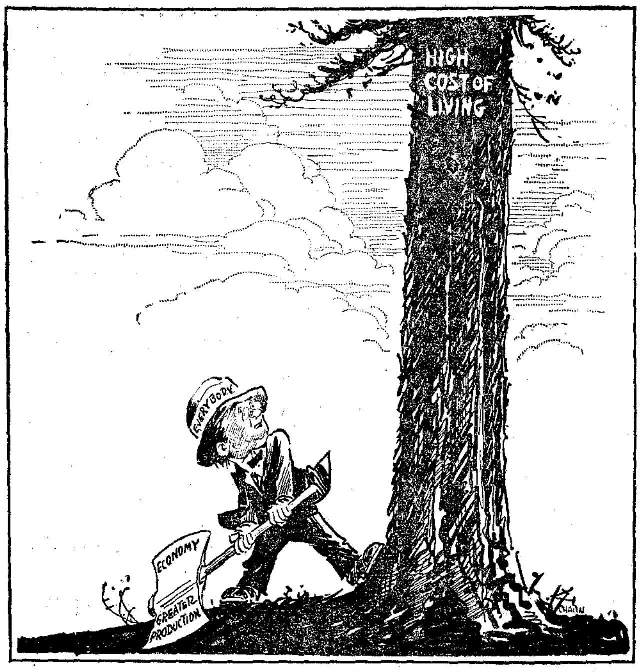
"Does it not seem probable, therefore, that the real cause of the high prices which now prevail is not deficiency of production—for we have seen that production has been maintained within ten per cent. of the previous level; but inflation proceeding from the huge currency issues throughout the world, which have increased the aggregate amount of paper money in circulation by about four hundred per cent."

Referring to important tables prepared by the British Government, he declares that these show that prices in each country have risen in close accordance with excessive issues of paper currency, for—

"You will see that where the amount of currency in circulation is highest—as in France and Italy—there prices have risen the most; whereas in the United States, where currency has only increased by seventy-three per cent. compared with 1913, the rise both in wholesale and retail prices has been considerably less than in other belligerent countries. The progression and parallelism are strangely uniform, allowance being made for the influence of world-prices and world-currency conditions on local prices in each country."



WONDER WHAT MAKES IT GROW SO FAST?
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.



THE WAY TO BRING IT DOWN.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.

CAUSE AND CURE, AS TWO CARTOONISTS SEE THEM.

Former Senator John F. Shafroth, of Colorado, in an article which has been quoted with approval by such papers as the Grand Rapids *News* and the Buffalo *Express*, strongly advocates an earnest effort—

> "To obtain an international agreement to retire all irredeemable paper currencies and to establish throughout the world circulating mediums based upon gold and silver, and, if possible, provide for coins of the same weight and fineness. The retirement could be made by each nation permitting the payment of taxes, partly in its irredeemable currency, which could then be canceled, and partly in gold, which would increase the demand for that metal. Let the financial strength or weakness of a nation be reflected in its bonds, but never in its currency. Then will there be freedom from violent fluctuations in world prices."

But the Springfield *Republican* warns us that while deflation is called for, "it isn't purely a banking and currency problem—this one of high prices." It is true, says *The Republican*, that Paul M. Warburg, formerly of the Federal Reserve Board, declares that he looks for a reaction in prices, "because in strong countries inflation should soon find its end, and because foreign purchases will decline in volume owing to the collapse in foreign exchange." And likewise it is true that the Federal Reserve Board has declared that a readjustment of prices appeared imminent. An increased volume of business on the same credit facilities would necessitate lower prices. But "very cautious banking management is required" in all endeavors to correct conditions through financial regulation. Tho credit facilities are enormous. We are reminded that the country's production has fallen off relatively since 1913. *The Republican* quotes as follows from a circular issued by the American Exchange National Bank:

> "In 1913 the money in circulation in the United States amounted to $3,390,000,000, while bank-deposits amounted to $12,678,000,000. Reliable estimates place the circulation in 1919 at $5,709,000,000 and the bank-deposits at $25,731,000,000, an increase of sixty-eight per cent. since 1913 in circulation and one hundred and three in deposits.
>
> "Estimates indicate that the physical volume of trade in 1919 will show an increase over that of 1913 of only eight per cent. With almost double the amount of money and credit, we are producing at the rate of less than ten per cent. more goods. As this can hardly be regarded as a normal increase, we are forced to conclude that production has actually fallen behind. In that case, and especially as we are exporting at a tremendous rate, it seems that our alleged prosperity is a myth. We are getting less goods for twice the money."

So, *The Republican* continues—

> "The problem, therefore, is not a simple one. Deflation is called for, but how can more goods be produced and labor be induced to make a larger contribution by more work? . . . There is a world shortage of goods, and labor is not abundant, which makes for high prices legitimately. The deflation of credit and currency is only part of the problem to be solved. Aside from the social and moral elements involved, such as the maintenance of industrial peace between employer and employed and the restraint of extravagant living, how can large credits be extended to Europe if the tendency here is to be toward tight money and a sharp check to credit expansion as a matter of policy? It is fairly clear that the only true and safe way to help Europe with credit facilities is by harder work, more production, and greater capital accumulation through savings."

Commenting directly on Dr. Meeker's mournful prediction, the Washington *Post* suggests that the Commissioner of Labor Statistics—

> "Doubtless means to soothe the public and hearten it to endure the existing high prices with fortitude when he remarks that 'the sufferings already endured by the people will be multiplied tenfold if prices drop within the next seven years to the 1913 level.' With the same intention the physician informs the anxious patient that a sudden drop in temperature might prove fatal.
>
> "But despite Dr. Meeker's warning the average citizen will be ready to risk a very material decline in prices before the period of seven years has passed."

The "eminent statistician," *The Post* thinks, is probably correct in assuming that it will take as long to regain the price level of 1913 as it did to reach the present pitch from that point. But what the public wants is that the upward trend shall be stopt; and of this *The Post* appears to be hopeful, saying in conclusion:

> "Once there is a downward trend in prices the public will feel greatly relieved, knowing that the apex of expensive living has been reached and passed, and that the future gives promise of increasing relief. No excitement will be caused by a contemplation of the catastrophe which Dr. Meeker predicts in the event of a sudden decline of prices. It will not happen. But if prices can be induced to start on the down grade and keep moving, the people will be inclined to step on the accelerator and take chances with a catastrophe, meantime always keeping the brakes under control."

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

## FEARS OF ARMY DEMORALIZATION

THAT THE FUTURE EFFICIENCY of the Army is seriously imperiled through the resignation of many fine young officers is the burden not only of many newspaper editorials, but also of the utterances of men of military experience. According to a published statement of the War Department, 2,146 regular officers, from lieutenant-colonels down to second lieutenants, had left the service between the cessation of hostilities and December 24. Ascribing these "wholesale resignations," and what it declares to be consequent demoralization in the Army, to "the War Department's policy of demoting overseas men immediately after they reach this country," the New York *Tribune* says:

> "Demotion, it appears, has affected the fighting officers much more harshly than it has the officers who remained at home.
>
> "Perhaps this is not to be wondered at, since control of the machinery of the military establishment is in the hands of the officers who stayed behind. Their influence is all-powerful with the Secretary of War."

Washington dispatches represent the Secretary of War as admitting that demoted regular Army officers have a real grievance, but asserting that there was nothing that he could do about the matter that had not been done, and that the same rules were followed in regard to all officers whether they had served overseas or at home. He is quoted as saying:

> "It is perfectly true that officers of the regular Army who made splendid records in France have been demoted since their return to this country, and that some of them are now junior to other officers who remained here and are still on their emergency jobs.
>
> "I have the greatest sympathy with officers who are so placed, but when the emergency work they did in the war ended the superior rank which they enjoyed passed with it.
>
> "The cure for the situation, however, lies in legislation increasing the pay of officers and providing for some sort of reorganization under which rank can be equalized.
>
> "When Congress passed legislation authorizing the War Department to retain 18,000 officers during the present fiscal year it was clearly understood that the emergency men continued in the service under its provisions were to be kept solely for the purpose of assisting in the work of winding up the business of the Army.
>
> "It has been suggested that Congress pass legislation authorizing the Secretary of War to retain all regular Army officers in their emergency rank pending a permanent reorganization. Inasmuch as nearly all regulars were given superior rank during the war, if this were done we would have no captains or lieutenants for duty with troops, since the vast majority of junior officers during the war who came in through training-camps, the National Guard, etc., have left the service. Such a measure, therefore, would make the situation worse."

While granting that the Secretary's demotion plan would result in "officers accustomed to living on a larger scale" being, possibly, "brought under slight economic pressure," the New York *Evening Post* tells us that "otherwise Mr. Baker's is a sound doctrine," arguing that, after all, the demoted overseas officers had had the advantages of the service that all good soldiers most desired. Says *The Post:*

> "The stereotyped remark heard in Washington during the war was: 'I have spent my life preparing for just such an emergency, and here I am pushing a pen.' There were no officers physically fit who did not do everything in their power to be sent to France. Those who went have had the reward within the gift of the War Department to bestow—including about 20 per cent. increase in pay. The honor was theirs and also the experience, the richest an American officer has ever had. They were commissioned and promoted for the emergency, and, that being over, it remains for them merely to accept the status that now legally becomes theirs with the grace and willingness that characterize all good soldiers."

On the other hand, Gen. F. C. Marshall warns us in an article in *The Bridgehead Sentinel*, the official paper of the First Division, that the great number of resignations of young officers is a real menace to the country's future defense. A closely similar situation, says the General, followed the Civil War. As a result of too great reduction in the Army and a lack of encouragement of young officers through opportunity of promotion, at the outbreak of the war with Spain,

> "Our regiments, brigades, divisions, and corps were often commanded by men of the most mediocre talent and narrow vision. The Spanish War was a nightmare. The volunteer troops were badly commanded, badly disciplined, worse instructed. The sanitary conditions were dreadful, and led to appalling epidemics of preventable diseases."

Active service in Cuba, China, and the Philippines, however, gave many young officers admirable training. But at present the Army is in grave danger through the loss of young men of high quality. General Marshall concludes:

> "It is the restless youngsters, full of ambition, resentful of the subordinate positions they occupy, and the resulting repression of initiative, that we are losing, and that the Army of thirty years from now can ill afford to lose. This menace of our future national defense is a grave one, and one that should be met by a concerted pressure on our people to recognize it.
>
> "The present generation will not feel the evil results of this situation. The country for the next twenty-five years will have in the present personnel of the Army leaders competent to meet any emergency that may arise. But after that time, when those men drop out, we should have an equally high-grade officer personnel to succeed them or our institutions will be in grave peril. And the only way to secure this personnel is to make the service attractive enough that young men will be willing to devote their lives to it."

## ATTEMPTS TO NULLIFY PROHIBITION

"STATE RIGHTS RUN MAD" is the arresting heading under which the Richmond *Virginian* censures the Northern States of New Jersey and Rhode Island for their endeavors, through legislative and judicial proceedings, to evade the obligations of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution providing for national prohibition. Says this paper from the former capital of the Southern Confederacy:

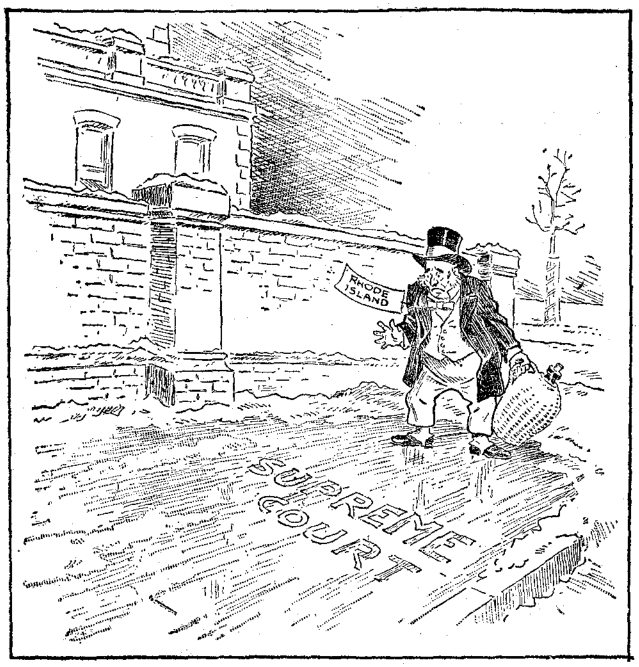
> "The whole truth is that the right of no State extends to preventing the ratification and enforcement of a constitutional amendment adopted in the mode provided by the Constitution itself. These alleged rights of the States, which are being urged to save John Barleycorn in these two small States, can not be considered State rights except by minds which have been unduly influenced by whisky—or insanity."

Going still further south, we find the Atlanta *Constitution* reminding the State of New Jersey that it "is only one of forty-eight States concurrence of three-fourths of which makes national constitutional amendments valid," and concluding:

> "Until New Jersey elects to draw out of the Union and become an independent government the best thing it can do is to abide by the law.
>
> "And if she 'steps out'—well, just remember 1860.
>
> "It didn't work then, and it won't work now!"

New Jersey's antiprohibition activities are both State and national. The new Governor of the State, Edward I. Edwards, was elected on a "wet" platform, and has been freely quoted in the press in regard to his declared intention "to preserve the personal rights of the people of the State." In accordance with his pledges, it is stated by the press that the Governor is to favor the passage of a measure "for the purpose of exercising the concurrent power reserved to the State of New Jersey" specified in the Prohibition Amendment. The proposed measure to exercise this alleged "concurrent power" provides that, until the United States Supreme Court has definitely passed upon the legality and operation of the Federal Amendment in New Jersey, it shall be lawful there to manufacture and sell beverages containing not more than 25 per cent. alcohol.

The move that has attracted the greatest attention, however, is a suit instituted in the United States District Court at Trenton, to restrain the enforcement of the prohibition law on the ground that both the Amendment and the Volstead Act enforcing it are unconstitutional. The constitutionality of the Volstead Act prohibiting liquors containing over one-half of one per cent. alcohol, was affirmed by the Supreme Court by a vote of 5 to 4, January 5. But the plaintiff also in a complaint in which the names of Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie, of New York, appear as counsel, seeks to restrain the enforcement of the law as a whole on the ground that the Amendment to the Constitution is itself null and void for the following reasons:



WILL HE GET HOME WITH IT?

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

> "1. That two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Congress did not deem the act necessary and did not so declare by resolution, as required by law.
>
> "2. That such an amendment is not within the power and authority of Congress in that it is not an amendment in the true intent and meaning of Article V of the Constitution.
>
> "3. That the special power to amend the Constitution conferred upon Congress by three-fourths of the legislatures of the nation was limited in intent and did not extend to the exercise of ordinary legislative powers regulating the conduct and life of individuals.
>
> "4. That the prohibition attempted in the Eighteenth Amendment is a violation of the Tenth Amendment, which provides 'the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution not prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.'
>
> "5. That no matter what might be the power of the people of the country, acting through conventions elected for that purpose, no such power has been exercised or delegated or ratified by the people of the United States in respect to the Eighteenth Amendment."

The action of Rhode Island, taken by direction of the State legislature, is, as editorial writers have been quick to point out, frankly based on the claim that the Prohibition Amendment violates the rights conserved to the State when its delegates finally signed the Constitution in 1790. Thus, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that Rhode Island—

> "Desires to sue the United States on the ground that the Prohibition Amendment takes away the right of that sovereign State to regulate her own affairs, and to appeal, too, on the ground that when Rhode Island ratified the Constitution originally she did so with a reservation that she would control her own affairs."

Speaking of the 5 to 4 vote by which the Supreme Court, upholding the Volstead Act, declared that Congress had the power to declare what percentage of alcohol makes a beverage intoxicating, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes:

> "The court divided on the beer question as follows: Upholding the Volstead Law Chief Justice White, Associate Justices McKenna, Holmes, Pitney, and Brandeis, who delivered the majority opinion; against, Associate Justices Day, Van Devanter Clarke, and McReynolds, who read the minority opinion.
>
> "The decision upholding the Volstead Law's definition of intoxicating liquor was rendered to appeal from the New York Federal Court by Jacob Ruppert, of New York. The other decree was on two appeals from the Baltimore and New Orleans Federal Courts by the Standard Brewery and the American Brewing Company, respectively.
>
> "Elihu Root argued the Ruppert case on November 21 and predicted a loss of $1,000,000,000 from a decision such as the court made to-day because of large stocks of beer on hand and the fact that many breweries expected to save their plants from total loss by making 2.75 per cent. product. The Ruppert Brewery stated it had $1,000,000 worth of 2.75 per cent. beer on hand.
>
> "The court did not declare that any beverage containing one-half of one per cent. is intoxicating, but it did say that Congress as a war-power did so declare. Whether Congress will have this power under constitutional prohibition will probably require another decision. The court emphasized that it believed Congress alone could say what is intoxicating and what is not in the decision in the Baltimore and New Orleans cases when it declared that the Attorney-General and the Bureau of Internal Revenue in ordering arrests for selling 2.75 per cent. beer were assuming the powers of Congress."

Even among the papers that entertain serious misgivings as to the advisability of prohibition, there is no attempt to deny the complete victory of the supporters of the Volstead Act. Thus, the New York *Morning Telegraph* says:

> "The Supreme Court of the United States, which has the last word in such matters, has decided that the Volstead Act, limiting to one-half of one per cent. the alcoholic content of beverage liquors, is constitutional—that the law, as passed by Congress, is legal. It is too late to discuss the wisdom of such law, except as a preliminary to obtaining its repeal. There are now two ways open to opponents of prohibition. One is an action to show that the Eighteenth Amendment was not adopted in due form, according to the provisions of that instrument of which it has become a part. The attitude of the Court up to this time does not give much encouragement to those who pin their hopes upon this remedy.
>
> "The other, the sane and the logical procedure, will be to obtain a repeal of the Amendment itself. At least one candidate for Congress has in New York City recognized this and is basing his claims for support upon his promise that he will do all in his power to effect such a repeal.
>
> "If the majority of the voters of the country are opposed to the Amendment, if they resent it, they will be able in time to eliminate it from the body of our organic law. It will be necessary for them to proceed in a lawful and orderly manner, however. And in the meantime they will add greatly to their strength by obeying the law while it stands.
>
> "Repeated and systematic violations of the plain terms of any kind of ordinance never will promote its ultimate rejection."

Likewise, but in a somewhat different spirit, anticipating future litigation, the New York *Sun* concludes editorially:

> "The next fight will be on constitutional prohibition, and in it the suit of Rhode Island for the nullification of the Amendment now occupies the most important place. As a sporting proposition the chance of judicial emasculation of the Constitution is about 1 to 1,000.
>
> "There is, however, another question which must be settled. It is what the effect of the concurrency between the Federal and State governments contemplated in the enforcement of prohibition by the Amendment itself is and how it must be attained. There is no other provision similar to this in the Constitution, and its interpretation undoubtedly will require months, if not years, of litigation.
>
> "Meanwhile, King Alcohol as we have known him is dethroned and exiled, and if he ever returns it will not be as an autocrat but as a servitor having limited privileges and no rights."

## LYNCHINGS IN 1919

"LYNCHING CONTINUES TO HOLD ITS PLACE as the great American sport," says the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, as it remains "a conspicuously American pastime, altho Russia and other centers of social uplift are beginning to challenge our supremacy." *The Press* cites the following table of 1919 lynchings, by States, prepared by Monroe N. Work, of the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 7 | North Carolina | 3 |
| Arkansas | 12 | South Carolina | 1 |
| Colorado | 2 | Tennessee | 1 |
| Florida | 5 | Texas | 4 |
| Georgia | 21 | Washington | 1 |
| Louisiana | 7 | West Virginia | 2 |
| Mississippi | 12 | Kansas | 1 |
| Missouri | 2 | | |
| Nebraska | 1 | Total | 82 |

These were eighteen more lynchings than in 1918. Of the eighty-two persons lynched, seventy-five were negroes and seven were white. One victim was a woman. It is noteworthy, however, that the number of lynchings for 1919 was exceptionally large in comparison with those of other recent years. In 1917 there were but thirty-eight lynchings; and with the exception of 1912, in which there were 145, we find no year exceeding the bad record of 1919 nearer than 1903, in which there were 102. The worst year for which there is a record is 1892, which was signalized by 208 lynchings. *The Knickerbocker Press* says further:

> "The classic crime which provides the excuse for lynching was alleged against only nine of the whole number. The rest were put to death under circumstances of unmentionable cruelty, and in many cases with a hideous injustice, on such allegations as 'taking too much,' 'writing letters,' 'deceiving a mob,' 'making boastful remarks,' or 'discussing a lynching.' Seven human beings were tortured to death in the South in 1919 against whom no charge was even reported. One luckless individual was burned to death because he had been acquitted in the courts of shooting a policeman; one because he ventured to appeal from his sentence of ten years in prison for attempting the life of another, and one because the courts had reduced his sentence to life imprisonment. Sometimes we wonder what the Bolsheviki think of us."

Pointing out that the figures cited do not include the victims of race-riots in Chicago, Washington, Omaha, or Phillips County, Arkansas, *The Arkansas Democrat* (Little Rock), says:

> "In the new year just beginning it is to be hoped that mob violence will be greatly reduced in Arkansas, that we may lose our unenviable position as one of the three leading States in the number of lynchings. Following the example of Phillips County, which handled an outrageous negro uprising last fall without a single lynching, the entire State might well show a record in 1920 that would be the pride of all thoughtful citizens. . . . . .
>
> "It is to be hoped that the 1920 lynching record in Arkansas and the South will show a needed return to sanity and respect for the orderly processes of law."

Says the Mobile *Register* in Alabama:

> "The year has been one of unusual lawlessness and crime, following as a kind of reaction from the excitement of the war, and the increase in crimes that excite lynching and the increase in disposition to disregard the regular processes of law are attributable to the same influence. Let it be hoped that we shall all calm down, and come to recognize that in a country of law—of our own law—we must learn to respect the law. We shall be retarded in our advance as a people as long as we countenance the practise of barbarism while professing to obey the rules of a civilized government."

The Richmond *Virginian*, remarking that there has, in most of the Southern States, been a noticeable decrease in lynching, and that there have been only two in Virginia in twenty years, says that every lynching "is a blow at civilization and a reversion for the time being to savage and barbarous times."

## THE THIN WEDGE OF THE EDGE ACT

A STRANGE SHYNESS uncharacteristic of Americans seems to have kept us from taking our share of the rebuilding after the great calamity "which has left seventy billions of international trade derelict," observes the New York *Times*, which considers this backwardness in the face of Europe's after-war needs to be unworthy of us, "considering the nature of the opportunity, which is also a duty." A trade authority writes in the New York *Evening Post* that every one has realized, for a long time, that "we must help Europe," but we needed something to start us off, and he believes that the Edge Act is paving the way for decisive action much as did the preparedness parades which came before the United States entered the Great War. The Export Finance Act may, then, be likened to the thin edge of the wedge which starts an opening through the difficulties in the way of financing Europe. In financial circles the aptly named Edge Act is heartily welcome. The Boston *News Bureau* thinks it may become second only to the Federal Reserve Act in shaping American credit and commerce. The New York *Commercial's* foreign-trade editor believes that it "will do much to stimulate export trade and stabilize business conditions the world over." *The Odd-Lot Review*, speaking from the investor's view-point, praises it because it will "tend to stabilize foreign-exchange rates," and "will give investors greater confidence in foreign securities." Senator Edge (Rep., New Jersey) tells proudly in a letter to the Brooklyn *Eagle* that the bill which bears his name

> "Is designed to expand the American banking system to every country on the earth, to open world markets to American industry and commerce, to maintain and develop American shipping and land transportation, to speed up the wheels in American factories, to keep American labor and capital employed at full time on a highly profitable basis, to turn a flood of gold to the farm, plantation, and range, and to help the devastated countries of Europe to find their feet and provide work for their stricken people."

The Edge Act is virtually an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act providing for the creation of corporations to engage in financing export trade. It is also a complement to the Webb Law, which enables American concerns to combine in foreign trade. Representative Platt (Rep., New York) has explained in one of the House debates that our manufacturers and the banks behind them are not organized to do business with customers who demand long-term credit. At present, however, conditions in Europe are such that "it is only by taking such long-term paper that we can hope or expect to keep our export trade." Under the Edge Law the customer gets his long-term credits and the manufacturer his quick returns. As Senator Edge explains:

> "The American manufacturer or exporter sells his goods to a European purchaser, long-time credits are made by the proposed corporations on collateral satisfactory to the Federal Reserve Board, and against this collateral are issued debentures for sale to American investors, and the money so raised is paid to the producer or exporter right here in America. None of the real money goes abroad and no burden is imposed on the American people, but rather a field of safe and profitable investment is opened for their use."

"Take, for instance, the cotton crop," says the New York *Times*, pointing out how the Edge Act will work:

> "How is the planter to get the money which he needs to pay his debt to our banks, which he can not do unless he sells to foreigners? If our export surplus must be sold at home, there may be expected a crash in the market for the cotton and discomfort for banks and planters. On the other hand, how is the foreign buyer to get the cotton which he needs desperately, but can not pay for, through the ordinary market machinery, which is out of gear? The Edge corporations are the missing link. They will judge the credit of the foreign buyer, and take his obligations, as no planter or planters' banks can be expected to

do. Against the foreign obligations the Edge corporations will issue their own debentures, and thus raise the cash which they will pay to the planter. The debentures will be salable to many who would not readily be persuaded to take the obligations of the foreigners, however good they might be. The cattle trade is another agricultural industry which will be brought into better relations with foreign buyers. . . . . . .

"Our manufacturing and distributing trades would simply stop producing and manufacturing if there were no institutions to finance their needs. They would stop producing, not from malice against wage-earners, but from necessity. What they pay in wages they must get back from their goods, or shut down. They do not decline foreign securities because they are bad or because they distrust them, but because they must have money to pay wages and can not wait for the maturity of even the shortest bonds, or the shortest credit which will be useful to foreign buyers under present conditions."

It is expected, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that—

> "A number of very large corporations will soon be announced as organized to conduct exportations of cotton, iron, steel, grain, and other staples, including meat products. A through system of trade surveys will be maintained, it is said, under which all American business men will be kept informed of credit conditions in countries that make purchases, and transactions will be systematically managed, so that funds employed through the finance corporations will eventually form a revolving capital for continuing operations."

Extensive popular support of the Edge Law corporations and their successful operation would, in the opinion of Mr. José Bornn, Jr., of the New York *Evening Post*, "be of immeasurable benefit to this country's foreign business as a whole, and therefore to its eternal prosperity." In Mr. Bornn's opinion, the greatest good will come "from the distribution of the burden of whatever private financing of European purchasers may be undertaken, so that it is borne in a small measure by many instead of almost entirely by a few of the principal financial institutions." But upon the question of popular support everything depends. It is the public, as *The Annalist's* Washington correspondent notes, which "has to put up the money which is to make the business go." One writer on the New York *Evening Post's* financial page has been sounding financial opinion and finds bankers admitting "that the American public is not enthusiastic over the purchase of foreign securities even at prices that yield attractive incomes." The New York *Tribune* quotes a banker as saying: "What is needed is confidence, and neither the Edge Bill nor any other can legislate confidence into the situation."

And there are those who do not like the idea behind the Edge Act. The San Francisco *Chronicle* calls it a proposal to lend our competitors "money more effectually to fight us." This newspaper argues:

> "As the countries needing this credit now buy as little as possible from us except of food and raw materials and machinery for manufacture, the effect of the work of these corporations, if formed, will be to supply raw materials and machinery to our competitors and feed their operatives so that they can undersell us in our own and neutral markets while supplying their home markets with manufactured goods which they would buy of us if they could pay for them. Another effect will be by the encouragement of export to prevent the accumulation in this country of surpluses, with their resulting pressure to sell, which would tend to decrease our living costs."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

Mr. Bryan is indeed a hardy quadrennial.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Many a live wire would be a dead one if it wasn't for his connections. —*Manila Bulletin.*

Buying what you do not need is an easy road to needing what you can not buy.—*Boston Herald.*

Will there be enough lightning to go round for all the rods up in 1920? —*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Any time a woman candidate throws her hat in the ring it will be last season's hat.—*Saskatoon Star.*

A condition of half producing, half striking, and all consuming can not endure.—*New York Financial America.*

This is leap year, but the advice to "look before you leap" is still good.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

The party who coined the expression, "as busy as a bee," must have been speaking of the political bee.—*Columbia Record.*

The world has been made about as safe for democracy as this country for the Democratic party.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

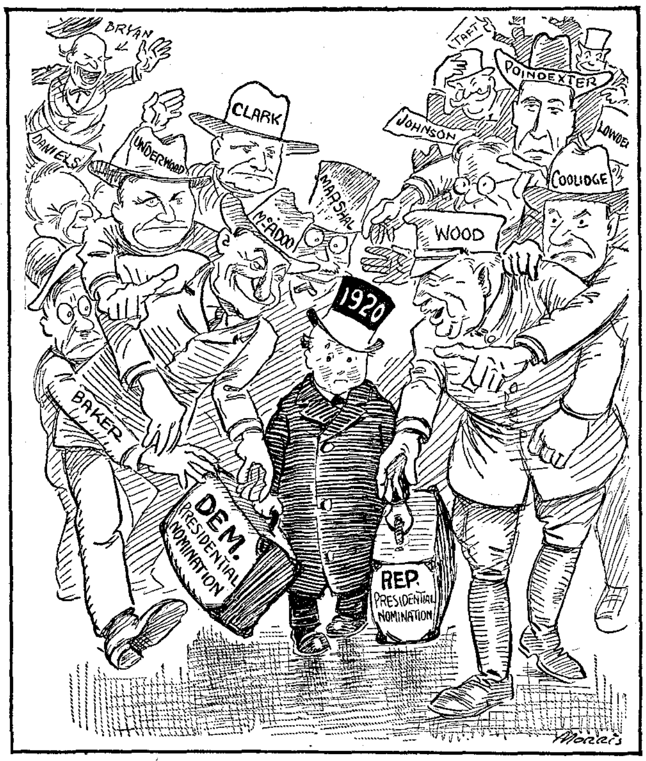
Five minutes of not buying counts for more in bringing down prices than ten hours of cussing the profiteer.—*Franklin (Pa.) News-Herald.*

King Constantine says Greece got nothing by sticking to the Allies. At any rate, she got rid of Constantine.—*New York Financial America.*

Attorney-General Palmer says: "The cost of living is under control." That's progress. Now to find out whose control it is under.—*Detroit News.*

An English scientist claims to have discovered how to turn anything into gold. But the profiteers discovered that a year or two ago.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

In reply to a query from one of our feminine correspondents who asks what will be the stylish figure next year, we hasten to record our estimate in the neighborhood of a million at least.—*Manila Bulletin.*



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

Chorus—"Carry your grip?"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Money used to talk. Now it whispers.—*New York World.*

Somebody wants to coin a two-cent piece. A nickel is worth about that. —*Grand Rapids Herald.*

The Navy did splendidly in the war, but peace brings the real fighting. —*Franklin (Pa.) News-Herald.*

The various government controllers now have the consumer pretty well controlled.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

There is a showing of teeth over the Treaty, but not all wisdom teeth. —*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island should secede and form the Wet Confederacy.—*Chicago Post.*

The proposed air-line to Cuba may be all right, but a pipe-line would meet a more urgent demand.—*Columbia Record.*

Rhode Island's move looks like an attempt to have the Constitution declared unconstitutional. — *Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Sometimes as long as two weeks pass without the resignation of a Cabinet Secretary. — *Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Yes, 1920 rimes with plenty, but some plungers will discover that twenty-one rimes with dun.—*Clinton (Ind.) Daily Clintonian.*

The wrapping paper that that Illinois publisher used in an emergency for printing his newspaper can still be used for wrapping paper.—*Boston Globe.*

La Follette thinks the Government should keep the railroads for five years. That man must have a grudge against the United States Treasury.—*New York Financial America.*

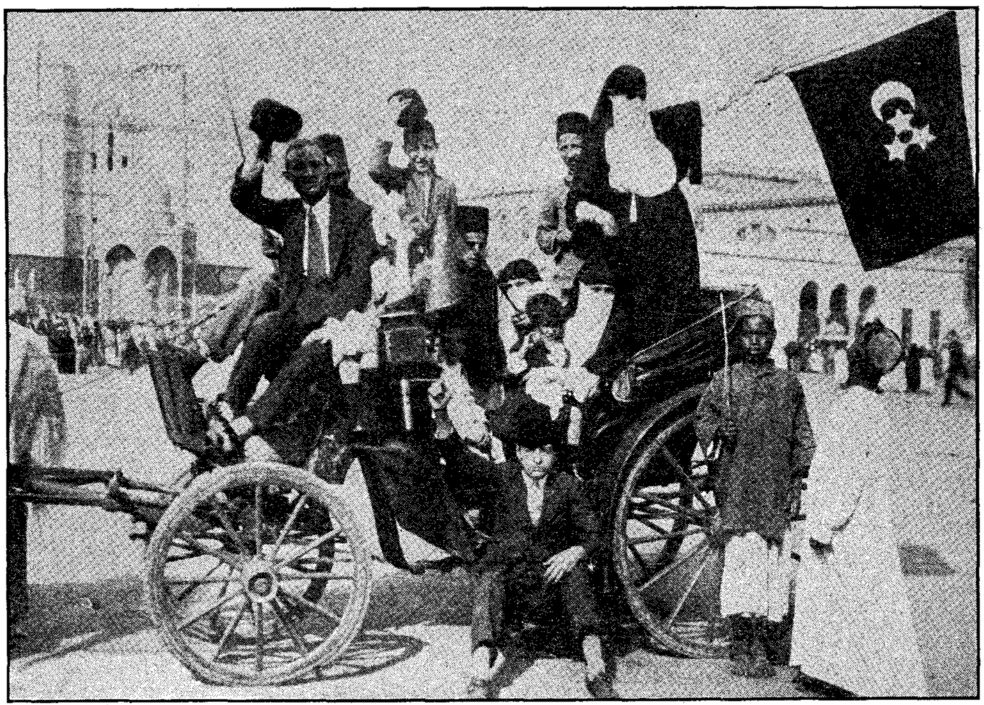
It is not known how the historians learned that Cortez discovered Mexico —whether some one told it on him, or whether he broke down and confessed it.—*New York Financial America.*

O Emma! 'tis with pleasure we
Improve this long-awaited chance
To say how glad we are to see
Your name among our Emma-grants.
—*Boston Transcript.*

# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## "SELF-DETERMINED" EGYPTIANS

SEEKING THE GOAL OF SELF-DETERMINATION, the Egyptian Nationalists employed two methods. They were represented by a delegation sent to the Peace Conference, while at home in Cairo they indulged in public outbursts of protest against the British Government and the British Conciliation Mission under Viscount Milner. The Mission's earliest welcome was a declaration of boycott, on the grounds, first, that the Egyptian question is international, and to enter into *pourparlers* with the British commission would be to classify the question as domestic; secondly, that the Mission wishes to base its conference on a protectorate, which the Egyptian nation does not accept; and, thirdly, objection was made that the plebiscite must not be held under martial law. But later Cairo dispatches inform us that the newspaper *El Whaly*, of that city, reports a meeting of Viscount Milner and former Premier Rouchdi Pasha and other Egyptian leaders at which it was decided to sink all differences and to work together "to safeguard the country's rights." In an interview with Rouchdi Pasha in the Cairo *Wali el Nil* he is quoted as saying that he had told Viscount Milner that the best solution of the Anglo-Egyptian situation would be to transform the protectorate into an alliance. The London *Daily Chronicle* declares it would be vain to ignore the fact that the Milner Mission started its sessions under difficult circumstances, but hopes it may succeed in getting good results. The one official statement on the purposes of Lord Milner's Mission was made by Earl Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who said in answer to a question in the House of Lords that—



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EGYPTIAN OBJECTORS TO BRITAIN.

Never before have Moslem women appeared in public demonstrations. The Egyptian Nationalist flag is waved in protest against the British Government.

"It will be the object of Lord Milner and his colleagues—in consultation with the Sultan and his ministers and representative Egyptians of all classes—to devise the details of a constitution by which all these parties shall be able, in their several spheres and in an increasing degree, to cooperate in the management of Egyptian affairs. British assistance and British guidance will still be required. Nor will any of those who have followed the history of Egypt for the last forty years and seen the astounding advance that she has made under our auspices question the necessity of this supervision. Lord Milner's Mission is not going out to Egypt with a constitution in its pocket. It intends to consult all parties before it even forms an opinion. It is not authorized to impose a constitution. What it has to do is to undertake the preliminary work that is necessary before the future form of government is determined. While it is engaged in this task, the Mission, with the assistance of the material which Lord Allenby has already collected, should be able to form an opinion on the causes—some of them obscure, but others very patent and removable—of the recent risings and the present discontent, and will be able, as I hope, to propound a remedy. They will, doubtless, hear of many anomalies and grievances, and if they are confronted with proved abuses in the Administration, they will, I am confident, recommend their extirpation with an unflinching hand."

Earl Curzon also explained the nature of Britain's position in Egypt, and the task with which the Mission is charged in working out the future form of its government:

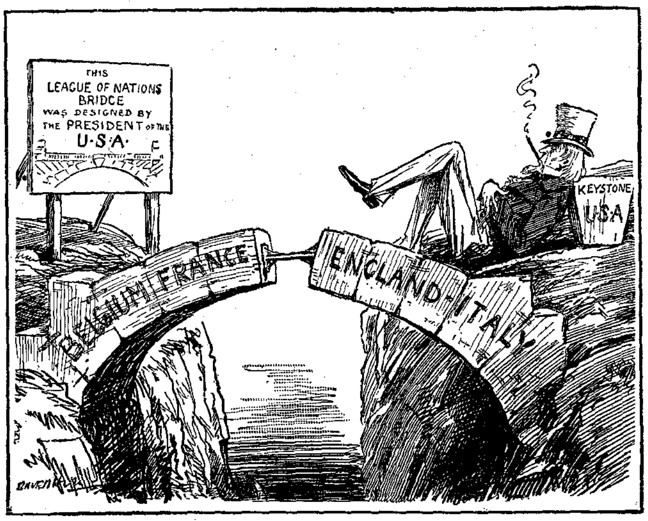
"I need hardly elaborate to your lordships the reasons for which Great Britain is compelled to interest herself in the political fortunes of Egypt and is unable to give any encouragement to the claim of complete national independence. Quite apart from the fact that Egypt, if left to stand alone, could neither protect her frontiers against external aggression nor guarantee a strong and impartial government at home, her geographical position at the gate of Palestine, for which it seems likely that a special responsibility will before long be placed upon our shoulders, at the doorway of Africa, and on the high road to India, renders it impossible that the British Empire, with any regard to its own security and connections, should wash its hands of responsibility for Egypt. Egypt is, of course, primarily an Egyptian interest; the good government and the prosperity and happiness of its people are the first concern; but it is also a British interest of capital importance; and I suspect that there are few who would deny that it is also a world interest, and that world interest is best secured by leaving Egypt under the egis of a great civilized Power."

A sharp rejoinder to Earl Curzon is uttered by Saad Zagloul Pasha, president of the Egyptian Delegation at Paris, who maintains that in the first statement of the British Government on its policy and designs in Egypt since 1914 the Egyptians find all their fears realized. His protest appears in *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris), from which we quote as follows:

"The only change to be noted is that the abyss between the aggressors and their victims has become deeper. The struggle becomes fiercer. This struggle is unequal if one judges from the view-point of brutal force against unarmed right; but it is a struggle from which Egypt sooner or later will come forth victorious, because she defends an ideal, and there is no force on earth that can indefinitely conquer an idea. . . . What answer does Lord Curzon make to the question whether Egypt by right and fact is not justified in claiming her independence and in claiming that the protectorate imposed upon her by force is legal. He makes no answer to this question. He is content to say that Egypt should esteem itself happy because she escaped annexation, which was the design of a strong party in England. As to treaties guaranteeing the autonomy of Egypt, as to Egypt's intervention in the war on the side of the Allies, as to the rights of Egypt to the independence warranted by the victorious issue of the war, there is not a single allusion. What happened, then, in the secret deliberations of the Peace Conference and by what imperative arguments were the English plenipotentiaries able to persuade President Wilson to sacrifice his own principles and their Allies to sacrifice the very objects of the war?"

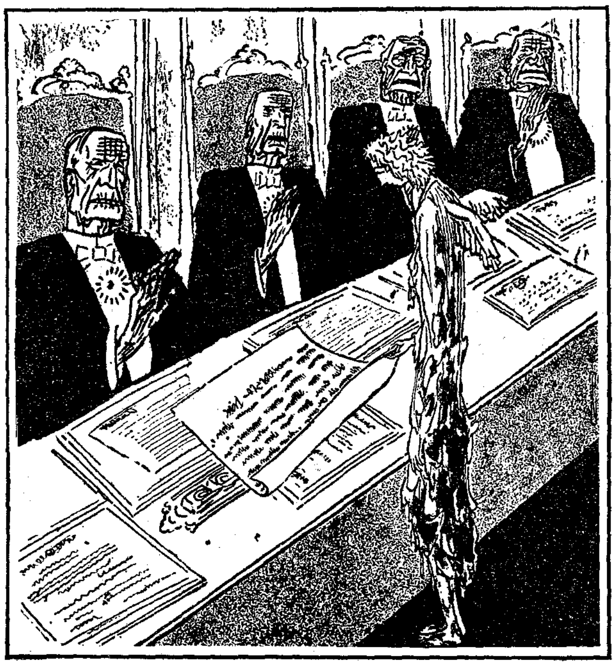
The London *Daily News* believes that the task of all British administrators in Egypt would be rendered much more simple and Egyptian agitators would be deprived of their most effective weapon "if Great Britain accepted a mandate for Egypt and administered the country as a trust for the League of Nations, instead of ruling it by virtue of a protectorate declared after war with Turkey broke out." On the other hand, the London *Times* says that Egyptians who have the welfare of their country at heart should use their influence in the cause of popular order, for they must understand that "while disorder lurks in the background of Egyptian life their hopes are at a standstill." Giving the new ministry their full support, they should then endeavor to clear the public mind of certain evident misapprehensions, and this important British daily adds:

"There could be no course more suicidal for Egyptians themselves than to boycott the Milner Mission or to endeavor to obstruct its work by intimidation. Its coming to Egypt will be Egypt's opportunity, and very much will depend on the way in which that opportunity is used."


THIS LEAGUE OF NATIONS BRIDGE WAS DESIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U·S·A·
BELGIUM FRANCE
ENGLAND ITALY
KEYSTONE U.S.A.

THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

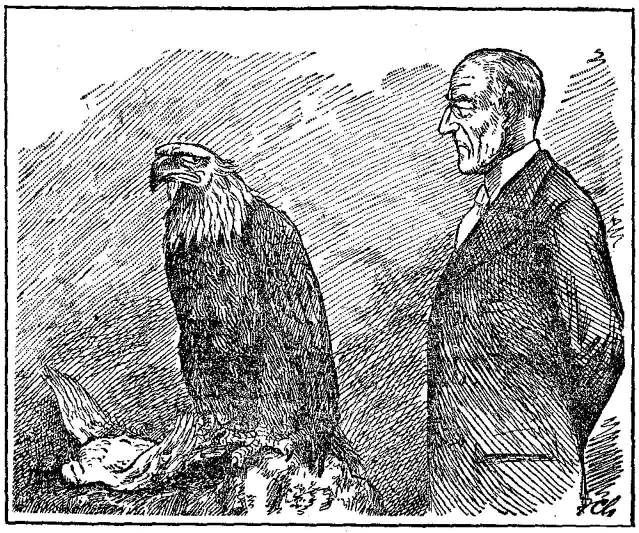
—*Punch* (London).



BUSINESS MEN.

PEACE ANGEL—"Be so kind as to sign this peace treaty."
AMERICAN SENATORS—"Oh, no, we never do anything for nothing."

—*Hvepsen* (Christiania).



A DISAPPOINTMENT.

PRESIDENT WILSON—"I thought I could trust you with it!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

FOREIGN FLINGS AT AMERICAN DELAY.

## A BRITON'S AMERICAN DISCOVERY

IN her great peace crisis America will take her course regardless of mean considerations, as she has always done, and it is the opportunity of Britain to help America see clearly that "Americanism is something nobler than its base counterfeit—American interests." This is the message of one of England's most distinguished editors, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, and he delivers it to his compatriots through the columns of the London *Daily News*, which he edited for many years. His warrant for interpreting the American mind to the British comes from the experience just gained in a sojourn in the United States during which he addrest many audiences in public and in private. To his view America stands "like a man in a fog, uncertain of the path, puzzled by the confusion of tongues that sounds in his ears, and half disposed to give up the adventure and try to get back to the ground he has left." Mr. Gardiner proceeds:

"Having, through its President, proclaimed a new gospel, and seen it accepted by the world, it is now seriously considering whether it shall not disown it. The President is a sick man, confined to his bedroom, perhaps with permanently depleted physical power. He was warned by his doctor before he started on his tour that he did so at the risk of his life. He did not die—how narrowly he escaped is known only to those in his immediate entourage—but the great appeal which he alone could make to the American people, and which it had been his design from the beginning to make, was not heard, or heard only in the accents of a tired man.

"That is the great tragedy. The case has not been put to the American people. But it is also the great hope. For in spite of all formidable influences I am convinced that if the case is put, if once the American people are seized with the great argument and see that the choice before the world is now competition in force, in which America will be involved, or an international accommodation that will obliterate force, the verdict will be the verdict of sanity and wisdom."

The impression he took away from contact with Americans many and varied is that of "a people eager to know the truth, eager to do their duty to the world, but puzzled as to what that duty is, confused by the false lights of political wreckers, and turning in vain to the press for an enlightened leadership." We read further:

> "It is a people infinitely mixed, but splendidly sound at the core, a people more subject, I think, than any people extant to the impulse of great collective emotion.
>
> "Let it once catch the light, let it once see clearly that Americanism is something nobler than its base counterfeit—American interests—and it will take its course with a grand disregard of mean considerations that has always characterized it in the great crises of its history.
>
> "This country can help it to see the light. It can help it to make the record of 1920 fitting and an everlasting memorial."

## GERMANY'S RUSSIAN OPPORTUNITY

RUSSIAN REJOICING over the withdrawal of the Allies and the satisfaction express in some Allied countries that Russia is off their hands cause concern, however, to those who see the door opening for Germany into Russia. Germany has always been Russia's chief commercial customer, we are reminded by Russian journals, and a trade alliance seems a natural return to prewar conditions. Whatever Germany's hopes and intentions, there can be no question of the fact that in some Russian circles the final refusal of the Allied governments to continue armed intervention, to quote the Vladivostok *Golos Rodiny*, a Cadet organ, "means the end of Russian anarchy." Long ago this journal warned the optimistic that armed intervention of foreign battalions "comprised the very idea of the struggle against anarchy and Bolshevism in the eyes of the national masses and poured new strength into the weakening organism of the Russian communist international, giving it the appearance of a popular struggle for national unity." The *Soviet* Republic Vladivostok journal, *Dalnevostochnoe Obozrenie*, charges that foreign politicians have been trying to split the former great Russian Empire into its elementary parts, a policy "unacceptable even to the most moderate elements in the country," and it warns Russians that the "bitter experience of intervention" should teach them a lesson and keep them from joining one side or the other.

Alongside this dictum it is interesting to place an article from the same Vladivostok journal on the natural trade alliance of Russia and Germany. It is recalled that before the war Germany "played an even greater rôle in the Russian import trade than in the Russian export trade, that it occupied first place, and left all other countries far behind." We read then:

> "The war has changed much in the economic relations of the countries, but it could not change those purely natural factors which determined the economic relations between the Powers before the war. Conditions undoubtedly will impel both Russia and Germany to follow the same commercial course as before the war. If before the war Germany's great active rôle in the life of our national economy might have become a check upon the development of our own productive forces in view of the imperialistic character of German capital, now the democratization of Germany, her renunciation of imperialistic tendencies on the one hand, and the regulating competition of world-wide trade relations on the other, afford Russia ground to fear less the economic domination by Germany, and the hindering of her own productive forces. In the further trade relations of Russia with the Powers the question will be not of domination and exploitation, but of collaboration aiming at higher achievements of human progress."

If the old trade relations, then, are likely to revive, the Russian parties which are striving for the regeneration of the country must build their policies in accord with them, even tho at present Russia is in "a state of chaos and her political and economic organism has disintegrated," while, on the other hand, one "can not clearly foresee the conditions in which Central Europe, and particularly Germany, will be placed." To summarize these prewar-trade ties:

> "Germany played an immense rôle in our national economy in prewar time. Germany imported from Russia agricultural products and raw materials in general, and exported to Russia manufactured and semimanufactured products. The following data for the last five years before the war picture the economic interrelations of these two countries:

RUSSIAN EXPORT

| | *1909*<br>*Rubles*<br>*31 Per Cent.* | *1913*<br>*Rubles*<br>*35 Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|
| To Germany | 387,000,000 | 452,000,000 |
| " Great Britain | 288,000,000 | 266,000,000 |
| " France | 89,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| " United States | 11,000,000 | 14,000,000 |
| " Other countries | 487,000,000 | 502,000,000 |

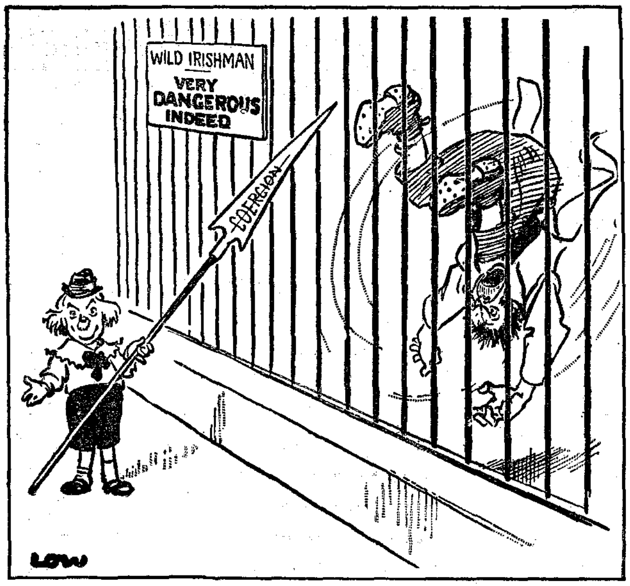
RUSSIAN IMPORT

| | *1909*<br>*Rubles*<br>*50 Per Cent.* | *1913*<br>*Rubles*<br>*54 Per Cent.* |
|---|---|---|
| From Germany | 354,000,000 | 642,000,000 |
| " Great Britain | 128,000,000 | 170,000,000 |
| " France | 49,000,000 | 56,000,000 |
| " United States | 57,000,000 | 74,000,000 |
| " Other countries | 136,000,000 | 192,000000 |

## PROSPECTS OF GERMAN MAJORITY SOCIALISTS

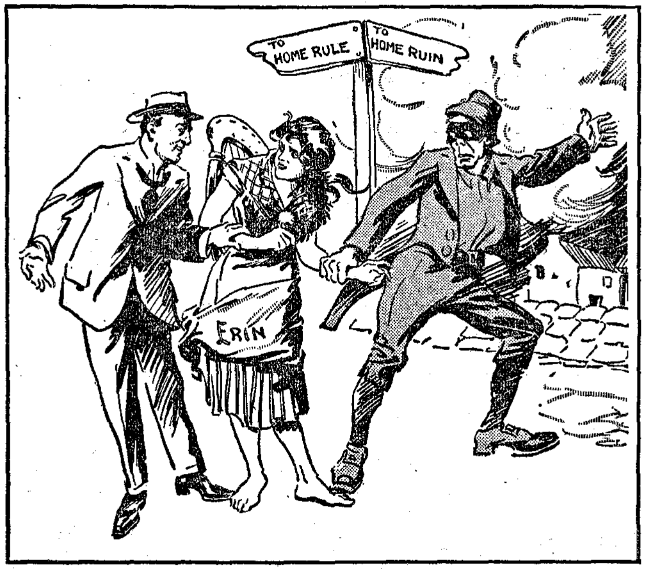
GERMANY'S MAJORITY SOCIALISTS will be absorbed or annihilated by the independents in the coming elections is the prediction of a Berlin political correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, who says the present Government, through ignorance of economic realities, has succeeded in impoverishing all classes of society except the Socialists and in destroying the public credit. It is not necessary to rob the *bourgeoisie* in order to destroy capital, he writes, but sufficient to favor the depreciation of money and to tax exorbitantly all those who are unable to increase their resources. All lucrative employment is reserved for incapable and uninformed "comrades," and in public office they utterly disorganize administration by corruption and incompetence. We read further:

> "The best elements of society are excluded from political and economic fields. The desperate situation of these newly made pariahs is indicated in the astonishing number of suicides in the upper *bourgeoisie* and in the middle classes. Such a dark picture is not drawn from imagination, and must have inevitable reaction, social and political. The symptoms of such reaction are now to be discerned, and the approaching legislative elections will undoubtedly make them evident to all. At present indignation against sabotage methods of Berlin is most intense and impressive in western Germany and in her southern states. '*Los von Berlin!*' the cry in the Rhineland on the morrow of the revolution, has been adopted now by the Hessians, the Wurttemburgers, and the Bavarians, who wish to live and work without being engulfed in the frenzy of the Communists. The National Assembly voted in favor of centralist laws and flattered itself that it was creating a unified *Reich* or realm. Every day centralism dared a little farther reach. After the army was seized upon followed the diplomatic service, then finance, then the railroads—in a word, all branches of government, one after the other. But now resistance rises against the despotism of the Berlin 'comrades.' Outsiders do not want their proconsuls to come and disorganize local administrations and appropriate the funds of particular states. The people show a new attachment to their institutions and their franchises of other days. . . . . .
>
> "This Socialist republic which has successively suppress individual liberty, property rights, inviolability of domicile, and has terrified all interests, is now nearing a crisis. On one side are ranged all the partizans of order, while the Majority Socialists, who refused to conciliate the *bourgeois* parties are headed more and more to the Left or to the Right. Noske consorts with the Militarists, others glide toward the Spartacists and *Soviet* Russia. The great Socialist Majority party, which it seemed was to organize the revolution, no longer possesses force, cohesion, or equilibrium."



SHEER OBSTINACY.

LITTLE GEORGE—"Did you ever see such an unsociable creature? No matter how much I tickle him with this pretty spike, he simply won't be tamed!" —*The Star* (London).

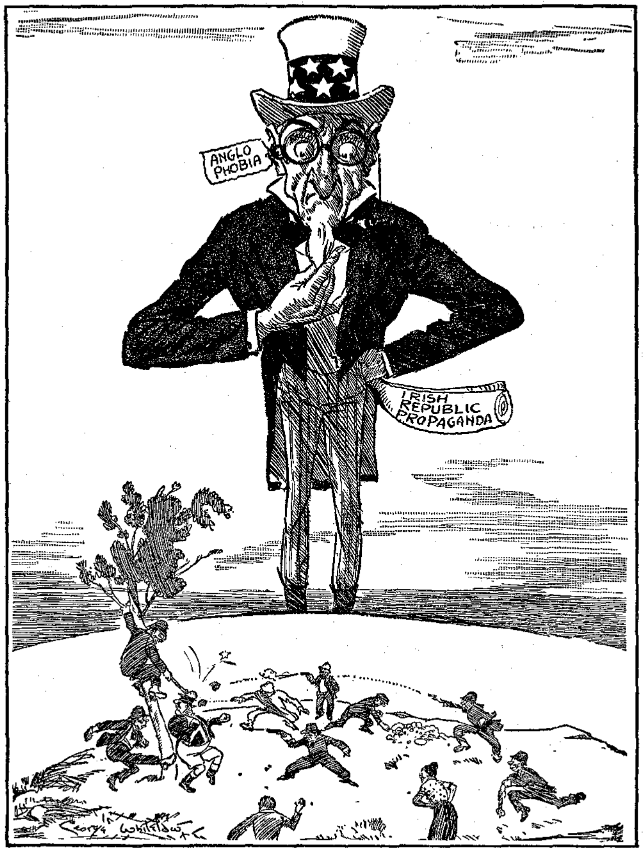


"MADAM, WILL YOU WALK?"

—*The Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester).

## AMERICA IRELAND'S WESTERN FRONT

THERE IS A WESTERN FRONT in the age-long Irish controversy, as there was in the world-war, and as in the war there the main issue will be decided. That front is America, according to Sir Horace Plunkett, leader of the group of Irishmen which seeks an Irish national solution in the Dominion of Ireland. Moreover, the most emphatic British demand for an Irish settlement, he assures us, is led by the London *Times* and based upon "Anglo-American arguments." The protagonists on both sides of the Irish political struggle have "transferred their main operations to the United States," and they were not wrong to do so. The Irish question is a world question, he goes on to say, "not only because millions of those who have a deep personal interest in its settlement are scattered all over the world, but much more because certain root principles involved are among those for which the late war was fought." Writing in *The Irish Statesman* (Dublin), Sir Horace Plunkett proposes to show the American people—for it is they and not their President or Government that can act in the matter—"that they have, while the very foundations of world peace are being weakened by this ancient wrong, an opportunity as great as their responsibility is grave." We read:



THROUGH DISTORTED GLASSES.

UNCLE SAM—"Golly! It's shameful the way Jawn bullies them Irish patriots!" —*The Passing Show* (London).

"Hitherto the American people have been indoctrinated with the opinions, hopes, aspirations, and passions of the party which has swept all before it in Nationalist Ireland. Now they are having presented to them for the first time in an organized campaign the opinions, hopes, aspirations, and passions of the opposite—the 'Ulster'—extreme. Professor Turner asserts that 'in America Irish matters are usually discust by extremists,' that is, by people who refuse to hear the other side. But this is not the usual American way. I ask our American friends with full confidence not only to hear both sides, but, when they have heard them and realize what an impassable gulf divides them, to listen to those moderate folk who believe that they have found a bridge in Dominion self-government. Americans rightly wish the Irish people to have the government they want and the majority are asking for a Republic. Yet Americans can not support an Irish Republic without serious danger of civil war in Ireland. On the other hand if they argue, as does Professor Turner, that Ulster has the same right to separate herself from Ireland as Ireland has to break away from the United Kingdom and the British Empire, and cite as he does the instance of West Virginia, then they run counter to the national sentiment of four-fifths of the Irish at home and a much larger proportion of the Irish abroad."

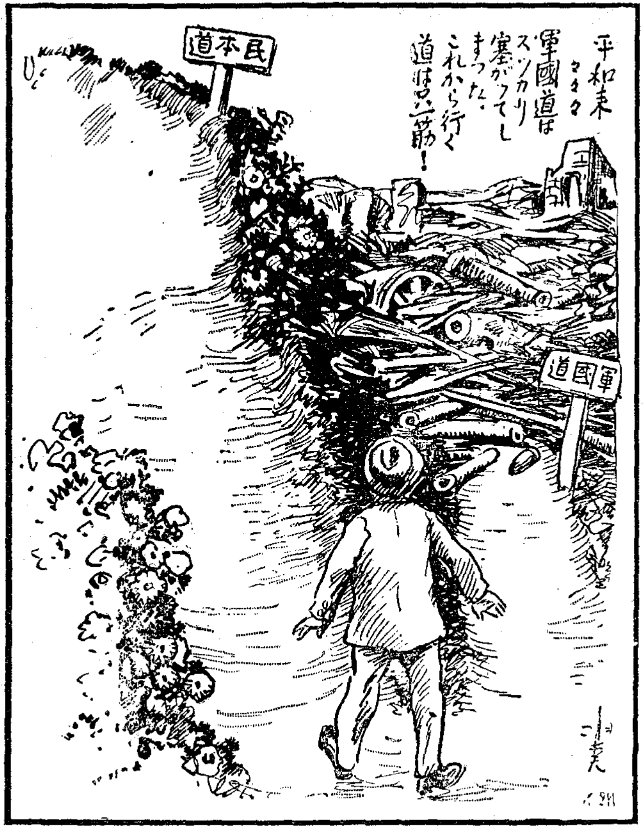
The advocates of a Dominion settlement, we are told, are mostly business men who have taken no active part in politics and are satisfied that a demand for the fullest measure of self-government, consistent with the military safety of the group of islands of which Ireland is a part, is now the one way of setting up a government in Ireland which will have any chance of attaining the consent of the governed. They refuse to break up the unity of their country, but once it is assured, they are willing to concede, within the Dominion of Ireland, any provincial rights which may meet the needs and allay the fears of the mainly Protestant population in the northeast corner of the island. Sir Horace Plunkett continues:

"We do not expect Americans to trouble themselves with the details of an Irish settlement. I have no more than indicated, in the broadest outline, what a body of Irish opinion which makes no extravagant claim of authority, but which Americans would certainly respect, believes to be the wisest procedure at the moment. We ask all lovers of Ireland to advise the Irish people to give it their thoughtful consideration at the present crisis in the affairs of their country. I know the chief difficulty in interesting Americans in the Dominion solution is that they have no experience of it. But they have only to look across their northern border to see it conferring upon English-speaking people as full and as unrestricted democratic freedom as they possess themselves. And Canada is not without its Ulster.

"Readers of *The Irish Statesman* need not be told that the British Government in Ireland in its latest, and, I think it safe to say, its final, stage, is in itself a terrible evil fraught with the gravest consequences to the future of our country. You can not make new crimes without making new criminals. You can not discredit all the law that exists without weakening the sanction of the law to come."

## HOW JAPAN CAN BEAT BOLSHEVISM

JAPAN'S BEST WEAPON against Bolshevism in Asia is Shantung, in the view of some far-eastern journals, among which is *The Kobe Herald*. The argument is that if Japan hands over Shantung to China, on condition that South China and North China get together and establish a stable government, a mortal blow will be dealt to Bolshevism, which is becoming more and more the Red peril of the Orient. If Bolshevism gets any footing in China, it is said, it will not be long before it will spread to Korea and Japan. The Tokyo Government is sending strong reenforcements to Siberia to stay the Red tide and safeguard the lives and interests of Japanese there and in Mongolia and Manchuria. But the shorter and surer way of preserving peace in Far Eastern Asia, according to *The Kobe Herald*, is for the Japanese Government "for once to cast precedent and prejudice to the winds, and, ignoring the claims of their own chauvinists and the restraints of diplomats, tell Peking and Canton that they will hand over Shantung unreservedly at once on condition that the south and the north sink their differences and establish a stable government." We read then:


民本道
軍國道
平和来
軍國道は
スッカリ
塞がつてし
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これから行く
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JAPAN'S TWO ROADS

The Road of Militarism is blocked up, and the only road open is over the high hill—the Road of Democracy.—*Jiji* (Tokyo).

"Some such masterly stroke as this would not only insure peace and order in China, which Japan professes to have most closely at heart, but it would take the wind out of the sails of the medieval craft which such men as Lodge and Johnson and other American Senators have been maneuvering, much to the imperilment of international relations and good fellowship, and establish a far better claim upon the Chinese people than all the secret treaties in existence. The antagonism of the Chinese would disappear, trade would revive, and an abiding friendship between the two neighboring peoples would take the place of the present mistrust, suspicion, and latent hostility. And Mr. Hara could do this, if he resolutely determined, as the Minister-President of State and the Chief Executive of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor, to settle all differences with China offhand, and make the name of Japan honored in as great a measure as any nation at any time has been honored among the nations."

This journal proceeds to note the extent of Bolshevik activities in central Asia and informs us that Tashkend is the center whence emissaries capable of speaking the different languages are being sent to India and Afghanistan. We are told further that—

"The *Soviet* is conducting a well-thought-out propaganda in Turkestan and Afghanistan, that in Afghanistan being regarded as of prime importance. Asiatic propaganda has been established and a *Soviet* Commissary, it is stated, has sent a letter to Dr. Sun Yat Sen urging a *Soviet* revolution in China. So it is evident that the menace to mankind, with which European and American statesmen have temporized and which labor in various lands has indirectly encouraged, is now coming quite near home—to people in Japan. The taint of Bolshevism appears to have already affected a number of Korean revolutionaries, a Kokusai dispatch reporting the arrival of a Korean delegation at Cheliabinsk, a town on the Trans-Siberian Railway, this side of the Ural Mountains, to establish relations with the *Soviet* Government."

Evidence of the growth of Bolshevism in China is attested by the fact that the Shanghai Export Agents' Union, a Chinese organization, called the attention of the Peking and Canton administrations to the necessity of resuming peace negotiations because "the country is seething with Bolshevik propaganda, and the least spark will ignite an uncontrollable conflagration." *The Kobe Herald* adds:

"The message sent to the northern and southern capitals stated that if a Lenine arises in China and issues a call to arms, 'the disaster will be a worse catastrophe than those of the Manchu and Taiping rebellions.' We presume the Shanghai Export Agents' Union know what is going on in the country, and they state that fanatics are scattered all over China and are paving the way for Bolshevism. Certainly there is nothing improbable in this, as it is known that thousands of Chinese have been working with the Red Guards for many months."

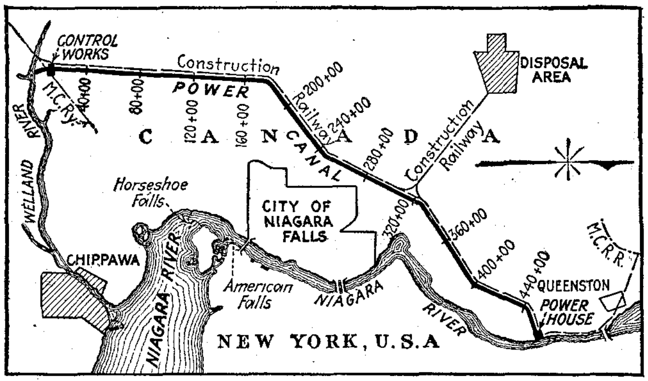
From other sources also we learn that the Bolshevik leaders are more and more turning their faces toward the East, and the London *Times* says they already hold a considerable part of Transcaspia and the central Asian states and plan to attack the port of Krasnovodsk on the eastern shores of the Caspian. *The Times* proceeds:

"They dream, it is said, of rousing the myriads of China, and their basest instrument in European Russia are Chinese assassins and Tatar horsemen. The intimate relations they are establishing with Afghanistan give them a further chance of expanding their position in Asia. The Bolsheviki do not talk Marxian doctrines to the Afghans, who would not understand them if they did. The theme of their emissaries in Kabul may be summed up in the words: 'Attack Britain through India.' One of their agents, an official named Bravin, is now in the Afghan capital, where he is believed to have acquired considerable influence. The Indian newspapers note his presence there, and state that one of his confederates has got into India, where he is printing revolutionary leaflets at some spot not yet discovered. Suritzky, another Bolshevik agent, has been received with 'extraordinary honors' at Herat. Several hundred 'Hindus' are said to have been trained in Bolshevik propaganda work at Moscow, and some of them are on their way to India with considerable supplies of Bolshevik gold. The Hindu renegade Baranatulla, who headed the recent Afghan mission to Moscow, declared that his chief purpose was 'the expulsion of the British from Asia.' Tho the transfer of the Bolshevik seat of government to middle Asia may be regarded as extremely doubtful, there is ample evidence that the Bolsheviki are thinking of exploiting revolutionary possibilities in the East. . . . Their real trend is eastern and not western, they are framing big plans, and the ultimate goal at which they aim is probably India."

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## A NEW NIAGARA POWER PLANT

SOME NOVEL FEATURES mark the new Queenston-Chippewa power development on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, now well under way. One detail is the reversal of the flow of the Welland River, whose present mouth, where it runs into the Niagara, will become an intake. Niagara water will flow up the Welland for four miles and a half, and then through a nine-mile canal to Queenston at the edge of the cliff that marks the limit of the present Niagara gorge and the site of the falls in a former geologic age. Here will be the power-plant, utilizing a fall of over three hundred feet to the level of Lake Ontario. The horse-power developed will be 300,000, but not all of it can be used without shutting down some of the power in the older Canadian plants. Otherwise, the limit of flow assigned to Canada by international agreement would be exceeded. Does this large preparation indicate a reliance on an early extension of this limit? The technical papers are silent on this point. Our quotations are from an article in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, December 18), which we quote and condense:



PLAN OF THE NEW NIAGARA POWER DEVELOPMENT.

"Work on the new hydroelectric development at Niagara Falls, which the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario started in 1918, is progressing at an expected rate of speed. Some little difficulty has been met in holding the slope in the deep cuts in the earth overburden, but this has not caused serious retardation, and the prospect now is that power will be available in 1921.

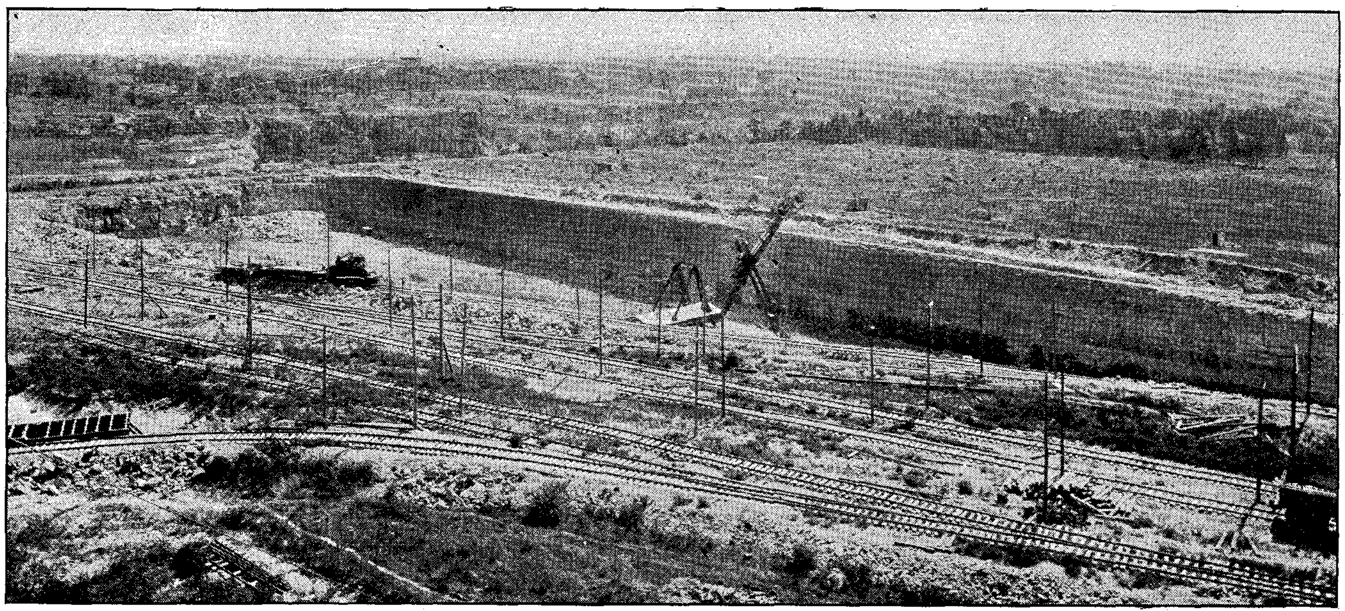
"As at present designed, the plant will develop 300,000 horse-power with a flow of 10,000 cubic feet per second or a development of 30 horse-power for each cubic foot per second. The old Niagara River power-plants developed from 12 to 15 horse-power per second-foot, the new Ontario Power Company's development on the Canadian side about 17, and the new Hydraulic Power Company's development on the American side about 20.

"The project comprises four and one-half miles of river canalization and nine miles of power-canal dug in the dry. The river canalization is in the Welland River, whose direction will be reversed from its present mouth up to the canal intake where the control works will be built. The canal extends across high land beyond the Niagara gorge to the power-house, which will be built at the foot of the gorge at the river elevation. Water will be delivered to the power-house by penstocks laid on the slope of the bluff.

"The river-channel section is being excavated by dredge and cableway, to provide sufficient waterway. Canal excavation is largely through rock with a heavy earth overburden. The first one and a quarter miles of the canal just beyond the river is in earth section; the remainder is in rock with the exception of a short earth section opposite the Whirlpool, where an old gorge, probably a former bed of the Niagara River, drops the rock bottom so deep as to make it impossible to found the canal on rock.

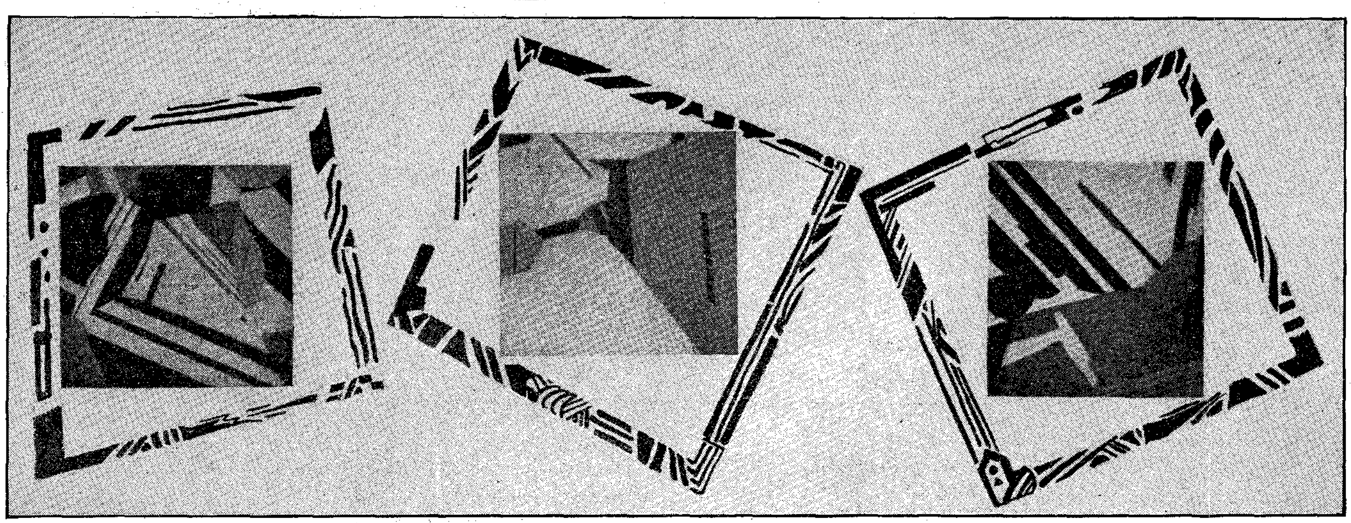
"At a distance of about 2,400 feet from the river the canal widens out into a forebay 1,000 feet long and 300 feet wide at the intake gate. The penstocks are of riveted steel plates 14 feet in diameter and about 450 feet in length and extend down the steep bank of the gorge and the river from the forebay to the power-house. No surge tanks or stand-pipes will be required.

"The work at present may be divided into that on the river, that on the canal proper, and that on the power-house. In the Welland River a dredge is working up from the mouth of the Niagara River and has reached the Michigan Central Railway bridge, about a half-mile from the mouth. This dipper dredge is spoiling into scows which are being taken out into the Niagara River and dumped. A cableway excavator farther up the river has done a certain amount of work, but is now operating at full



Illustrations by courtesy of "Engineering News-Record," New York.

LOOKING OVER FOREBAY EXCAVATION TOWARD INTAKE. (BACKGROUND IS ON OTHER SIDE OF NIAGARA RIVER.)



Illustrations by courtesy of "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering," New York.

FIG. 1. AJAX DEFYING THE LIGHTNING. Brass (Cu. 67, Zn. 33) annealed half hr. at 650 deg. C. and half hr. at 850 deg. C.

FIG. 2. ALASKAN SNOWS. Brass (Cu. 67, Zn. 33) annealed half hr. at 550 deg. C. and half hr. at 850 deg. C.

FIG. 3. THE APPROACHING STORM. Same as Fig. 2 after 3,000 kg. pressure and reannealing.

METALLURGICAL MASTERPIECES—OR CURIOUS CHEMICAL CUBISTRY.

capacity. Between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 cubic yards of earth is the total excavation in the river. About one-quarter of this has been removed.

"The larger part of the work in the canal has been done, beginning at the forebay end. The forebay itself is practically completed and channelers and drills are working in the rock cut between the forebay and the end of the earth overburden excavation. The construction railway is completed, all except a short section at the upper end and is in operation carrying trains of earth and rock cars to the spoil dump, which is on a spur two miles to the west of the canal-line.

"Two of the big concrete bridges, those carrying the St. Catharine's & Thorold Electric Railway and that carrying the Wabash Railway, are completed. The twin bridges carrying the Grand Trunk and the Michigan Central are under way, the foundations being all done at this time. At the power-house site the whole face of the cliff has been stript and a construction railway is being built down to the river edge from a connection to the main-line road, about a mile below the power-house site. A steam-shovel has been worked along about fifty feet above the river-level and is engaged in excavating the power-house site."

## NATURE AS A CUBIST

THE UNUSUAL COMBINATION of a good joke and really valuable information is to be found in a communication to *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) from Martin Seyt, entitled "Contributions by Metallography to *L'Art Nouveau*." Mr. Seyt presents microphotographs of alloys in various stages of crystallization and treats them as cubist pictures, giving them fanciful names. By connecting this name with the proper alloy, its manner of crystallization may well be kept in mind, and Mr. Seyt's article may thus serve as a mnemonic system, altho it is not probable that he had any such thing in his head when he wrote it. Mr. Seyt recalls at the opening of his article the canvas entitled "Nude Descending a Staircase," shown some years ago at a Post-Impressionist exhibition. It might, he says, have hung with propriety in any Sunday-school library, and that all that was visible to the properly naked human eye was the effigy of many shingles flying through the air. He goes on:

"Those who have followed the Cubist and other Post-Impressionistic schools of art will immediately recognize in the accompanying microphotographs taken from a paper by F. G. Smith read before the Institute of Metals Division the remarkable designs which develop in twinned crystal forms of a certain non-ferrous metals, more especially in brass and alloys of tin.

"Fig. 1 indicates, from a Cubist standpoint, a representation of 'Ajax Defying the Lightning.' Ajax will be recognized as standing at the extreme left, in the shadow of a rock in the lower left foreground (which explains his dark color). The lightning is clearly defined in bold zigzag strokes, and the flying timbers at the left indicate a Kansas cyclone. The somewhat exaggerated but subtle note of a blown leaf is rather distinctive of Matisse than of Pares. The real origin of the picture is a field of twinned crystals in brass: (67 per cent. copper, 33 per cent. zinc) reannealed at 850° C. for one-half hour after one-half hour at 650° C.

"The same brass reannealed for one-half hour at 850° C. after one-half hour at 550° C. reveals a remarkable Cubistic impression of Alaskan snows. The door of the prospector's cabin is shown on the right, with the surging billows of snow in the foreground on the left. The study is full of pathos, showing the cabin door open to the blast, the frail tenement obviously abandoned, while the observer perceives in the visible distance the rear of the dog-sled as it is drawn away. This indicates that the prospector is out of provisions, and is setting forth in quest of food. The subtitle might well be 'The Drive of Hunger.'

"The structure shown by a field of the same brass that has been under 3,000 kilograms' pressure after reannealing under the same conditions as in the case of that shown in Fig. 2 is entitled as a picture, 'The Approaching Storm.' One sees the deluge of rain beating against a wayside signboard on the right, while on the left the lightning flashes through the sky and rends the brown bosom of the earth."

Nor is chemical cubistry confined to angles and straight lines. Bewildering curves that may mean anything from crippled birds to storm-beaten morning glories are equally easy. If all this had been known in the brief hour of the cubist craze, one may imagine the honors of some exhibition being carried off by a practical joker of scientific attainments. We read on:

"Very different, indeed, are the results obtained by alloys of tin with arsenic and antimony. The accompanying microphotographs are of crystals found in a ternary system between tin, antimony, and arsenic. Fig. 4 . . . reveals the change of cuboidal crystals into curvilinear forms as the arsenic content reaches approximately 5 per cent. The value of these designs in Cubistic art is slight, but if we hark back to the long, curved lines of that phase of draftsmanship following Aubrey Beardsley and his cult, we find them full of inspiration. We have named Fig. 4 'Wounded Bird in Nest.' Of course, wounded birds do not usually take to their nests, but we claim the privilege of artistic license.

"No. 5, which is another alloy of tin, antimony, and arsenic, contributed, as in the case of No. 4, by Messrs. Stead and Spencer at a recent meeting of the older organization, the Institute of Metals of Great Britain, is a Japanese scene which might be called 'Morning-Glories in the Rice-fields after a Storm.'

"We have heard so much of the need of art courses for students engaged in science and engineering that we offer this sketch to demonstrate that our metallographers are making contributions fully as good as, if not better than, the most advanced of the school of Post-Impressionist painters."

## THE STUDY OF THE NORMAL CHILD

RESEARCH INTO THE CONDITIONS AND MODES of action of the human organism certainly should not be limited to the abnormal. Study of the diseased, the degenerate, and the malformed is necessary and valuable; but most of our population are approximately normal, and it is the average healthy man, woman, or child with whom we have generally to deal. The State of Iowa has recently established a research and welfare station for normal children. "What is a normal child?" asks Dr. Bird T. Baldwin, director of the station, in an article printed in *The Iowa Alumnus*, and now reissued in separate form by the State University at Iowa City. There are, he says, approximately a million children in the State of which all but about one-tenth belong in the so-called normal group. But are all of this group entitled to be rated as really normal? Is each child developing according to his or her maximum ability for improvement? Are special physical and mental handicaps and defects being removed? What are the principles governing their growth and development? How may we conserve the good and make them better? He goes on:

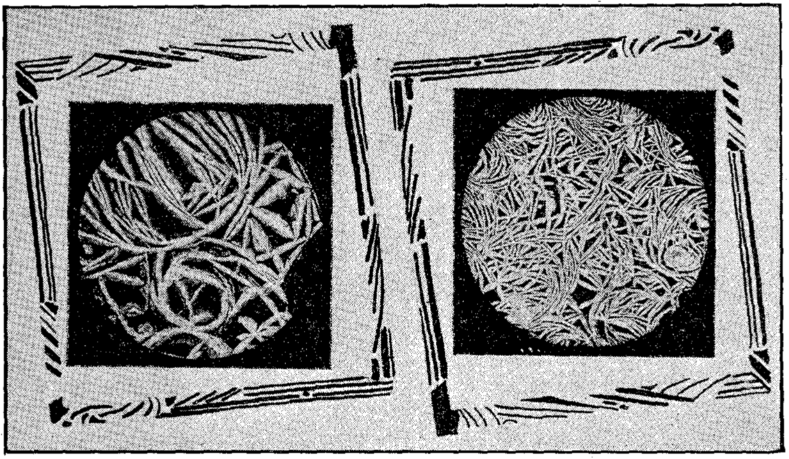


FIG. 4. WOUNDED BIRD IN NEST.
Alloy (Sn. 70, Sb. 20, As. 5) etched 12 hr. × 4.

FIG. 5. MORNING GLORIES IN THE RICE-FIELDS AFTER A STORM.

> "It was to answer these questions and to contribute directly to the upbuilding and advancement of these so-called normal children that the Child Welfare Research Station was established as an integral part of the State University with its ideals of scholarship and service. The law provides on a permanent basis for the 'investigation of the best scientific methods of conserving and developing the normal child, the dissemination of such information acquired, and the training of students for work in such fields.'
>
> "With the passing of this law on April 21, 1917, there was initiated a new epoch in the scientific study of child development in this country and abroad, and already other States have followed the leadership of Iowa. The best children are none too good for this great State, which ranks first in a number of natural products of civilization, and its people will be contented with nothing less. The attention of this State is turned from a morbid, diseased society of defectives, delinquents, degenerates, derelicts, and social misfits to a big constructive program which will eliminate these by-products of humanity through preventative means, and insure the continuous improvement of every child to the maximum ability for its native endowment. The extensive work that has been done throughout this country and abroad on defective children during the past decade has helped to clear the ground and to suggest some methods of attack for the fascinating and profitable work on the so-called normal child. It is, of course, more difficult to see the finer differences among normal children, to note how handicaps and how special defects may be removed and native abilities improved, than to observe marked abnormalities; but it is decidedly more interesting and important, because with these children lie the progress or retrogression of Iowa and the things for which this great Commonwealth preeminently stands in this country. Iowa's program is fundamental and is capable of infinite expansion and refinement. Its children must be assets, and not liabilities.
>
> "What is a normal child? . . . In the past, scientists have tried vainly to describe an 'average child' at a given chronological age, without realizing that in so doing the wide individual differences which exist among children destroy or compromise the specific traits of each. A new approach must be formulated which will preserve the integrity of the individual, differentiate specific traits, and offer a series of norms or standards from different points of view. This is the work to which the Research Station is dedicated.
>
> "For purposes of scientific analysis and explanation, the writer has found that every child has six parallel and interrelated ages: (1) A chronological age in years, months, and days, denotive of the temporal span of life; (2) a physiological age denotive of the stages of physical growth and maturity; (3) a mental age denotive of the appearance and ripening of the instincts, capacities, and nodes in learning and acting; (4) a pedagogical age denotive of the rate and position in school progress; (5) a social age denotive of the degree to which the child makes, adapts, and controls social adjustments involving altruism and cooperation; and (6) a moral and religious age denotive of fairly well-defined nodes of development in moral judgments, nodes of conduct, and of religious awakenings. These six ages are all present at any chronological age of a child's development and his chronological age is best known and least important. . . . In a normal child each age is developing at its maximum and the physiological, mental, pedagogical, social, and moral ages nicely balance each other."

An important function of the station, Dr. Baldwin tells us, is that of serving as a State laboratory and clearing-house for the examination of children of promise, recording and evaluating their normal development from year to year. Special note is to be made of those not using all of the abilities to the best advantage, those thought to be gifted with special abilities and talents, and those representing the highest standards attained in the state at large, for comparison and improvement. He continues:

> "The prevention of disorders and their causes, the conservation of native resources, and remedial training or treatment are the fundamental aims underlying the examinations. Emphasis is placed on the fact that young children should be brought to the station before wrong habits of thought and action become firmly established or before physical and mental defects advance beyond repair. The Child Welfare Laboratories include, in addition to research equipment, facilities for individual examinations and offer open clinics for children, above the feeble-minded level, in nutrition, physical growth, physiological age, mentality, psychological diagnosis, psycho-educational development, and social analysis. . . . . . .
>
> "The station is concerned with the conservation and improvement of Iowa's million or more so-called normal children. To this end it is working with abandon, and very important results already have been obtained."

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**GERMAN AND AMERICAN DYES**—The situation of the German dye industry is discust by the *Neue Freie Presse* of Munich in a most optimistic manner. It says:

> "German brains, it is now planned, are to be lured by *Entente* gold and prest into the service of our former enemies, principally in America, where drugs, chemical products, and dyes are so awfully scarce. American indigo, it is said, has been rejected by the dyeing industry, the same as American salvarsan by physicians. No wonder Americans have offered a Munich chemist an annual salary of two million marks!"

On this *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago) comments as follows:

> "To those who are familiar with what American chemical industry has accomplished during the war this item would be amusing if it did not reveal the fact that the old arrogance and conceit, which it was hoped the war would somewhat modify, still dominate to a considerable degree the German mind."

## THE BEGINNINGS OF TRANSMUTATION?

TO READ SOME OF THE PRESS COMMENTS on the news of a recent achievement by Sir Ernest Rutherford, one would think that he had discovered a way of changing lead into gold or dust into foodstuffs. "Transmutation," as the alchemists understood it, has little chance of materializing. It was the actual change of one known substance into another, without gain or loss. The changes with which chemistry has familiarized us are accompanied by the gain or loss of something. Iron "turns into" rust when oxygen is added. Water "turns into" hydrogen gas when oxygen is subtracted. The recent wonders to which we are now being introduced are due to the fact that we now have agencies capable of decomposing bodies but lately supposed to be "elements," that is, substances incapable of decomposition. If Sir Ernest has succeeded in obtaining hydrogen from nitrogen, this proves not that nitrogen has been "transmuted" into hydrogen in the old alchemic sense, but that nitrogen is a compound of which hydrogen is an element. It has been known since the earlier experiments with radium that metals of the series to which lead belongs are compounds of lead with helium. So far this kind of transmutation has worked only one way; no one has been able to put the helium back again, after its loss has turned one metal into another; changes of this kind are usually beyond human control and often require centuries. Just how far Sir Ernest has been able to effect their control cabled accounts do not now enable us to conclude. Says *The Evening Post* (New York):

"Noah Webster says that transmutation, as applied to metals, means the change from one kind of metal to another, as from the base metals to gold or silver. But Prof. George B. Pegram, head of the Department of Physics at Columbia University, who spoke of the discovery to-day, cautioned against taking that definition too literally. It does not mean, he said, that a brownstone house is likely to transform itself into a structure of marble, to say nothing of its likelihood of becoming a mansion of gold or silver. Real-estate speculators need not take upon themselves the satisfaction of thus being able to inject any such optimistic possibilities in their selling talks. There is every reason to believe that it will not work.

"In fact, so far as Professor Pegram can tell, everything will run along much the same, 'for the ordinary person,' as if the discovery had never been made. But he insists that it makes a world of difference in scientific research.

"'It simply means,' he said, 'that by the aid of radium science has learned to retard or accelerate the disintegration of different elements at will.'

"Knowledge of the fact that various elements do change from one form to another has been common property for many years, Professor Pegram said. But this is the first discovery that makes it possible for man to control in any way those changes, and it may or may not be employed in a commercial way, he said. For the time being, it is of significance only to scholars of scientific research.

"Professor Pegram does not believe the discovery is so new as the cable dispatch announcing it would indicate. In fact, he said, Professor Rutherford performed most of his experiments leading to the discovery during the six years prior to 1906, when he was professor of physics at McGill University at Montreal. Discoveries along this and other lines during that time were probably a great factor in his being chosen in 1906 as professor of physics at the University of Manchester, where he has been since he left Montreal, until this fall. At the beginning of this academic year Professor Rutherford succeeded Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson, as professor of physics in the University of Cambridge.

"Professor Pegram showed copies of experiments made nearly a year ago by Professor Rutherford, in which he succeeded in driving hydrogen atoms—or ions, as they are called when they are electrified—from nitrogen gas. This proves that nitrogen can be decomposed by man, with the aid of radium, and thus shows that even in those experiments the theory of transmutation has been proved.

"The only thing absolutely new, therefore, according to Professor Pegram, is the possibility that Professor Rutherford has just recently been able to drive out other kinds of atoms than hydrogen from nitrogen gas.

"Professor Rutherford's discovery of hydrogen atoms in nitrogen molecules was explained by Professor Pegram in the following manner:

"For some years it has been a known fact that radium decomposes into a succession of other substances, finally becoming static in a substance somewhat resembling lead. When radium first begins to decompose, it shoots off three different kinds of rays, or particles, named by Professor Rutherford *alpha*, *beta*, and *gamma* particles. It has been known just how far these different particles will penetrate into a given element or substance. Consequently, by shooting *alpha* particles of radium, known as helium atoms, into a chamber filled with nitrogen gas, Professor Rutherford found that rays, or particles, were registered on a phosphorescent plate some distance farther than these radium particles are known to be able to penetrate.

"Therefore, he knew that the radium particles had succeeded in driving hydrogen atoms, or ions, out of the nitrogen molecules. Whether these helium atoms, or ions, will be able to drive out other than hydrogen atoms from elements is still problematical. It is an easier process with hydrogen than with other elements, because of the weight of hydrogen. Hydrogen, of course, having an atomic weight of 1, is the lightest element known, whereas the atomic weight of helium is 4. Thus, when helium is shot against hydrogen, it has a force of four to one, and the hydrogen breaks up.

"However, other elements may ultimately be broken up by helium, because of the consideration of the velocity of helium. Helium atoms have a velocity of about 31,200,000,000 centimeters per second.

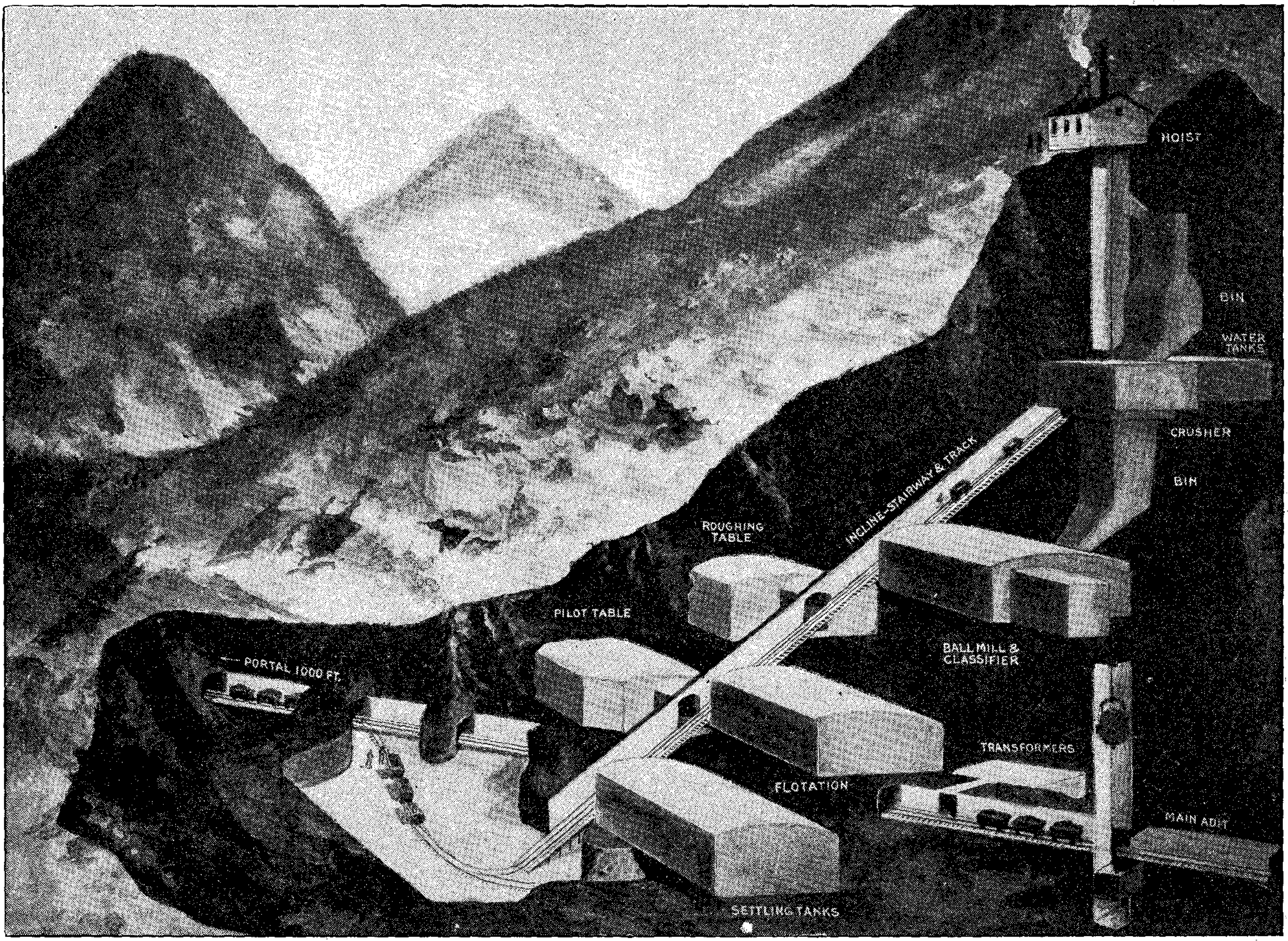
"Professor Pegram said he was very anxious to obtain full and complete reports of the recent experiments of Professor Rutherford, because he believed that the cabled report signifies discoveries even beyond those announced some time ago. And even these are immensely significant in the field of physical research, he said."

## A MINING-MILL UNDERGROUND

A MINING-MILL beneath the earth's surface—the first in America, and probably in the world—is nearing completion above timber-line in Ouray County, in the heart of one of Colorado's greatest gold deposits. It is thus described by W. F. Wilcox in *The Scientific American* (New York, December 13):

"At the great altitudes in which most of the gold-mining companies of Colorado are obliged to operate, tremendous bodies of snow have to be reckoned with in winter. Mine-buildings and mills erected at great cost are often swept away without a moment's warning and many lives lost by the immense avalanches of snow let loose far up on the peaks, which bury the buildings under thousands of tons of snow or sweep them like playthings into the cañons below. So the mill has been taken from the surface altogether, and put in the one safe place—inside the mine itself, wholly beneath the ground. The maintenance of a reduction-mill on the surface in the vicinity of the mine would be practically impossible, hence the company devised what is claimed to be the first wholly underground reduction mining-mill on this continent. The company in the past has met with such heavy losses from destructive slides that it appeared to be but a matter of suspension of activities during the winter or a storage of ore until spring. However, the problem has been solved and the mine will be enabled to operate both mine and mill the year round in so far as weather conditions are concerned. The mill, which is of fifty tons daily capacity, is expected to cost approximately $7,000. The mill is located off a heading, a little more than one thousand feet back from the mouth of the cross-cut tunnel and at a vertical depth of 650 feet. Here a raise is made vertically 112 feet from the tunnel-level, with a sump 10 feet in depth below the tunnel-level. At another point 1,000 feet back from the mouth or portal of the tunnel, an incline is made that connects with the raise 65 feet above the tunnel-level. From this point of connection, the ore-bin room, crusher-room, ball-mill room, roughing table-room, flotation tank-room, pilot-room, and filter-room are excavated on either side and in successive steps down the incline.

"Doubtless other mining companies operating in regions often visited by destructive snow-slides will follow the example of this Colorado company, if ever their present properties are unfortunate enough to be destroyed by slides."



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A MINING-MILL UNDERGROUND.

## TO DO AWAY WITH DETOURS

THE DETOUR, the abomination of the motoring tourist, is necessary because every road must be occasionally rebuilt and because it has been considered impossible to motor over a road when it is under repair. This last belief is thought unwarranted by a writer in *Municipal Journal and Public Works* (New York, December 22), who sets forth the reasons why it is quite possible and proper to rebuild the right and left sides of a road separately, the traffic meanwhile using the other edge. The dividing-line between the two constructions, instead of being objectionable, furnishes, he says, a useful mark for separating the traffic. Says this writer:

"The vehicle-using public is becoming accustomed to detour signs, but that does not mean that they have become reconciled to these time-consuming, machine-wrecking, nerve-racking accompaniments of road-construction and repair. If there is any possible way of overcoming this serious inconvenience it should be adopted. It is becoming even more serious, rather than less so, with the increasing use of concrete for pavements, which must stand closed to traffic for an additional week or two after the road has been closed for a similar period while grading and concrete construction was going on.

"The only possible plan for avoiding detours that has been suggested, so far as we recall, is to construct and complete one-half of a given stretch of road at a time, traffic meanwhile using the other side of the center line of the road. To this it is objected that this plan makes a joint and line of weakness in the center of the road; in spite of which, however, it has been followed in many cases.

"We suggest that, in the case of roads where two lines of traffic are provided for by a width of twenty feet or more (which should include all durable-surface roads), there be no effort to bond the two halves into one continuously bonded whole, but that they be considered as two pavements, separated from each other, traffic being expected to confine itself to its respective sides and not use the center. There might even be an advantage in setting a line of stone, concrete, or brick, raised slightly above the surface, down the center line, the pavement on each side being constructed against this as a curb. Besides the greater convenience to traffic and in construction which this plan would afford, such a center curb, with a color different from that of the pavement, offers another advantage.

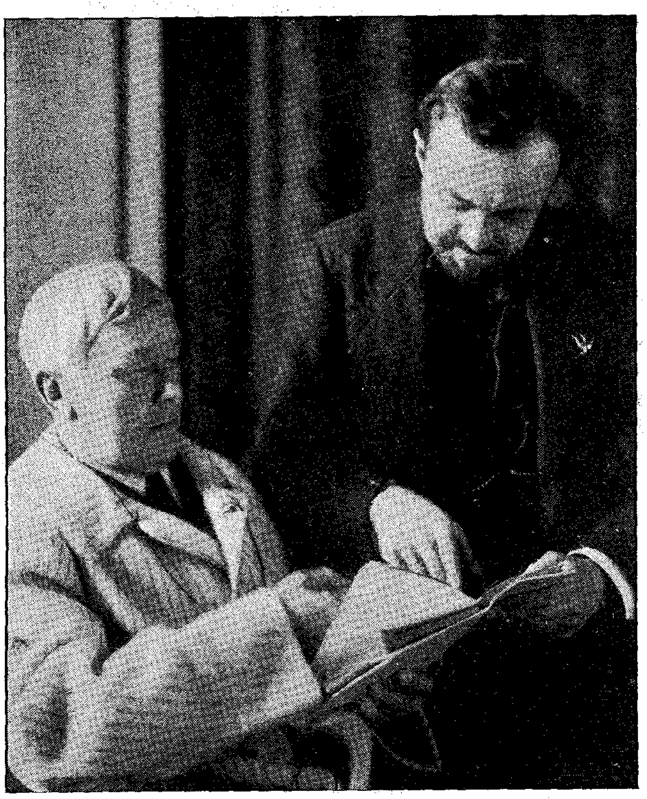
"Marking a line down the center of a paved street or country road has a strong tendency to prevent automobile accidents. Such a line causes the drivers of cars unconsciously to keep on the right side of the road. Drivers of approaching vehicles have a stronger tendency to keep at a safe distance apart. The decided advantage of the center-line mark was first noticed on the Baltimore-Washington road, where the concrete surface was built one-half at a time, leaving a clearly defined line at the point of juncture. It was noticed that drivers almost universally kept to their own side of the road, whereas on unmarked roads there was an almost universal tendency to drive in the center of the road, and in approaching and passing vehicles the tendency was to allow the smallest margin of clearance possible. Chief Engineer Mackall, of the Maryland State Road Commission, and C. M. Upham, State highway engineer, of Delaware, both plan, after observing results on the Maryland road, to paint a black line down the center of their paved State roads.

"If it is an advantage to endeavor to persuade drivers to use the two halves of the road as two separate roadways, why inconvenience the public by building both of them at once, or increase cost and maintenance troubles by trying to join them into one structural whole, with the joint imperceptible? A line of white stone or concrete down the center of a bituminous road, or of red brick in a concrete road, would furnish a permanent, ineradicable line; and in the case of concrete pavement would provide opportunity for two expansion joints and take the place of the irregular, unsightly crack that is found following the center of so many roads made of this material."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 94

# LETTERS - AND - ART

## THE BLUE BIRD'S SONG FLIGHT



THE CREATORS OF "THE BLUE BIRD."

Wolff, the composer, standing over Maeterlinck, the poet, in friendly converse. The report that the poet usually grows to hate the composer seems refuted here.

NOBODY SEEMS to admire Maurice Maeterlinck more than the musicians; but report has it that Maeterlinck hates music. Debussy made fame for himself as well as for Maeterlinck out of "Pelléas et Mélisande," and Maeterlinck is said to have been barely willing to speak to the composer afterward. What reward he gave Dukas for putting "Ariane et Barbe Bleu" to music, or Fevrier for his treatment of "Monna Vanna," or Loeffler for the "Death of Tintagiles," history does not record. If his dislike of music is a fact, there might be those who could imagine Mr. Maeterlinck so cold to the ordinary human emotions as to be pleased at the absence of a pronounced success of Wolff's musical version of his "Blue Bird," lately done for the first time on any stage at the Metropolitan, which Mr. Maeterlinck crossed the Atlantic especially to witness. At any rate, most of the critics are, in fact, half-hearted in praise, tho they do not all find fault for the same reason. Indeed, the new opera seems good or bad in proportion to whether you like things this way or that; whether you like Debussy's whole-tone scales or are thankful that Mr. Wolff, the new composer, didn't use them over again because Maeterlinck furnished the text; whether you think music that expresses symbolism should dream through the realms of diaphanous sound or should come out with "red-blooded" blares on good brass instruments. Mr. Finck, of the New York *Evening Post*, seems better satisfied than the others. We should let him tell the story if he didn't linger over it too long, for it must be true of everybody, as Mr. Henderson says in the *Sun*, that "unless one has been lost in the political mist or has slept in the crevices of a mountain with *Rip Van Winkle*, he knows the tale of the blue bird." Mr. Henderson gives enough to refresh what may have slipt from one's memory:

"Every one who was any one visited the Century Theater, and the others probably read Maurice Maeterlinck's poetic vision as crystallized in the frosts of cold type. For the sake of the dramatic experts it may be revealed that some of the poet's creation has been omitted as unsuitable to the purposes of the composer and others because music propels her celestial feet more slowly than speech. Transfers have been made of some scenes, but after all the principal episodes of the drama remain. The children leave their home with *Light* and wander through the Land of Memory, the Palace of Night, the Garden of Happiness, the Cemetery, and the Kingdom of the Future. In the end they give their own dove, magically turned blue, to the mother of the afflicted child, who miraculously recovers, and in the last moment the much-sought bird flies away."

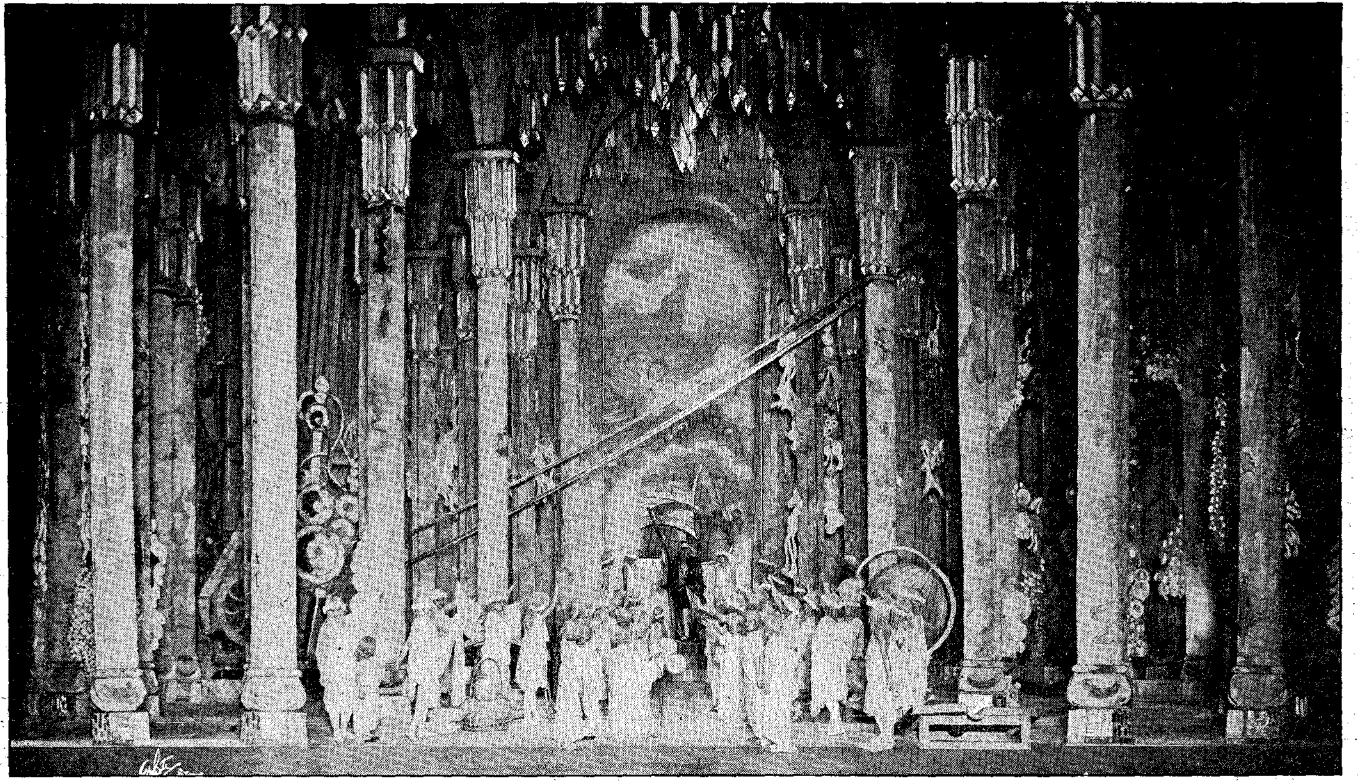
Going back now to Mr. Finck, we let him debate the point between Debussy and Wolff as an interpreter of the Belgian poet:

"Albert Wolff was an aviator in the French Army at the time when he set this play to music. It certainly required all the courage and daring of an aviator to undertake the almost impossible task of turning this fantastic, symbolical play into an opera. But the impossible, here it is done, and successfully too. Mr. Wolff's task was a much more arduous one than even Debussy's was when he made 'Pelléas et Mélisande' into an opera. Debussy failed to create a viable work because he subordinated the composer too much to the poet. In order to enable the singers to convey the speech distinctly to the audience he deliberately banished flowing melody; and the orchestra he robbed of all its virile powers; in the whole score there are only a dozen bars of brass. Mr. Wolff's score does not thus suffer from anemia, red blood courses in its arteries, yet the orchestra is never rude, boisterous, or obtrusive, except in situations which call for power.

"The overture, melodious, euphonious, and vivacious, sounds the key-note of the whole work, and when the last bar has sounded one feels like exclaiming: 'Thank Heaven! at last a modern French score that is not a prolonged echo of Debussy's augmented triads and whole-tone scales; an opera which for the most part eschews these already stale individual mannerisms and harkens back to the nationally French style of Gounod, Massenet, and Saint-Saëns.' Wolff is not one of those Frenchmen of whom Saint-Saëns has said that they seem to be actually ashamed of melody. To be sure, the exigencies of the prattling text—and there is so much of it—make it very difficult to give a flow to the vocal parts, but wherever possible Mr. Wolff has done it, and his orchestral score is full of melody. It has atmosphere, too; indeed, one of this composer's chief claims to distinction lies in his ability to make the orchestral moods and colors undergo chameleonic changes with the scenes they illustrate. In his ability to create atmosphere he rivals Debussy.

"Musically the most beautiful episode in the opera—and one of the loveliest episodes in all operadom—is heard in the Garden of Happiness when the flutes lead their orchestral soft-voiced companions through a movement of real musical bliss rivaling anything to be found in Gluck, whom the score here recalls, tho the themes are Mr. Wolff's own and Gluck never dreamed of such rich coloring. For the sake of this act alone this opera would have been worth staging; nothing as enchanting has been composed in operatic France since 'Carmen.' When the birds have been caught the orchestra has a delightfully animated interlude, and another climax of orchestral splendor occurs when *Tyltyl* enters the Palace of Night, and again when he opens the forbidden door holding the specters. After the brilliant and virile interlude following this the whole audience united in giving the composer an ovation."

Well, Mr. Henderson doesn't see it that way at all. He points out the initial disadvantage a composer suffers when, invited by the Maeterlinckian thought which "courts music,"



"THE LAND OF THE FUTURE."

A scene designed by the Russian artist, Boris Anisfeld, for the Wolff-Maeterlinck opera, "The Blue Bird." "A little too Russian," thinks Mr. Huneker, for such a French opera.

he finds "the dramatist's form makes broad lyric flight impossible." "The nature of the dialog which occupies so much of the unfolding of the play is hostile to musical treatment." Mr. Henderson accuses Wolff of not being a practical man of the theater and seeing beforehand that he would be thrown in the struggle with the text:

> "The music moves slowly and placidly through long spaces in which there is nothing to demand the attention of the public ear, nothing to invite the reflection of the trained mind. It is good music, made with craftsmanship, drawn in such outline as the occasion allows, colored with a delicacy and ingenuity transparent enough to permit of a clear understanding of the dialog and generally aristocratic in style. But it has nothing to say which is not better said by the text without its assistance. It clogs the whole movement of the dialog and pours its sweet opiate through page after page of the poem.
>
> "When Debussy set 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' he was happy in his poem, for dark and dreary as the tale is it none the less is heavy with the throbs of human tragedy, and the musician created for it an interpretation perfectly in accord with the drama and its literary style. In 'L'Oiseau Bleu' we seek in vain for such an intimate and fecund union of the arts of drama and music.
>
> "Mysterious figures moving through mellifluous mazes of musical inconsequence, a pageant of the melancholy dead chanting in lifeless monotones their wearisome explanations of themselves, and the semispiritualistic philosophy by which they are surrounded constitute but a sorry opera. The eye and not the ear is the chief medium of communication between the stage and the spectator.
>
> "A strange procession of Dantesque marionettes, waving futile arms in impotent gestures, rubbing shoulders with dancing creatures clad in garments familiar to the ballet from time immemorial and with leaping children awkwardly imitating the capers of the adult dancer, but all grouped in picturesque order and lighted with the cunning of the electrician, are among the chief and challenging features of this symbolic show. These rather than the music cling to the memory."

Mr. Krehbiel, of *The Tribune*, has a preconceived idea of what a "Blue Bird" opera ought to be. He finds the play "an allegory replete with philosophical symbolism—not profound, but beautiful and appealing. For such symbolism music might provide a vehicle, but it would have to be music of a different order than that written by Mr. Albert Wolff, and its appeal would have to be directed to a different and larger comprehension than that which an ordinary audience brings with it into the theater." Mr. Krehbiel goes on:

> "No one who witnessed Mr. Winthrop Ames's notable production of 'The Blue Bird' at the New Theater nine or ten years ago will need to be told that music is essential to the exposition of the allegory. Given a room in which spoken dialog could be effectively employed, we can imagine what music appropriate to the play would be like. It would be a sort of ether, impalpable, ever present, persuasive, yet seldom assertive for its own ends; a tonal mist; an halation from an invisible orchestra, an emanation from the pictures, the thoughts, emotions of the people of the play, an evocation of the imagination of the spectator and listener as well as the poet. It would obscure nothing, vitalize and sweeten everything. It would be pallid, warm, cadaverous, roseate, gorgeously erubescent in turn. At times when situations and postures become momentarily fixt it would seemingly condense, gather itself into a cloud, take on the contours of rhythm and melody, float upward, carrying speech with it—speech which had blossomed into song—then be dissipated and wafted away again as a harmonious perfumed mist.
>
> "Debussy could have written such music; some other composer might."

Mr. Krehbiel is not wholly condemnatory, but rather withholds his final judgment for further consideration after more hearings. The jaunty Mr. Huneker, in *The World*, touches amusingly on the other features of the performance than those concerning the opera's score:

> "In a work of this order, altogether apart from the imaginative quality, there must be coordination of the rhythmic elements, the miming, the music, the decoration. This coordination was not present in the *ensemble* despite the shaping hand of Stage Manager Ordynski, the dance scheme of the ingenious Rosina Galli. The Setti choral numbers went well, but the acting and singing of the principals call for no particular comment. They were for the most part mediocre, even amateurish. Such artists as Florence Easton, Louise Berat, Léon Rothier had little to do. *Tyltyl* and *Mytyl* were not convincing; on the

> other hand, *The Dog*, Robert Couzinou, and *The Cat*, Margaret Romaine, were. Jeanne Gordon was miscast as the *Fairy*, being too big, and Flora Perini as *Light*, while a handsome figure, did not evoke the character. We thought of Wynne Matthison and her wonderful voice. Her *Light* was a genuine apparition. As may be seen, several of the singers doubled up their rôles. The little *Riquette* was natural, for she crawled on all fours like *Riquet* the famous dog in the fascinating tale of Anatole France.
>
> "Composer Wolff conducted with abundant choreographic gestures. The late Nat Goodwin used to complain that on Saturdays he was forced to put in two tons of coal—one at the matinee and the other at the evening performance. Mr. Wolff put in two tons last night. It meant active work for him, and if zeal could have pulled off the trick, he would have done it. But that fickle bird would not fly high enough, notwithstanding the plaudits of the huge gathering present to watch and welcome it. It is a superstition in the theater that a poor rehearsal spells a good performance, and such was the case at this *première;* the music went on brisker pinions than at the final dress-rehearsal. Mr. Wolff should console himself with the idea that others may not hear his music with our ears, see the stage through our spectacles. After all, as that wise and beautiful woman, Lillian Russell, said, a criticism is only one man's opinion. Speeding up the performances, liberal cutting, and the novelty, not to speak of the sumptuousness, of the spectacle, may prove a magnet for the public, which will have plenty of opportunities to judge for itself. Gossip to the contrary, 'The Blue Bird' is to take its place in the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera-house, where, it is to be hoped, it will bring with it happiness. Amen."

The second performance, lacking the aid of all the social accessories of the first one, did not prove a disappointment. Mr. Krehbiel admits this in *The Tribune*, where he writes:

> "For the success of the Wolff-Maeterlinck opera Mr. Gatti-Casazza has poured out his resources with magnificent generosity. As a spectacle 'The Blue Bird' is one of the triumphs of the art of the scene-painter, the designer, and the stage-director. For this we have to thank Boris Anisfeld and Richard Ordynski. . . . .
>
> "The music itself is graceful and pleasing, it is well made, it never intrudes nor halts the action, and it improves upon a second hearing."

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**READERS MADE BY WAR?**—Even war must have its limitations as a reformatory measure, and to believe that it could have made study "respectable" in the eyes of college students is more than the Fresno *Morning Republican* will admit. If Fresno alone should be found thus skeptical we might call it one of the benefits of war that students read twice as much at the University of Pennsylvania than they did before 1914. Students there, according to the librarian, last month, "read five miles of books, or fifty thousand volumes," but the "Missourian" paper of Fresno thinks "probably investigation would show some merely accidental explanation of the phenomenon." For—

> "It seems unlikely that even war should work such a revolution in the habits of students. But if it should be symptomatic of a movement among students to make study respectable, it would be startling indeed. To be sure, every university has always contained some students who study. And some of these have even earned the respect of their fellow students. A student who is a good athlete, or a class leader, or a good fellow, who 'makes' a good frat and is popular in its social activities, may be forgiven even if he also studies. There is no absolute ban on studying, provided it does not interfere with the more immediate purposes of going to college. And if one is a student in a professional college, studying the job at which he is going to make his living, even hard study itself may be respectable. But study for its own sake, just to make one's self a better-educated man—that is for the despised 'digs,' or 'grinds,' whatever may be the newest name for them. There are always some of them in college, and they usually give a good account of themselves after graduation, but while in college they have to face the handicap of social tabu, imposed by the careless minority, in compensatory self-defense. If this report from Pennsylvania indicates that war has changed this, it is an encouraging sign."

## MR. PENNELL ON BILL-BOARDS

BILL-BOARDS HAVE BEEN AN EYESORE to more than Mr. Joseph Pennell, but ordinary sufferers lack the barbed words to protest against their annoyers. Mr. Pennell usually says something that makes people sit up, and as his public talk for the most part voices his disapprovals and usually in the name of art, he often stirs up the stagnant pools. His faculty for sharp speaking has of late been employed by the American Federation of Art against the "unsightly bill-boards and advertising signs" that straggle across the country, occupying every spot of vantage where a pleasant "view" might otherwise be obtained. In the New York *Evening Post* he says that artists are particularly exasperated against the "phenomenal extension of this form of advertising" because "they furnished the idea which has made the new signs particularly obnoxious." Besides responding to the appeal for help in advertising the Liberty loans, "they suggested and put through plans to take advantage of natural vistas in city and country." Now, the result is:

> "You can not go anywhere without running into mile after mile of bill-boards, most of them advertising everything that is useless. I took three trips to New York within the last week and saw new signs on each trip. They culminate at Princeton Junction, where the traveler may see no fewer than thirty, all arranged in a semicircle.
>
> "Artists and others who prefer the beauties of nature to these vulgar, flaring displays have been pointing out for years that they are destroying and debauching the national taste. But progress against them is so slow that it has occurred to me to make the attack from another angle. This country has heard a lot of sentimental cackle about helping the reconstruction of Europe. The lumber expended in unnecessary and unsightly bill-boards in this country would rebuild nearly everything destroyed abroad. The paint wasted here would cover all the new buildings, and the labor would be of incalculable value in what we hear is the great essential of producing more.
>
> "The item of electric light is another stupendous waste. Our Government recognized this by curtailing displays of this kind when the nation was threatened with a coal shortage. Here is a chance for economy if the country really wants it. But the truth seems to be that manufacturers are putting into this so-called advertising the excess profits that otherwise they would be called on to pay into the government treasury."

Instead of taking the thanks of a grateful industry taught something about its own business, the artists seem to fume at the effrontery of those who have learned a new trick:

> "Some of them have been so brazen as to thank the artists who helped to design Liberty loan advertising for their ideas. The whole theory of the sign-board man has been changed by the war. He goes out now to find a view, at a curve or a junction of country roads, where people will turn and look, and then he proceeds to block it up with a huge, ugly fence advertising somebody's patent pills. It is not confined to the East. I took a trip recently as far west as St. Louis and from there into various Southern States, and the same thing is true everywhere.
>
> "Two laws have been passed in England to curb this nuisance. One provides that no bill-board may be erected at a spot where it will interfere with a view. The other prohibits signs against the sky-line. France has taken the expedient of taxing the signs to death. The rate increases with the size of the bill-board. I imagine that is the only way we will get rid of them in this country.
>
> "City, State, and national laws are necessary. In the campaign of the Federation I have found that civic associations, particularly those of women, seem to be the only organizations with sufficient courage to tackle the problem. Through their aid legislation has been obtained in Cincinnati, and Memphis and St. Louis are planning similar steps. . . . . . .
>
> "From the patriotic point of view these boards are a national scandal. In some spots the advertisers are using the very boards put up for the Liberty loan. When I protested against some of this before a meeting of advertising men in Rochester I thought for a time I might be thrown out of a window.
>
> "If the advertiser spending large sums on such signs will do a little traveling I think he will find that few passengers look at

them. Those who want to see the scenery have given up in despair, and the regular travelers do not seem to care for the scenery or for anything but the comic strips in the newspapers and for shooting craps."

## TOMMY'S VIEW OF PLAYS IN WAR-TIME

THE SOLDIER, especially in England, had unloaded upon him the responsibility for the "crude," not to say "fatuous," state into which the theater fell during the war. Nearly everybody in England, except perhaps those whose profits were so large from the plays of the period, seems to agree that it was crude and fatuous. The soldiers themselves, even during the time of the infliction, were the ones who, "back in billets," declared most vehemently that such was the case, tho they may have trouble in convincing the world now that Bernard Shaw has espoused the side against them. In the preface to "Heartbreak House," he argues that the more banal the drama, the better it suited the taste of the soldiers, "many of whom had never been inside a theater until they were brought into contact with civilization through enlisting in the Army." He goes so far as to say that many soldiers did not know the difference between the stage and the dress-circle, and thought they were witnessing the play when they merely saw the pretty women walk down to their seats. The charge is not so novel after all, since our own operagoers have long been subjected to the same accusation. However, the soldier finds a warm advocate in Mr. St. John Ervine, who protests in the Manchester *Guardian Weekly* against the injustice of the charge, naming *The Guardian* itself first in the line of culprits. We leave Mr. Ervine's first sentence as it appears, not knowing if he comes a cropper, as many Britishers do, with an American slang word:

THE CHILDREN OF "THE BLUE BIRD."
Raymonde Delaunois as *Tyltyl* and Mary Ellis as *Mytyl*.

"The soldier came home on leave determined to 'blue' as much of his accumulated pay as Mr. Cox would let him, and equally determined to give his people and his girl as good a time as he could. He would say: 'Let's go to a theater! What shall we go to?' and his civilian friends would instantly answer, 'Oh, let's go and see "Hilloa, Twaddle!" It's frightfully good.' The poor fellow, being totally ignorant of the fact that 'Hilloa, Twaddle!' was indeed twaddle, took their word to be the word of experts, and, having purchased the most expensive seats he could buy, carried his friends to the theater. When he had seen half a dozen versions of 'Hilloa, Twaddle!' he began to pine for the trenches again and the comparatively intellectual delights of a divisional concert party. In my experience I never knew of a case of a man returning from leave who did not declare that the theatrical performances in London were an insult to the intelligence of a tomtit. 'Hilloa, Twaddle!' in fact, became known as 'civilian stuff!' and I am writing in all seriousness when I say that the entertainments given by the concert party attached to the division to which I belonged were far better than any entertainment I saw in London when I was on leave, with the exception of Sir James Barrie's play, 'Dear Brutus.'

"It was natural that men who had seen nothing but mud and rank grass and khaki for months on end should become almost mad for color. George A. Birmingham, in his very interesting book, 'A *Padre* in France,' describes this craving for color in France with great truth; and I can never hope to make any one who was not so situated understand how curious men were to see womenkind after a spell in a devastated area. I did not see a civilian of any kind for six months, and I can well remember the excitement there was in my battalion when we came into some rest-billets and were told that three Frenchwomen had come to the village to visit their relatives employed in the French Mission. Some of us actually went to the wrecked house where the Mission was billeted to see the women. When the door opened and three old and fat Frenchwomen, heavily drest in black garments, emerged from the house the sense of disappointment was lost in the awe of seeing something that was not part of the war. But that awe was part of the craving for the amenities of civilized life. It was not a craving for the sheer silliness of things. Over and over again I have heard 'walking cases' in hospital say, after they had been to a theater, in reply to the question, 'What was it like?' 'Oh, damned silly! Sillier than the thing I saw yesterday!' Why did they go to the theater, then? Well, when a man is in a strange town, where he has no friends and has to pass the time of the afternoon away somehow, he will go to any kind of theatrical entertainment. He can not walk about the streets all day and every day, particularly if the weather is bad. I solved one man's troubles for him by planning excursions in London on motor-buses. By the time he left the hospital he had, I fancy, as much familiarity with bus-routes in London as any conductor had, and he did not go to any more theaters."

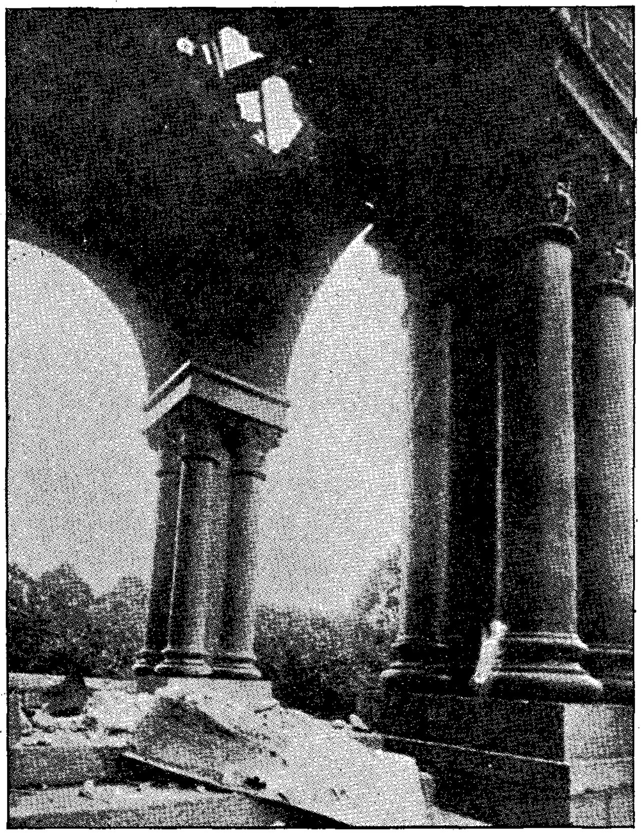
Boredom and the lack of other entertainment, Mr. Ervine repeats, took soldiers to see performances "which would have caused the O. C. theater to have been court-martialed in France, if they had dared to put them on the stage." Mr. Shaw is given some tart information in these following remarks:

"Every one who knows anything at all about the plays that were acted before soldiers knows that the level of drama in France was immeasurably superior to that in England; and I suggest to Mr. Shaw that the reason why the young officer, 'not at all a rough specimen,' who sat by his side in one of our largest music-halls, found 'the dramatic part of it utterly incomprehensible' is that it actually was 'utterly incomprehensible,' and that his bewilderment was due, not to his inability to understand the stuff, but to his inability to understand how any human being could be induced to pay to see it. When I remember that I saw a play at one of our largest theaters which would not have suffered any loss if it had been played backwards or sideways, or had not been played at all, I feel some sympathy with Mr. Shaw's neighbor."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## BOLSHEVISM OUT TO ABOLISH GOD

BOLSHEVISM IS A RELIGION as well as an economic system. This is denied by many of its preachers; but the late British chaplain of Odessa and the Russian ports of the Black Sea, the Rev. R. Courtier-Forster, asserts that "the first objective of Bolshevism is the complete elimination of every form of Christianity from the world and the substitution of a world-wide atheism." Of course, this will be denied, says the chaplain, but "the fact remains." As "the ideals of Christianity are diametrically opposed to the brutal practises of Bolshevism," Christianity is "recognized as its most dangerous foe, and is treated accordingly." It is due to the paucity of first-hand information, says this writer in the London *Times*, that the Bolsheviki have been enabled "to conceal from the British people the ghastly persecution of the Christians which is being carried out with the utmost ferocity." Here is a statement of their methods:



A CHURCH WRECKED BY BOLSHEVIKI IN RIGA.

The Red tyrants of Moscow, says a British writer, seem to think Christianity "can be flicked aside like an old glove."

"It was in the early days of the Terror that a young Russian acquaintance, full of enthusiasm for the Holy Revolution, came to my rooms and in the course of conversation declared: 'We have now overthrown the crown and monarchy; in a few years we will abolish God also from Russia.' As he held a position of importance under the new régime I recorded his words at the time. They were ominous. He went on to declare that in addition to his official appointment he was busily engaged in training twenty-eight young men as political propagandists. What he was doing hundreds of others were doing also. He declared that in a few months hundreds of young men would finish their instruction and go forth, not only to the towns, but that every village in Russia would be visited by at least two propagandists, working to destroy all loyalty to the monarchy, and by every means in their power to undermine the religious convictions of the people. The forces were carefully mobilized, and in a short time the attack on the Christian faith commenced with tremendous energy.

"Not only were schemes introduced for the confiscation of the property of the Church, but the old religious practises of the people were ruthlessly proscribed. It is an immemorial custom to take portions of everything to be eaten on Easter day to be blessed at the church on Easter eve. During the last week of Lent the Bolshevik propagandists visited the villages round Odessa, as in other districts, and actually forbade the peasants to observe their old cherished Easter custom; it tended to keep Christianity alive. The clergy were next visited and strictly ordered not to go to the churches to bless the Easter feasts of the people. This was the beginning of the drastic Bolshevik interference with personal religion which so soon developed into the present blood-drenched religious persecution.

"Four days after Easter the Reds broke up the service in Odessa Cathedral, which was being conducted by the Archbishop of Kherson. They would not allow the liturgy to proceed, creating an uproar and shouting, 'Down with the Church! Down with the clergy!'"

Marriages are reported "tumultuously interrupted by bands of propagandists determined to compel the people to abandon Christian marriage and accept the new civil contract which has been introduced." Sunday as a day recognized by religion is imperiled:

"The Bolsheviki have attempted to bring about the abolition of Sunday as the weekly day of rest on account of its age-long association with the resurrection of Christ. The virulence of the Red hatred of everything Christian seeks to substitute Monday for the old hallowed day. In the spring of 1918 the attempt was temporarily crowned with success. The last Sunday in April was peremptorily ordered to be erased from the calendar as a rest day. Works, factories, and shops were commanded to carry on their business as on other days of the week. The streets of Odessa were thronged with crowds of truculent, jubilating Reds making a great parade of work. The following Tuesday, May 1, was substituted for the condemned Sunday, and duly observed as the festival of the Holy Revolution. On this day all workshops, houses of business, and factories were strictly forbidden to work; even bread was not allowed to be baked. I had the greatest difficulty in obtaining anything to eat.

"A considerable impetus in the harassment of the Christian population took place soon after the arrival of six hundred returning exiled Reds. These entered the country at Tornea, and to a man inscribed themselves on their passports as atheist.

"The brutal persecution of the Church increased. After the torture and martyrdom of many priests and several bishops, a demonstration of protest was made by the Christians of Odessa. The Archbishop of Kherson and the Bishop of Nikolaieff took part in the procession. I marched with the other demonstrants. Two hundred Christian soldiers in uniform presented themselves at the cathedral and requested permission to carry the banners. Forty thousand of the faithful assembled. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Reds to wreck the solemn march.

"As the procession moved down one of the main thoroughfares I inquired of a group of sullen Bolshevik sailors from the Black Sea Fleet why they no longer uncovered their heads as the Archbishop's procession passed. The answer was given with morose rage: 'We would kill all the clergy in the procession, but we do not wish to even soil our hands with the blood of such vermin as Christ's priests.'

"In many places the persecution of the Church is carried out with terrible fury. Outrages and affronts were offered to the Christians on every hand. At the women's hostel at Odessa University the ikon was torn down from the wall of the common-room amid a wild scene of ribald jesting and jeers, and the ubiquitous Red flag was triumphantly hung over the place reserved for the sacred picture. In one part of my chaplaincy alone sixty priests were driven from their parishes."

The ingenuity of these persecutors excels anything recorded of the Inquisition:

"In the monastery near Kotlass all the monks and the prior were shot. In Perm, Archbishop Andronik was buried alive. This ghastly fate caused such indignation and horror among the cowed and terror-stricken peasants that the heroic Vassili, Archbishop of Tchernigoff, greatly daring, made the journey to Moscow to make representations respecting the tragedy of Archbishop Andronik. It was a splendid venture gloriously made, but the Archbishop could look for no mercy from the blood-soaked tyrants who have made 'Freedom of Mind' a byword for the most despotic tyranny the world has ever seen. The history of the journey will live in the annals of the Russian Church for ever. Archbishop Vassili shared the martyrdom of his brother. With his two companions he was hacked to pieces.

"The long list of Christians martyred at the hands of the Bolsheviki has grown to a volume of names. The saintly Archbishop Feofan found death only through an agony of refined torture. He was reduced to a dying condition, and then dipt through a hole bored in the frozen river and drowned in the Kama. Fifty priests were also tortured with every fiendish cruelty, and then done to death.

"When the history of the Bolshevik persecution to eradicate Christianity comes to be written, the Christian world will stand aghast at the crimes committed in the attempt to stamp out the love of Christ from the heart of the Russian nation.

"Clergy are tortured and murdered in hundreds; churches desecrated and turned into cinema-halls and drinking-saloons; the Blessed Sacrament seized, insulted, and stamped under foot. It is made a crime for men of the Red army to participate in Christian worship; yet in England men remain callous and indifferent to a movement which glories in murder, coercion, and unthinkable persecution for the heinous crime of religious conviction.

"Lenine and Trotzky may well chuckle from within the recesses of the polluted Christian churches of the Kremlin as they make overtures to a duped world. Is Christianity still a living, vital force in Western Europe? The Red tyrants of Moscow presumably think it can be flicked aside like an old glove."

Light on this theme from another angle is given by *The Continent* (Chicago), which quotes the substance of a letter written by a British staff officer to his wife and first published in the London *Times*. The reports, says *The Continent*, are coming from as credible witnesses as told of the crimes in Belgium and are of the same sort:

"The Bolsheviki form about 5 per cent. of the population of Russia. The conscripted peasantry is rising against those who first captured them with catchwords, and often it deserts the army *en masse*. The Bolsheviki have protected Jewish synagogs, but they count the Bible a counter-revolutionary book, and have declared war on Christianity. Churches in towns visited by this officer, after the Bolsheviki had been driven back, have been found crowded with dead and dying. The peasants had been herded there, doors barred, the building fired, and the victims left to their fate, many living for days among the dead unable to get out. Official photographs sent to London show results of horrible mutilation of men and women with every form of fiendishness."

**PROHIBITION'S CHRISTMAS-CARD**—The new era of prohibition is given credit for the "reduction of need" among our poor, evidenced at Christmastime. *The Christian Register* (Boston) refers without naming it to a social center in New York which ordinarily distributes two thousand baskets to the poor reporting this year only seven hundred persons appearing for the dole, and observes:

"The best part of this Christmas is that it has been a source of happiness for the first time in their lives to multitudes of families where want, hatefulness, and every evil thing once had a wonted place. One needs to learn at first hand in order to feel the precious gift to mothers and children in the new order of sobriety. Here is a man who is skilful in a trade. For years and years it was his weekly habit to drink away his wages with others like him, while his household went from one grade to another in the descending scale. This authentic case is a modern miracle. To-day the family is decently sheltered, well clothed, and nourished, and the mother is a new creature. The father once grumbled at the interference with his liberty and curst the prying moralist; but his temper is changing, and he finds that a drink in the morning before breakfast, once indispensable to his health and working form, can be foregone without dreadful consequences. By another holiday time he will have seen, tho he may not admit, the well-nigh complete regeneration of his family. And then we believe he will not prattle the silly talk that even well-disposed people fall into. He already sees in the summary extinction of scores of lives of people in the Christmas season, who drank a murderous concoction the base of which was wood-alcohol, what 'good' whisky by contrast has done in its measured but unfailing way through the generations of foolish men. It has slain its tens of thousands."

## A JAPANESE DEBATE ON CHRISTIANITY

CHRISTIANITY IS DECLARED "too spineless to command the attention of a virile people like the Japanese." Such a statement appearing in a secular Tokyo daily, *The Herald of Asia*, carries certain weight from the fact that politically it is looked upon as a semiofficial organ. The Kobe *Herald*, a paper of more independent standing, looks upon the article containing it as furnishing "food for thought to many here, both those within and those without the clerical and missionary circles." The Kobe *Herald* subscribes to the charge made by the other paper that "it is the subserviency of Christianity to materialism that has crippled the Church and rendered it unable to stay the forces of war and plunder," but it objects to the application of the principle made by *The Herald of Asia*. It resents, for example, this charge made by the Tokyo paper against the missionary of to-day in Japan:

"When the missionaries came back after the Imperial restoration, and religion was made free, the Japanese welcomed Christianity as a source of great power for good. Some of the older generation, of fanatical patriotism, did not relish any new religion, but the people in general were ready to give it a chance. They expected to see it demonstrate its possession of the spirit of the first days. And for the first twenty or thirty years of its propaganda Christianity was highly respected, tho not formally welcomed. But the little opposition the new religion met with only helped to prove its sincerity and power in overcoming all obstacles. Then came the time of testing, and the new missionaries did not prove so invulnerable as the old. It was but a repetition of the old experience that truth thrives more triumphantly under opposition than under the careless smiles of the world. When Japanese officialdom began to smile on the new religion in order to win the attention of Christendom to treaty revision, the Church too easily fell to the bait, and great attempts were made to cater to the higher classes, the church leaders fawning on officials and even backing them up in their mistakes and weaknesses. As soon as the Church began to flirt with officialdom it lost the respect of the masses. The principles of Christianity sounded like cant on the lips of men and teachers who showed a disposition to compromise their convictions; and in such easy-going lives there was a smack of insincerity. From this time the new religion began to suit its attitude to the whims of the higher classes. The missionaries built themselves fine houses and lived materially better than some of our high government officials. They did not speak out the truth in regard to our sins and blunders as in the old days. The Japanese admire men with the courage of their convictions, and in religion above all things. The new attitude of compromise with the world had the same deteriorating effect on religion in Japan that it had in Europe. The new faith is losing its grip on the national mind! It is too spineless to command the attention of a virile people like the Japanese."

The Kobe paper asks, first of all, what evidence *The Herald of Asia* can adduce in support of the statement that "the Japanese welcomed Christianity as a source of power for good," answering:

"The records of the pioneers do not bear this out. On the contrary they show that for some years their work had scarcely any visible effect, very largely owing to the fact that the authorities were known to view Christianity with marked disfavor. Several years elapsed, indeed, before the Foreign Ministers succeeded in inducing the Government to order the removal of the antichristian edicts. Nor is the slur at the 'new missionaries,' which our Tokyo contemporary indulges in, any more correct. *The Herald of Asia* says that 'when Japanese officialdom began to smile on the new religion *in order to win the attention of Christendom to treaty revision*, the Church too easily fell to the bait, and great attempts were made to cater to the higher classes, the church leaders fawning on officials and even backing them up in their mistakes and weaknesses.' The passage italicized does not reveal in a very creditable light the Tokyo authorities of the time when treaty revision was the burning question, as it suggests deliberate insincerity, but we are more concerned with the charge against church leaders. Who are or were these leaders that are said to have backed officials up in their mistakes and weaknesses? Some of them are dead and gone, and it is not right that their characters should be aspersed at this late day. So far as we are able to recall at the moment it was the late Dr. Eby, one of the most sincere, zealous, and enthusiastic Christian proselytizers that ever set foot in Japan, who was most prominently identified with the movement made in the eighties to interest the official and intellectual classes here in Christianity; and we venture to assert that he never fawned on officials nor compromised with wrong and evil. Doubtless the missionaries have been guilty of many mistakes; doubtless, too, they have not done all that they might, could, or should have done—they themselves would be the first to acknowledge it—but we do not think it becomes 'a Japanese organ of opinion' to seek to besmirch them. It may be true that the new faith—new in a sense it is to Japan—is losing its grip on the national mind, as *The Herald of Asia* says, but when had it a grip of the mind of the people here? *The Herald of Asia* knows quite well what more than anything else here has retarded the progress of Christianity in this country, and in common fairness it should have the courage to say so even tho it may find itself in consequence frowned upon and perhaps execrated by the more conservative and bigoted adherents and guardians of Shintoism."

## RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN THE TREATY

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES *of the nation* are called upon by the Executive Council of the Federation of Churches "to exert every possible influence upon the President and Senate to secure the immediate ratification of the Covenant of the League of Nations." In this reaffirmation of its faith in the League, the Council resolved that "such reservations only as are necessary to safeguard the Constitution of the United States and which shall not require its resubmission to the Allies and Germany or hinder in any way the full and equal participation of the United States in all activities of the League" should be written into the document. The Council's meeting was held in Baltimore in December. Its behest is answered by Dr. Frederick Lynch, editor of *The Christian Work* (New York), who declares that "the immediate task to which every Christian should set himself is to see that the United States immediately comes to some conclusion as to whether it is going to stay with the Allies to help rebuild the world or whether it is going to leave England and France alone, unaided of us, to assume the great burden we helped to make." He goes on:

"It is not Christian to keep a suffering world in such suspense. We believe the only Christian course is to stand by Great Britain and France in the rebuilding of the world order as enthusiastically as we helped them tear down the old. We can not believe that our duty ended with the destruction of the old. We can not believe it is Christian for a nation to desire to live in isolation in a world suffering as is this world any more than it is Christian for a man to seek isolation in a town swept with contagious disease or pestilence. We believe that cooperation is the only Christian word in a world that has become a family, a world where Vienna is as near to New York as it is to Siberia. We believe that isolation, thought of self alone, is as unchristian in a nation as in a man. But be this so or not, it is unchristian to keep a torn, perplexed world in suspense about our purpose.

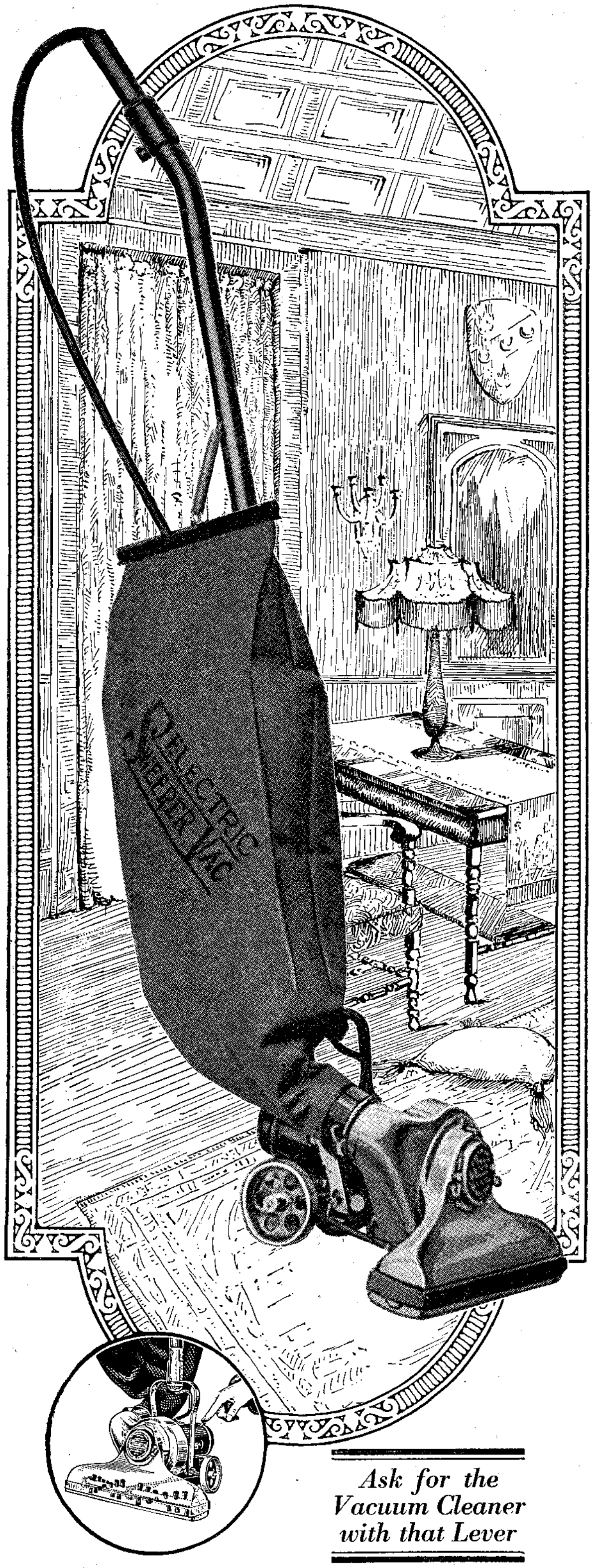
"It is practically certain that the United States will join the League, even if she does so with many invalidating reservations. Indeed, when it comes to the final issue she will have to do so to protect herself. All the nations of Europe are joining it and it is quite obvious to any one who really knows the British temper as it at present exists that she will favor the entrance of Germany at the earliest possible date. Already this date is being talked of in Europe. It all depends upon Germany. A Germany really bent on achieving democracy will soon be recognized by the European nations. This will mean all Europe in the League and the United States out. But the League will necessarily carry reciprocal tariffs with it. Just as the states within our nation enjoy many relationships with each other that an outside state, say one in Central America, would not enjoy with any of them, so the states within the League will enjoy mutual and reciprocal, more familiar relationships than can any state outside of it experience. This has already been pointed out to our Senate by many great business men. What is altogether likely is that the nations of Europe in a League would make free trade among themselves, but put a high tariff on all imports from the United States or any nation that refuses to become a member of the League. Already there are rumblings from Europe to the effect that if the United States refuses to bear her share of the world's responsibilities she must not expect to reap rewards similar to those shared by the nations who are doing the world's work, keeping its peace and order, bearing its burdens. So we are sure to enter the League. But it may be with many reservations."

The "Christian task," according to Dr. Lynch, is "to take the best League we can get and immediately set to work to do two things; first, improve it in every way possible. Had we accepted the Covenant as it came from Paris as did the other nations, we could have, in company with Christians of all lands, set about amending it at once to perfect it." He continues:

"This is what our European brethren wished to do. They were not satisfied with it as created. They thought of it as a beginning. They wished to perfect it more and more. They had planned to do this. Only, having a keener sense of obligation to a suffering world than we have, and seeing, as our Senate has never seen, how necessary it was to get a settled peace with machinery capable of enforcing it and constructing society upon it, they took the Covenant as it was, seeing how even in that form it marked a new era in Christian history, and said, 'Together we will all perfect it.' We have not been willing to sink national pride enough to do that and have insisted on making our own amendments. But when we do get it, with our own amendments, then it is the duty of us Christians to begin to study it, to improve it always toward the Christian international ideal, to see that the United States assumes her full share of the world's government and also has opportunity to exercise her full power in all international decisions and in enforcing justice and order. (We say this because we confidently believe that power will always be used for the Christian ideal as it was in Europe.)"

Another task confronts the Christians of the nation according to Dr. Lynch, which is "the infusion of the Christian spirit into the League machinery." No matter how perfect the machinery, he predicts, it will fail if it is not permeated with the Christian spirit and operated by unselfish people and unselfish governments. No one, he adds, has put this better than Dr. Sidney L. Gulick:

"The League of Nations, like every other instrument of society, is not something that will run itself—an automatic machine that will infallibly turn out justice and fair dealing between nations. It will work only in proportion as the spirit of good will and the passion of justice dominates the principal nations that control it. It may be used by selfish men and nations for selfish ends. In that case it will prove to be a mighty engine of tyranny that will breed ill will through injustice and in the end be the cause of fresh intrigues, and it may be of another world-war. The success of the League of Nations for the decades ahead will depend on the success with which the international view-point, the sense of justice, and the desire for fair play are cultivated among the nations. If they become the dominant force in international politics, the League will succeed. If they are ignored, if they fail to grip the life of the people, in their place, national and racial ambitions, passions, and prejudices dominate, then the League will fail and the world will again be overwhelmed with tragedy."



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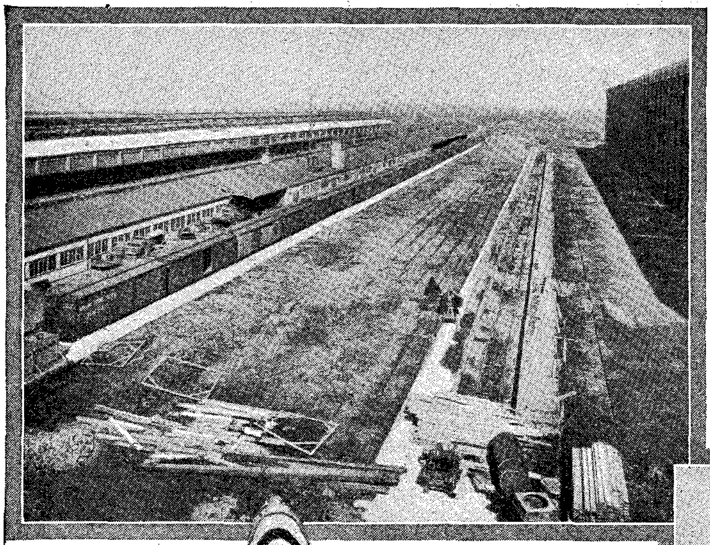

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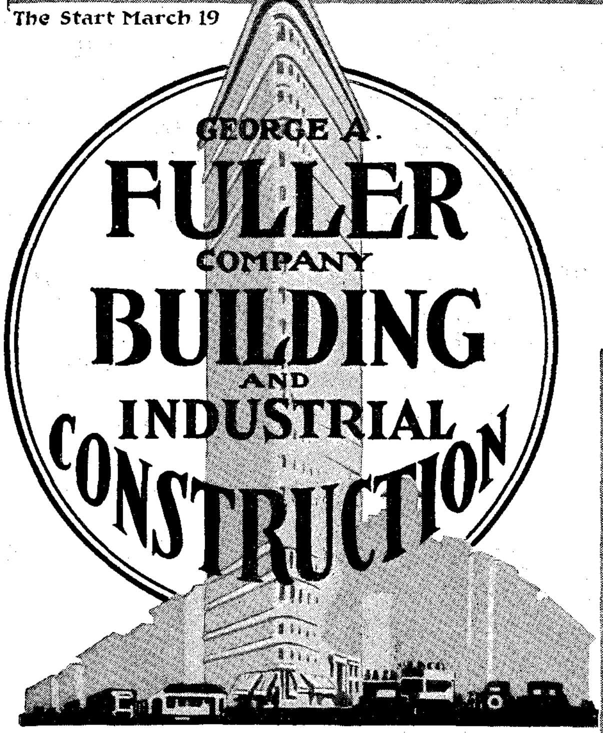
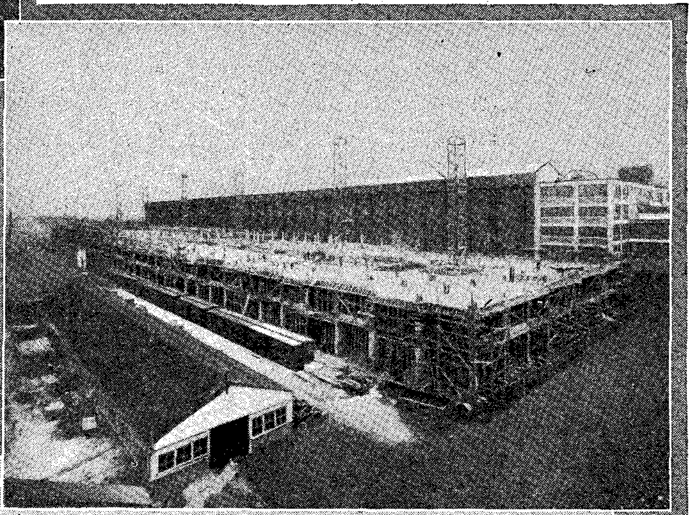


FULLER (FLATIRON) BUILDING, NEW YORK



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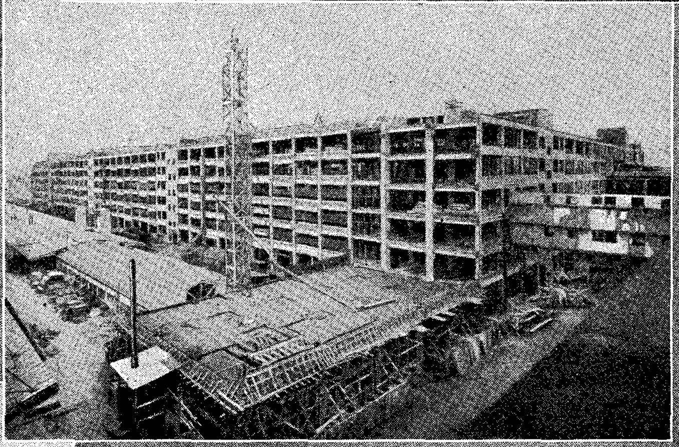

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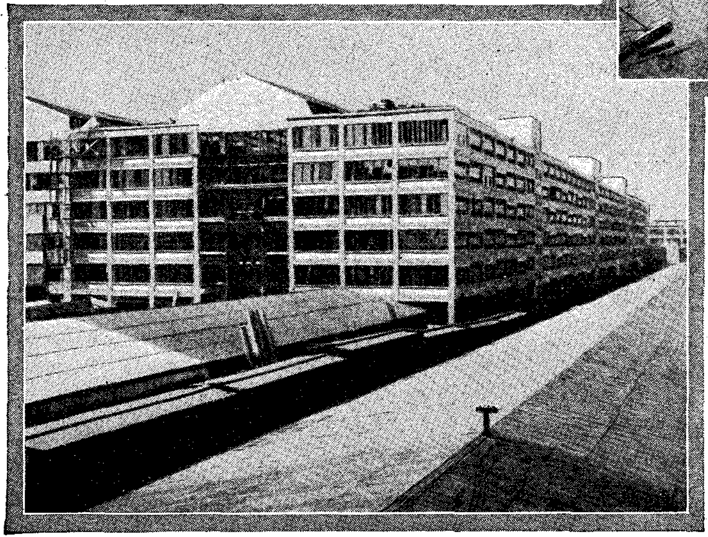

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## A Fuller-Built Landmark For Ford Motor Company

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# CURRENT - POETRY

CHRISTMAS is over, but its spirit should live on into the new year if it is worth anything. This poem by a soldier wounded in the Argonne drive and not yet recovered shows that the feeling of good will to men is needed the year round. We find it in a church publication in the soldier's home town of Montclair, N. J.:

### CHRISTMASTIDE—1919

By James Warren Beebe

Borne in on bleak December winds, borne in 'mid gusts of snow,
Christmastide comes round once more to set our hearts aglow.
The songs of little children carol gaily through the hall,
The family group, the open fires, love watching over all.

For you the war is over, for you the war is done,
New hopes, new joys, surround you with each succeeding sun.
Before you lies the future, a rosy glorious haze;
Successes won through battles lost, in the past year's golden days.

For us a war is started, for us a war's begun,
A conflict far more terrible than any waged by Hun,
Combating pain with cheerfulness, combating fear with faith,
We fight and fight to conquer despair's dark threatening wraith.

We are but toys of Fortune; we are but pawns of chance;
Our bodies wrecked and broken on the battle-fields of France.
Yet now, with smiling faces, we wait that blessed day,
When, done with splints and crutches, homeward we wend our way.

Borne in on bleak December winds, borne in 'mid gusts of snow,
Christmastide comes round again to set our hearts aglow.
Patient we lie, until the day will come for our release,
Contented to have done our part to bring you Christmas peace.

Not only in Australia but in all countries from which brave men went forth to fight there are many readers to whom this after-war poem in the Sydney *Bulletin* will make especial appeal. The reader will, of course, remember that in the southern hemisphere the seasons are reversed and there spring comes in our autumn.

### AFTER WAR

By Nina Murdoch

I can not bear these first spring days!
The dreaming wonder of the air;
The green mist dropping on the grass;
The golden-dappled shadow there
That with the branches shifts and sways;
The madrigals of birds that pass!

For then I hear the small white gate
Flung wide and creaking as of old.
His step swings down the garden ways
To whistled tune or carol trolled.
A silence falls. I sit and wait.

. . . . . . . .

I can not bear these first spring days!

A distinctive impression of a night vigil with all the accompanying beauty is given in "Stars" in the London *Monthly Chapbook*.

### STARS

By W. J. Turner

When all the world stands heaped in silent hills
About the dying Sun I hear the stars
Start singing; as soldiers sing in far-off wars
When each man's thought the distant homeland fills.
I watch their breathing draw as the nightingale trills
Into their skyey country, and the gleam
Of their strange gaze bending o'er me that dream
Among the trees, shines in earth's distant rills.
There I sing faint songs among the ferns and grass
Of some far land that has been lost to them.
Under the somber boughs those wanderers pale,
Imaged like flowers dropping in streams that pass,
The dark earth's quivering rivers nightlong gem,
Till from the world like ghosts at dawn they sail.

In the same stimulating magazine of poetry appears a sonnet on a subject that has fascinated so many writers both in prose and in verse.

### ON SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS

By T. Sturge Moore

Whether his loves were many or but two?—
Whether his heart grew strong or bled to waste?—
Whether he toyed with thought as idlers do
Or some unseasoned lines betray his haste?—
We enter here as to an empty house;
As pale folk, from a far-off clime and date,
Peep into pictured halls where the carouse
Of mummied kings once mocked their certain fate.
We gaze at signs he saw, but only guess
How he read what we read: not bloom to fruit,
Meal to moth's wing, sight to blind eye is less
Recoverable! Time treads life underfoot:
These dead black words can warm us but as coal;
Once, forest leaves, they murmured round his soul.

A simple and genuine song that almost sings itself in the reading is contributed to the London *Athenæum*.

### SONG

By Charlotte Mew

Love Love to-day, my dear,
Love is not always here;
Wise maids know how soon grows sere
The greenest leaf of spring.
But no man knoweth
Whither it goeth
When the wind bloweth
So frail a thing.

Love Love, my dear, to-day,
If the ship's in the bay,
If the bird has come your way
That sings on summer trees:
When his song faileth
And the ship saileth
No voice availeth
To call back these.

In this London weekly we have also a vivid bit of landscape study in the following stanzas:

### WOOTTON HILL IN WINTER

By Sylvia Lyn

Crouching before the bitter North,
As if in anger driven forth,
A caravan against the sky,
The trees along the hill go by—

Tall hooded pine and muffled fir,
Larches clad in gossamer,
Oaks that mighty burdens bear,
Thorns that limping dwarfs appear—

A refuge do they find at last,
And all their terrors from them cast,
And straighten their strong backs, and sigh,
And stand upright against the sky.

So do they move again, again,
Like an old song with a refrain,
Like water curling round a stone,
Or like my thoughts when I'm alone.

The quest of beauty, an impulse through the years to all artists whatever the medium they work in, is brought before us again in *The Sonnet* (Williamsport, Pa.).

### DISTRACTION

By Bernice Lesbia Kenyon

Oh, that you ever wakened me from sleep!
I would go back to dreaming as before,
When my closed eyes saw not how beauty wore
Yourself for her own semblance. I would keep
My own calm thoughts, that lived and brooded deep
On undiscovered wonders—all the lore
Of darkest wisdom. But to-day no more!
Now you alone can make me laugh or weep.
To-day you are fleet joy, to lead astray
My thoughts that can not follow you in flight;
To-morrow I shall find you different,—
Demure—remote—such is your changing way.
But always you are beauty, whose clear sight
Makes me pursue you in my discontent.

The same theme inspires lines in the London *New Witness*, which at once compare and contrast with the foregoing:

### BEAUTY

By William Kean Seymour

I sought for Beauty in forgetfulness
Of the harsh days, the mean and bitter hours,
The eyes wherein a shrinking spirit cowers,
The broken hearts, the forms of drab distress;
I sought her in strange books where legends press
In rich profusion, in the scent of flowers,
Bird-song and starlight, wooing the high powers
For sense and certainty of her caress.

I found her not. Immortally diffused,
No bloom or light or sound can prison her,
No drug of legend make her wholly mine;
She haunts the ruined hours, the lives abused,
Distils her silence in the city's stir,
And pours out sorrow as a golden wine.

A backward look at paths trod in other days is pleasingly given in the New York *Sun* in verses that follow:

### THE OLD ROAD

By John Jerome Rooney

Give me the old road still,
I am tired of the garish city street,
Where wealth and fashion and folly meet.
Give me the old road still!

Give me the old road still.
I have travel'd far the world's broad ways
Since the golden dawn of my morning days.
Give me the old road still!

Give me the old road still,
With its zigzag fence and its chestnut trees,
And its springtime mud to the horse's knees—
Give me the old road still!

Give me the old road still.
It is dusty and narrow—a country lane—
Yet it winds me back to my youth again—
Give me the old road still!

Give me the old road still.
It has no secrets of fortune's lore—
But, oh, it passes my mother's door—
Give me the old road still!

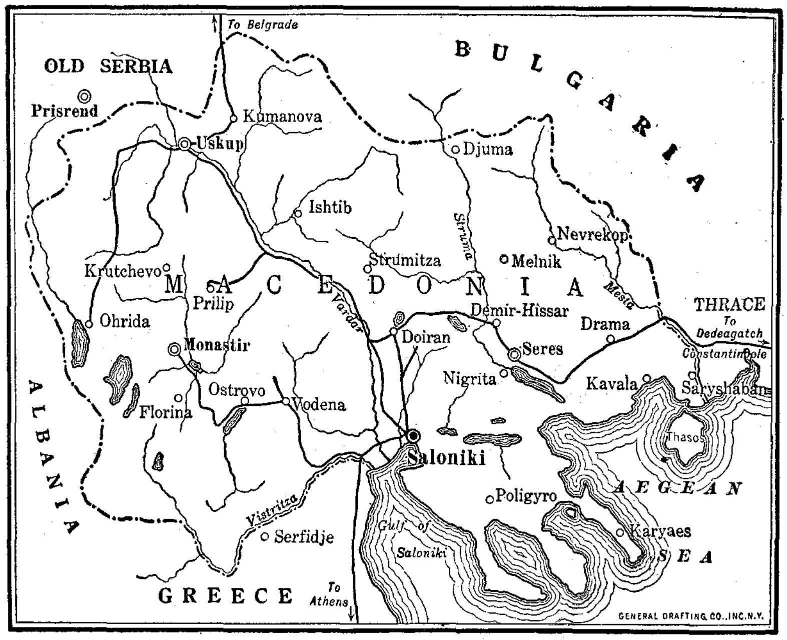
# RECONSTRUCTION-PROBLEMS

*"NATIONS IN REBIRTH"—a series of articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and especially designed for School Use*

EDITORIAL NOTE.—*In the Educational Department of* THE LITERARY DIGEST *the claims of various nations in the new adjustment of states are presented as the representatives of the self-same nations set them down.*

# MACEDONIA

WHAT MACEDONIA WANTS—The Macedonians desire to have Macedonia constituted into "a free and independent state under the protection of one of the least interested Great Powers." This is the only safe and rational solution of the Macedonian question, we read in *L'Indépendance Macédonienne*, a magazine published at Lausanne in the interest of Macedonian claims. Such a solution is in accord with the principles of the Allied and Associated Powers, and once in effect Macedonia would "cease to be the apple of discord among the Balkan states," but would form "a connecting link between them for the foundation of a real, permanent, and prosperous Balkan Federation." The General Council of Macedonian Societies in Switzerland made a special appeal to the British Parliament and to certain British statesmen in which they stated Macedonia's case as follows:



From "L'Independance Macedonienne" (Lausanne).

MACEDONIA—"APPLE OF DISCORD" AMONG THE BALKAN STATES.

"The present condition of Macedonia is worse than ever before. We Macedonian Bulgarians, Turks, Jews, Kutzo-Vlachs, and Albanians, who form nearly 90 per cent. of the entire population in that unhappy country, are being condemned to endure a rule which aims at our complete denationalization and extinction. All our churches, schools, and national institutions have been closed or appropriated by the Serbian and Greek authorities. All our priests, teachers, and more prominent countrymen have been forced to emigrate, imprisoned, or killed. Our language has been proscribed under severe penalty, and our books banned or destroyed.

"The Peace Conference, heedless of our constant appeals and the fatal lessons of the past, is making an attempt to solve our question by resorting to the old nethods of palliatives and amputation. In view of these sad facts, we, the Macedonians, still firmly believe that the Great Powers of the Entente in general, and England in particular, would not employ the cruel devices of the old European diplomacy, which drove us to prefer an end with horrors to horrors without end, but would see to it that we, too, be accorded the right to decide our own future form of government, which has already been accorded to peoples who have manifested far less political and national self-consciousness. Our revolutionary struggle for freedom is a long one, our history a veritable martyrology."

DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE PEACE CONFERENCE—That the Macedonians were bitterly disappointed in the action of the Peace Conference is evidenced in a public protest issued through the press by a group of Macedonian students at Geneva which *La Tribune* of that city publishes as follows:

"The Macedonian people, as many other opprest nations, expected that the Peace Conference would effect the liberation of their country. But this hope is blasted. According to the treaty with Bulgaria the Peace Conference divides Macedonia among its neighbors with great contempt for the principle of self-determination of nations.

"We protest strongly against the partition of our country and declare that we will not accept any solution of the destiny of our country unless the Macedonian people have been freely consulted.

"The solution demanded by the Macedonian people is the establishment of Macedonia as an independent state, organized after the model of Switzerland, and under the protection of a disinterested Power.

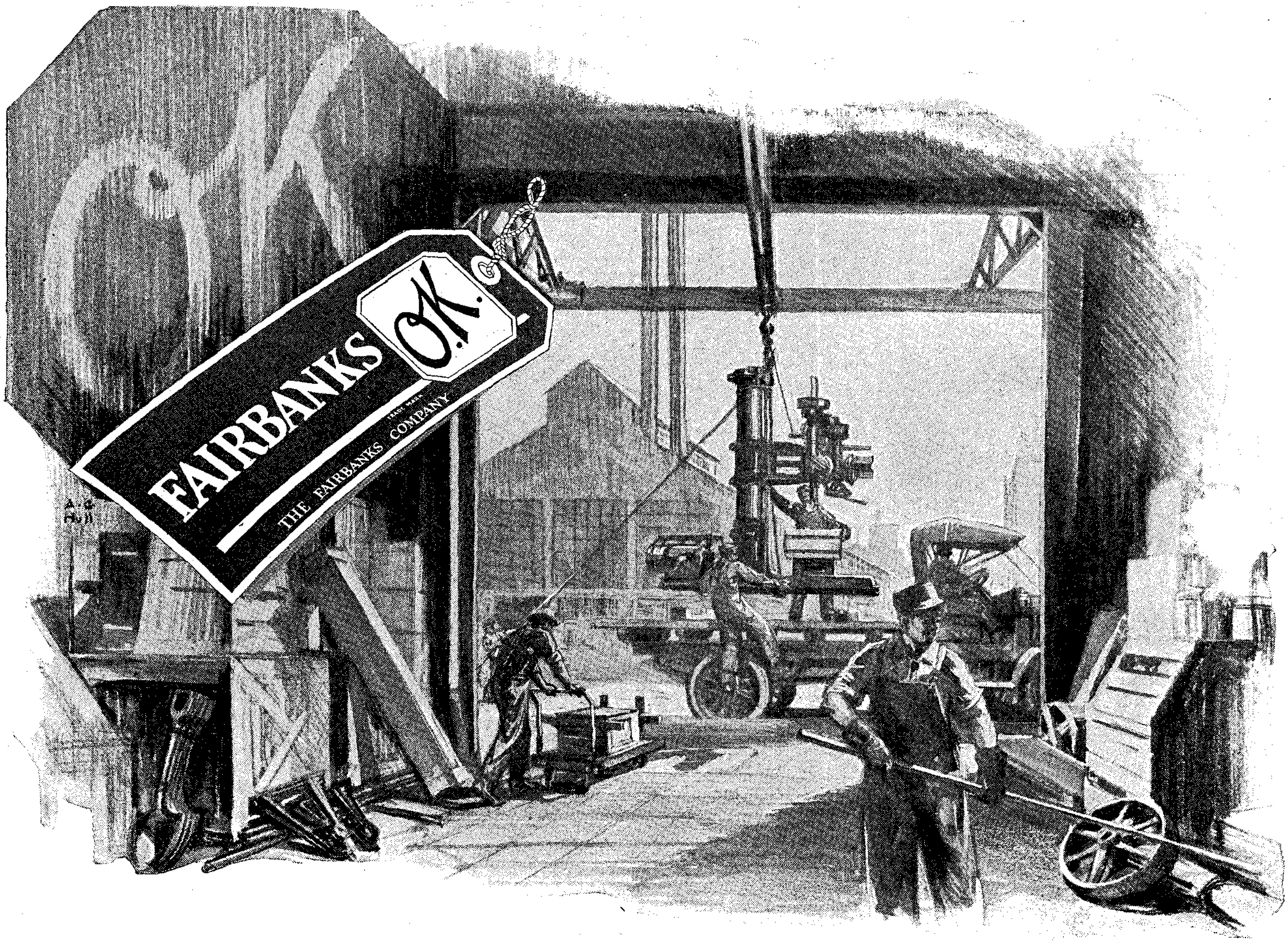
"In partitioning Macedonia the Peace Conference incurs the heavy responsibility of new conflicts and new wars in the Balkans.

"Having suffered Turkish tyranny through five centuries, having passed successively since 1912 under the abominable yoke of the Greek, the Bulgarian, and the Serbian governments the Macedonian people is unwilling to support the life of martyrdom which the Peace Conference seems to perpetuate. We are firmly decided to continue the fight for the independence of Macedonia by all the means in our power."

A GLANCE AT MACEDONIA'S HISTORY—The accompanying map shows Macedonia is surrounded by Thrace, Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania, and Greece, with a section bordered by the Ægean Sea. In olden days, as *L'Indépendance Macédonienne* points out, Macedonia was a great kingdom, the greatest in eastern Europe and the most powerful and most flourishing after Rome and Carthage. The name Macedonia comes from a Traco-Illyrian tribe, the Macednes, which settled in the little basin of the River Astree at an epoch very remote. This river is known to-day as the Bystritza, and on its shores some famous fights took place during the world-war. In the Middle Ages the great migration of races completely transformed the ethnical aspect of Macedonia. From the time of its conquest by the Turks, Macedonia was exposed to all invasions, all wars, all massacres, and all pillaging. The Macedonians not only suffered from Turkish oppression, which in the end revolted all Europe, but was the victim of the antagonisms that existed among the divers Balkan states. From the time of the political formation of the Balkan Peninsula, we are told, these states have been engaged in homicidal conflict, for which Macedonia has had to pay the penalty.

REAL CAUSE OF BALKAN WARS—Ever since 1878 Macedonia has been the real cause of Balkan Wars, according to Mr. Constantine Stephanove, Secretary-General Macedonian Council for Switzerland, and Macedonia's struggle for freedom and human rights is perhaps the most conspicuous one in recent history. In the matter of the cession of Strumitsa to Jugo-

(*Continued on page* 112)



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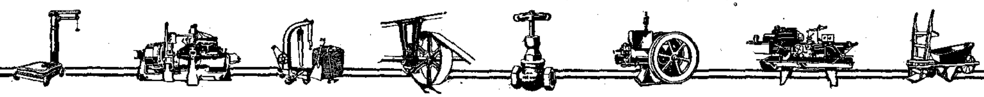

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# WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

## GERMAN PIG-IRON PRODUCTION FALLS

*(Financial America)*

C. E. Herring, at Brussels, has forwarded the following, giving the monthly production of pig-iron in Germany during the last three years, the figures for 1919 showing the decrease resulting from the loss of Alsace-Lorraine:

| Month | 1917<br>Metric Tons | 1918<br>Metric Tons | 1919<br>Metric Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1,082,797 | 933,570 | 506,185 |
| February | 943,547 | 892,788 | 475,586 |
| March | 1,104,653 | 1,039,092 | 558,788 |
| April | 1,131,620 | 1,084,601 | 439,975 |
| May | 1,198,171 | 1,184,794 | 524,986 |
| June | 1,124,998 | 1,182,415 | 531,632 |
| July | 1,190,014 | 1,179,947 | 580,819 |
| August | 1,185,963 | 1,155,084 | 568,785 |
| September | 1,119,635 | 1,105,366 | 531,167 |
| October | 1,076,222 | 1,057,920 | ........ |
| November | 1,007,731 | 565,706 | ........ |
| December | 976,891 | 481,308 | ........ |
| Total nine months | 10,081,407 | 9,757,657 | 4,717,923 |
| Total for year | 13,142,241 | 11,862,621 | ........ |

## FRANCE'S COAL CONSUMPTION 1913–18

*(Nautical Gazette)*

The following table gives details of France's coal-consumption during the six-year period 1913–18:

| Year | Output | Imports | Total Consumption |
|---|---|---|---|
| | In Thousands of Tons | | |
| 1913 | 40,050 | 22,866 | 62,916 |
| 1914 | 29,786 | 11,937 | 41,723 |
| 1915 | 19,875 | 19,983 | 39,858 |
| 1916 | 21,473 | 20,961 | 42,434 |
| 1917 | 26,702 | 17,295 | 43,997 |
| 1918 | 24,550 | 16,719 | 41,269 |

## BRITAIN'S COAL OUTPUT UNDER SEVEN-HOUR LAW

*(Nautical Gazette)*

In a recent statement in the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes said that the coal output of the United Kingdom in the year ending September 30 last amounted to 226,898,000 tons. By quarters, the production fluctuated as follows:

| Quarter Ending | Number of Miners Employed | Tons Mined |
|---|---|---|
| December 31, 1918 | 996,000 | 56,280,000 |
| March 31, 1919 | 1,106,000 | 59,190,000 |
| June 30, 1919 | 1,141,000 | 58,886,000 |
| September 30, 1919 | 1,147,000 | 52,568,000 |

The seven-hour day for miners went into effect on July 16 last. In the quarter ending June 30 the average production per man employed amounted to 51.61 tons. During the last quarter, however, when the seven-hour law was in effect, the output fell to 45.83 tons per person employed, or a decline of 11.3 per cent. as compared with the preceding quarter. This falling off was greater than was estimated by the Coal Commission.

## OIL INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

*(Magazine of Wall Street)*

CAPITALIZATION OF OIL COMPANIES OF $100,000 OR OVER

| | |
|---|---|
| Total end of 1916 | $419,746,000 |
| New Companies, 1917 | 840,219,000 |
| New Companies, 1918 | 430,480,600 |
| New Companies, 1919: | |
| January | 60,825,000 |
| February | 51,362,000 |
| March | 54,005,000 |
| April | 104,469,000 |
| May | 202,305,000 |
| June | 355,390,000 |
| July | 586,216,500 |
| August | 173,345,000 |
| September | 515,510,000 |
| October | 613,610,000 |

The position of the United States among the oil-consuming countries of the world is shown below, which indicates that this country uses over four-sevenths of the world's consumption.

WORLD CONSUMPTION BY BARRELS (ESTIMATED)

| | |
|---|---|
| United States | 280,000,000 |
| British Empire | 70,000,000 |
| Russia | 63,000,000 |
| France, Italy, Roumania, etc | 23,100,000 |
| Rest of World | 56,000,000 |

## COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Cotton ginned prior to December 13, the Census Bureau announced December 20, amounted to 9,402,520 running bales, including 103,926 round bales, 27,906 bales of American-Egyptian, and 6,429 bales of Sea Island.

Ginning to December 13 last year was 10,281,139 bales, including 130,984 round bales, 13,098 bales of American-Egyptian, and 31,238 bales of Sea Island.

Ginnings by States this year follow:

Alabama, 658,221 bales; Arizona, 40,846; Arkansas, 658,403; California, 33,577; Florida, 16,643; Georgia, 1,608,364; Louisiana, 281,049; Mississippi, 777,621; Missouri, 44,130; North Carolina, 755,515; Oklahoma, 683,825; South Carolina, 1,369,414; Tennessee, 219,598; Texas, 2,232,135; Virginia, 19,653; all other States, 3,526.

Ginnings of Sea Island by States:

Florida, 2,793 bales; Georgia, 635; South Carolina, 3,001.

## FUEL-OIL USED IN TRANSPORTATION

*(Magazine of Wall Street)*

The coal strike has served to show the advantage to railroads of using fuel-oil, which is mostly obtained through mechanical processes, in place of coal. The labor costs of oil are a negligible factor in the final price. Higher efficiency is derived from the use of fuel-oil, and many railroads, recognizing this fact, are substituting the oil-burning apparatus in their motive power.

Among the railroads now using fuel-oil over the entire or considerable portions of their lines are:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad.
Southern Pacific Railroad.
Kansas City Southern Railroad.
Northwestern & Pacific Railroad.
Western Pacific Railroad.
Florida, East Coast Railroad.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.
Great Northern Railroad.
Oregon Short Line Railroad.
Texas & Pacific Railroad.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
El Paso Southwestern System.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad (Adirondack Division).
New York Central Railroad (Adirondack Division).
Oregon-Washington Navigation Companies.
Texas Railways.

## AMERICAN CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK IN JAPAN

(United States Department of Agriculture—Bureau of Markets)

At present Japanese condensed milk has a large share in the domestic market, but some American goods have still a secure position because their superior quality is appreciated by the consumers. The American brands of condensed milk are quoted by jobbers at 26 and 27 yen ($13.16 and $13.66*) per case, while the Japanese-made are somewhat lower, being quoted at 22 yen ($11.14*) per case.

*Exports from the United States.*—The great increase in the exportation of condensed and evaporated milk from the United States to Japan during the war-period is well shown in the following statistics:

EXPORTS OF CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK FROM THE UNITED STATES TO JAPAN FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1914–1919

| Year | Pounds | Value | Year | Pounds | Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1914 | 259,390 | $18,186 | 1917 | 4,221,372 | $472,271 |
| 1915 | 2,738,192 | 318,748 | 1918 | 6,192,196 | 904,287 |
| 1916 | 4,749,560 | 417,827 | 1919 | 3,325,772 | 546,240 |

It will be noted from the above table that our exports of condensed milk to Japan took a sudden jump during the first year of the war; the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915. Since that time there has been a steady increase with the exception of the year 1917, during which period the exports fell off slightly.

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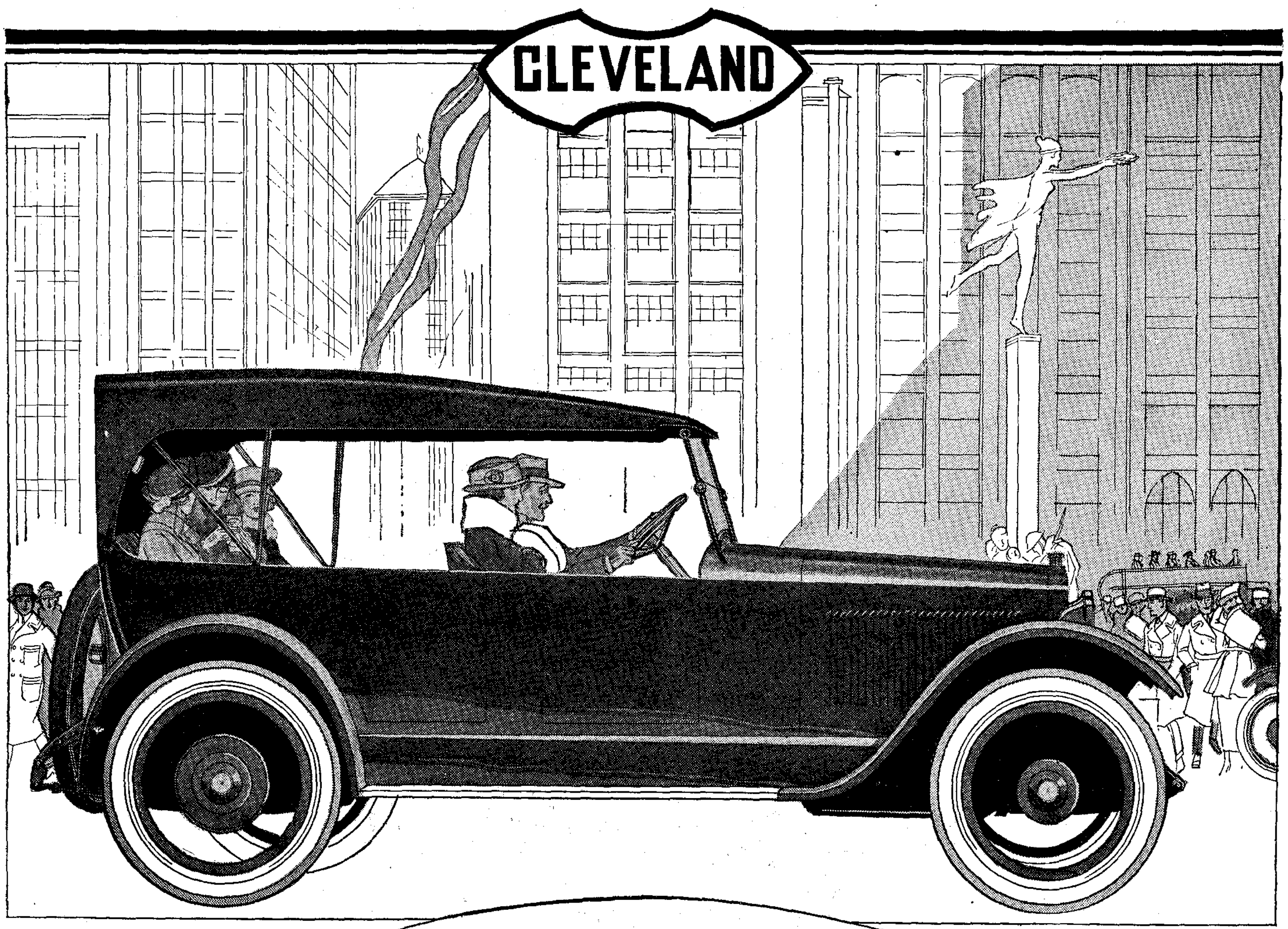
* Conversion made at rate of exchange prevailing on October 18, when 1 yen = $0.50625.



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This is not surprising, for skill and sincerity are built into this car by men who have contributed their genius to the building up of one of America's finest quality cars.

We want you to get acquainted with the Cleveland Six. We want you to know what a car it is. We want you to realize, to convince yourself, before you order a new car, what unusual value in power, comfort, beauty and economy this car offers.

A leading automobile distributing house in every principal city is now showing the Cleveland Six. You will feel rewarded for seeing the car and finding out all about it at once.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Touring Car (Five Passenger) $1385 | Roadster (Three Passenger) $1385 |
| Sedan (Five Passenger) $2195 | Coupe (Four Passenger) $2195 |

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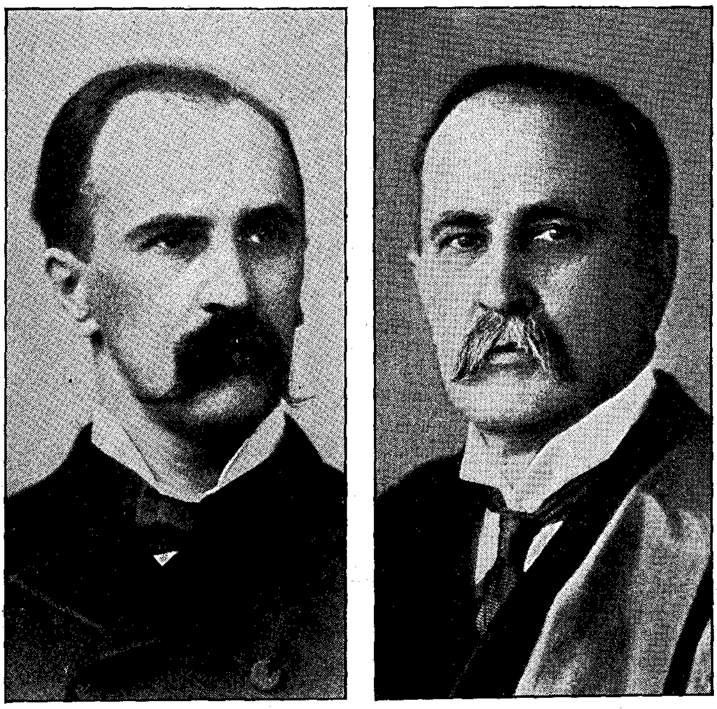
# PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

## DR. OSLER'S REFUTATION OF HIMSELF

DR. WILLIAM OSLER, the Canadian-American-Englishman, who died in London on December 29, in the fulness of years and honors, stirred the world to instant attention when, in 1905, he gave his great authority to the statement that a man's best work is done while he is under forty, and that he might be chloroformed at sixty to the general benefit of society. He was fifty-six at the time, past seventy when he died, and "in refutation of the proposition that his words seemed to indorse," as numerous newspapers join the New York *World* in pointing out, "the Doctor proceeded to perform within the last ten years of his life his crowning works of usefulness." Born at Tecumseh, Canada, in 1849, Dr. Osler was past forty when he achieved fame. His father, the Rev. F. L. Osler, was still preaching at ninety, and his mother died in the full possession of all her faculties in 1908, at the age of 102. It has been said that the great physician's advocacy of chloroform for men over sixty was intended to be taken more or less humorously, in the nature of a *bon mot*, as it were, to lighten the seriousness of his parting from Johns Hopkins University, where he had attained international eminence. Nevertheless, he stuck to his guns when he found he had stirred up a world-wide storm of contradiction, finishing his most complete explanation and apology with the statement that "the discussion which followed my remarks has not changed but has rather strengthened my belief that the real work of life is done before the fortieth year, and that after the sixtieth year it would be best for the world and best for themselves if men rested from their labors." Time, however, in his case, came to take the edge off his opinion, as the New York *Sun* relates:



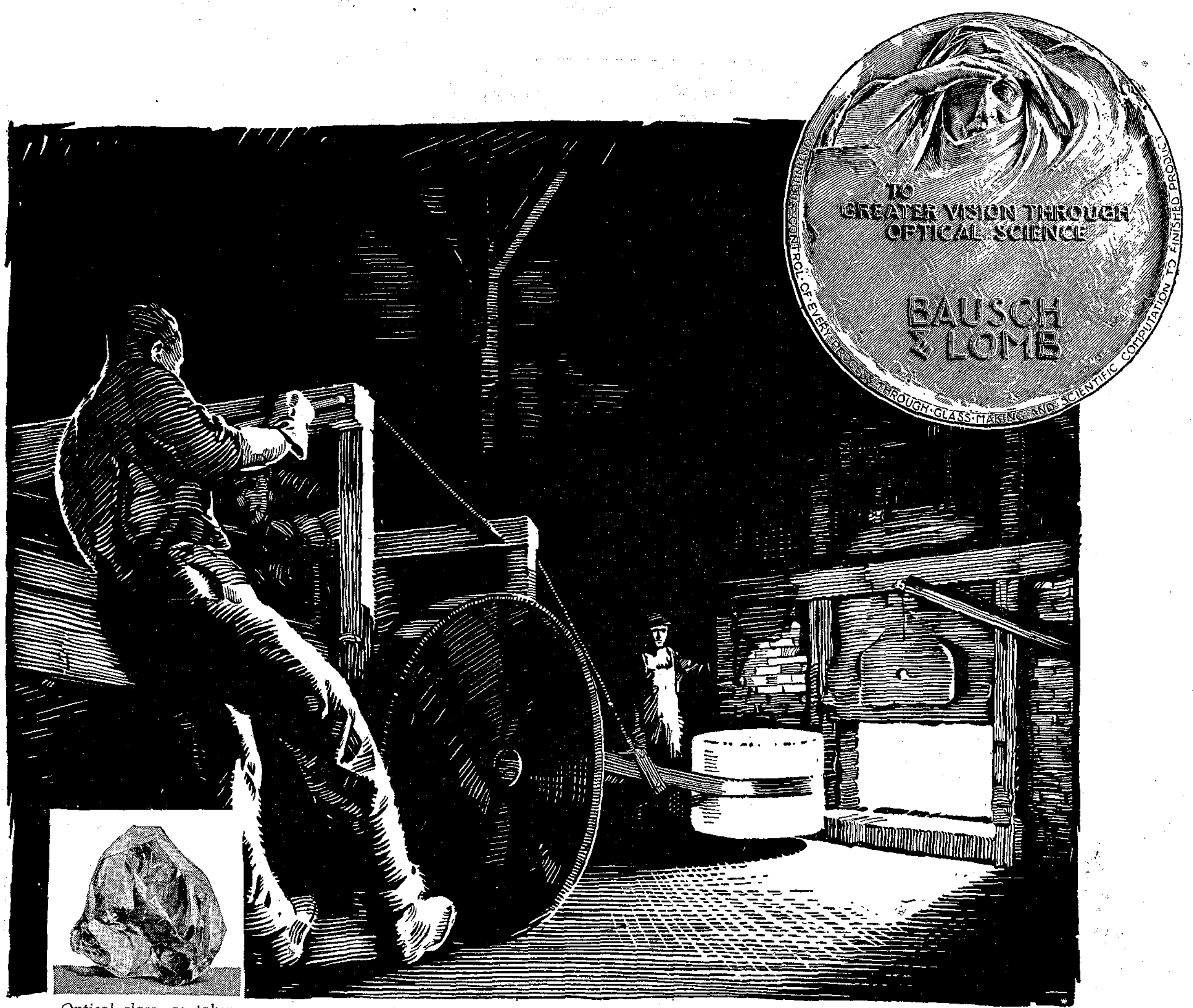
AT WHICH AGE WAS HE WORTH MORE TO THE WORLD?

Dr. William Osler, shown above at two stages of his career, became famous overnight because of his statement that a man did his most important work before forty, and might almost as well be chloroformed after sixty; but those who disagree with him point to his own late achievements as a convincing reply.

> The last ten years of the life of Sir William Osler were a sufficient refutation of his theory that men above sixty were relatively useless. In that decade, besides performing his important duties as regius professor of medicine at Oxford University, Dr. Osler edited "A System of Medicine," wrote "A Way of Life," and served as president for short terms of the Bibliographical Society and the Classical Association.
>
> If William Osler had died at forty, the age when he once said men ended the period of effective work, it is likely that the world would never have heard of him. His career up to that time had included only professorships at McGill and the University of Pennsylvania. It was at forty that he began his fifteen years at Johns Hopkins and the period of usefulness which lasted until his death thirty years later.
>
> Dr. Osler's peculiar opinions about the phases of human usefulness may have been influenced by the ideas generally entertained in his boyhood. In 1860 a man of forty was middle-aged, a man of sixty old. Our Civil War heroes, world figures at forty or less, were examples of this. Those days are over. Men live longer now and the man of sixty will tell you that he did not know how to live until he was thirty and did not learn how to think until he was forty.
>
> If three-quarters of the commanding figures in the world to-day are not past sixty the average of their ages is past it.

Douglas Southall Freeman, editor of the Richmond *News Leader*, deals at length, in the course of an unusually intimate and sympathetic account of the life of Dr. Osler, with the incident which gave him public prominence, resulted in the coinage of the verb to "Oslerize," and added considerably to the gaiety of nations. Mr. Freeman was at Johns Hopkins when, as he says, "Dr. Osler made the speech which sensation-lovers warped into a demand for euthanasia, and I have felt it a duty to one of the kindest and gentlest of men to try to correct the cruel injustice done him in 1905." To quote this full and authoritative account of a much-vexed incident:

> It was on February 22, 1905, that Dr. Osler was brought in a most unpleasant way to a notoriety he had always shunned as he never shunned communicable disease. The occasion was the delivery by him of the "Commencement Day Address" at Johns Hopkins—an address in which he was alleged to have urged that men of sixty should be chloroformed because their usefulness was ended. As a matter of fact, Osler said nothing of the kind. He was stressing the importance of the work done by students during the years immediately following graduation. He argued that the period from twenty-five to forty was that in which a career was made. He went on:
>
> "I have two fixt ideas well known to my friends, harmless obsessions with which I sometimes bore them, but which have a direct bearing on this important problem. The first is the comparative uselessness of men above forty years of age. This may seem shocking, and yet read aright the world history bears out the statement. Take the sum of human achievement in action, in science, in art, in literature—subtract the work of the men above forty, and while we should miss great treasures, even priceless treasures, we would practically be where we are to-day. It is difficult to name a great and far-reaching conquest of the mind which has not been given to the world by a man on whose back the sun was still shining. The effective, moving, vitalizing work of the world is done between the ages of twenty-five and forty—these fifteen golden years of plenty, the anabolic or constructive period, in which there is always a balance in the mental bank and the credit is still good. . . . . . .
>
> "My second fixt idea is the uselessness of men above sixty years of age, and the incalculable benefit it would be in commercial, political, and in professional life if, as a matter of course, men stopt work at this age. In his 'Bianthanatos,' Donne tells us that by the laws of certain wise states sexagenarii were precipitated from a bridge, and in Rome men of that age were not admitted to the suffrage and they were called Depontani because the way to the senate was *per pontem*, and they from age were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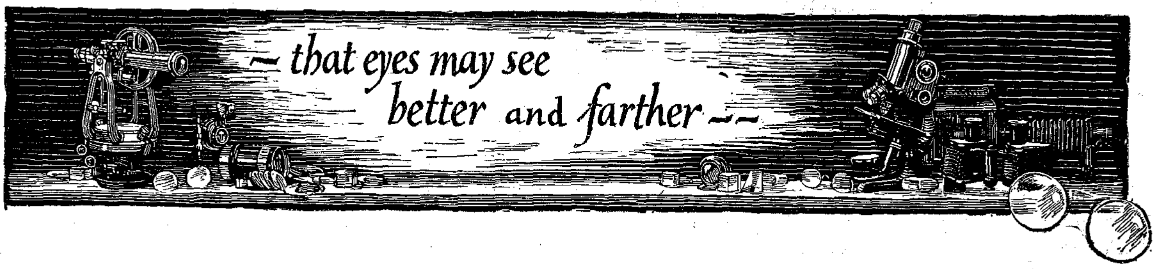
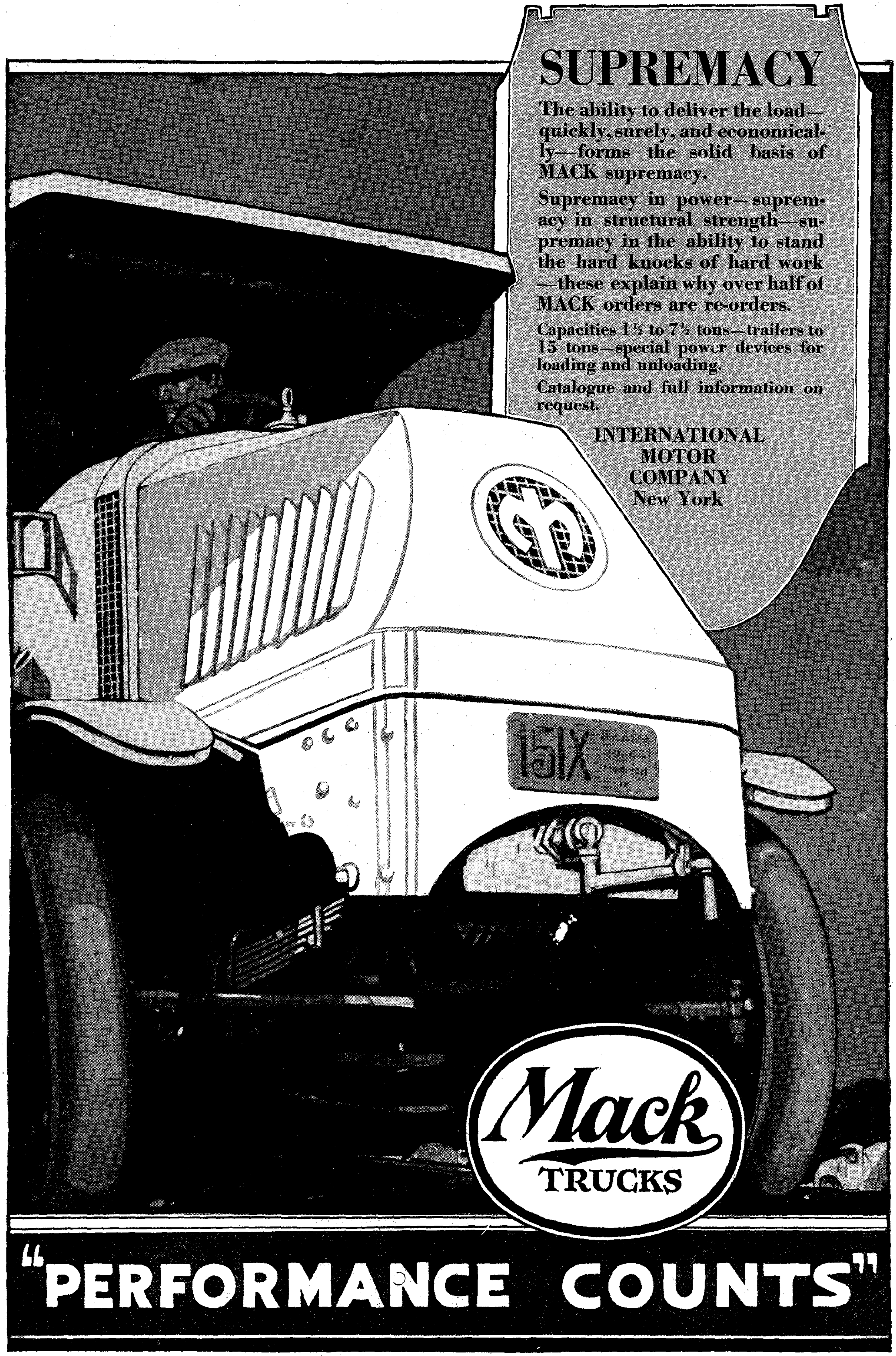

that eyes may see better and farther



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not permitted to come thither. In that charming novel, 'The Fixed Period,' Anthony Trollope discusses the practical advantages in modern life of a return to this ancient usage, and the plot hinges upon the admirable scheme of a college into which at sixty men retired for a year of contemplation before a peaceful departure by chloroform. That incalculable benefits might follow such a scheme is apparent to any one who, like myself, is nearing the limit, and who has made a careful study of the calamities which may befall men during the seventh and eighth decades."

The personal reference in the last sentence provoked a laugh and the whole was accepted as it was meant—a pleasantry to lighten what Osler considered a sad occasion, in that it marked his last public appearance at Johns Hopkins. If any one had challenged language that was not reasonably subject to two interpretations, one would have reflected instantly that Osler's own virility and his confidence in those of his colleagues who were already over sixty were ample denial of any argument for euthanasia. But sensation lovers telegraphed a garbled account of the address all over the country and brought down upon the head of one of the kindest, gentlest, and most merciful of men a storm of vindictive and, in some instances, of indecent abuse. Anonymous letters threatened his life. Ill-informed clerics pronounced anathemas upon him. The whole affair was a great distress to Osler's friends, and was especially outraging because it was a known fact that with none was Osler more sympathetic and for none did he fight harder than for the old men who crowded his clinics. Osler himself refused to take the controversy seriously, and would never print any denial other than that of the address itself, as issued finally (1910) in the second edition of "Aequanimitas," with this word of comment:

"'To interpose a little case,' to relieve a situation of singular sadness in parting with my dear colleagues of the Johns Hopkins University, I jokingly suggested for the relief of a senile professoriate an extension of Anthony Trollope's plan mentioned in his novel, 'The Fixed Period.' To one who had all his life been devoted to old men, it was not a little distressing to be placarded in a world-wide way as their sworn enemy, and to every man over sixty whose spirit I may have thus unwittingly bruised I tender my heartfelt regrets. Let me add, however, that the discussion which followed my remarks has not changed, but has rather strengthened my belief that the real work of life is done before the fortieth year, and that after the sixtieth year it would be best for the world and best for themselves if men rested from their labors."

Mr. Freeman points out an important and generally overlooked result of this address. Dr. Osler, he says, told Dr. Douglas Vonder Hoof, when the latter visited him at Oxford, that:

Andrew Carnegie, in 1905, contemplated a further large gift, but was uncertain in what form he should make it. Reading Dr. Osler's address and reflecting upon the hardships men sustained in flagging strength after sixty, Mr. Carnegie determined to endow a teachers' foundation. Subsequently he related the circumstances to Dr. Osler, who thought the outcome compensation enough for the misunderstood pleasantry of "The Fixed Period."

To most other commentators, the "misunderstood pleasantry" appears in the light of a good, rather than of a misfortune. Thus the New York *Sun* comments:

The critic who complained that the only way to capture the attention of the American people was to manufacture a vivid phrase and serve it to them in a nutshell was amply justified in the case of Sir William Osler, who was practically unknown to Americans at large until in 1905 he announced in a speech that man's best work was achieved between the ages of twenty-five and forty, that from forty onward his usefulness declined steadily, until after sixty he comparatively was of no use at all.

Dr. Osler did not mean that his pronouncement would be taken as hard and fast, but when it appeared in the newspapers serious persons everywhere pounced upon it and began to debate it. And in the consequent storm of solemn protest from men and women who had passed their fortieth birthdays without tasting distinction the American public became aware that William Osler was a famous diagnostician and one of the foremost teachers of medicine in the United States.

It was learned at the same time that America was about to lose him, for his speech was delivered upon the occasion of his resigning from the faculty of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore in order to accept a regius professorship in the medical school of Oxford University and a baronetcy at the hands of King George.

"Sir William Osler was one of the great men who sprang from Canadian soil," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, taking up the career of the eminent scientist. Continuing, we read:

He was born in the Province of Ontario and grew to be the most distinguished of four distinguished sons of a famous mother, the one hundredth anniversary of whose birth was celebrated at Toronto on December 14, 1906.

Receiving his medical degree from McGill University in 1872, Dr. Osler placed the imprint of his ability on medical learning to such a marked degree that within a few years he became an accepted authority in medical science. His great art lay in his skill in diagnosis and his profound knowledge of all the parts and functions of the human body and the various ills of nature. If such a thing could be, he was a specialist in all departments of medicine.

*The Sun* takes up and thus continues the story of his career:

In Baltimore he became conspicuous in the group of great teachers who built up the reputation of Johns Hopkins until it was acknowledged as one of the famous seats of learning in the land. His medical clinic there was the first of its kind to be established in this country, his reputation as a consultant kept pace with his constantly growing fame as a teacher and author, and when he went to England he had become an acknowledged leader among physicians.

As a writer, outside of his profession, he was long the delight of the cultivated, and a paragraph from an address he delivered in 1899 bearing the title, "After Twenty-five Years," has been often quoted:

"As to method of work I have a single bit of advice which I give with the earnest conviction of its paramount influence in any success which may have attended my efforts in life. It is this: take no thought for the morrow. Live neither in the past nor the future, but let each day's work absorb your entire energies and satisfy your widest ambition."

He was one of the first physicians to shed light upon the true nature of tuberculosis and bring new doctrines to the fight against it. Soon after taking up his work in England he gave a graphic explanation of its character and of the necessity for hygiene as the best means of combating it when at a lecture at a conference of medical practitioners he said:

"Probably ninety per cent. of mankind has latent tuberculosis, and if I had an instrument here with which I could look into the chest and abdomen of each of you I would probably find somewhere a small area of the disease. So wide-spread is the germ that practically all humans, by the time they become adult, harbor the bacillus of the disease.

"But we do not die, because we are not guinea-pigs and rabbits. We have attained a certain immunity. But the germ is in us, tho negative, and with all of us there is the possibility of slipping into the dangerous state.

"But when workers have living wages, when the house becomes the home, and the nation spends on food what it now spends on drink, then there will be millions instead of thousands with practically continuous immunity. For the enemy has been tracked to its stronghold, which is defended by three allies—poverty, bad housing, and drink."

The following vivid and sympathetic personal glimpses of the man are presented by Mr. Freeman in his Richmond *News Leader:*

To have one's first glimpse of William Osler at his famous Saturday "noon clinic" in Baltimore was to divine on the instant some of the powers that made him the greatest physician of his generation.

Distinguished visiting doctors, interested strangers, officers of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and the students would crowd the medical ampitheater. A patient or two would be wheeled in. The fourth-year men who were to report would be waiting nervously with their records. A cheerful chatter would fill the room. Informality prevailed. Presently a little group of men would be observed in the pit, having come in so quietly one scarcely noticed by what door or in what order. There could be no mistaking Osler, their chief. He was, in all probability, the smallest man in the room, for he was not taller than five feet six inches; but he had the head of a Napoleon—a great, temple-swollen dome, bald except for scattered dark hair—and he had black eyes of a brilliance almost hypnotic. The curve of his mouth under a thick mustache was strong, but not stern. When he spoke it was in a deep, powerfully resonant, and musical voice that seemed out of proportion to so small a body. When he moved it was with a grace void of all theatricality. His personality was compelling, almost overpowering. But one quickly forgot the man in the scientist. He would turn to his first case—selected because the symptoms were interesting or because the malady was unusual—and at once he would begin a dialog that made the head of the uninitiated swim. One moment he would be talking to the patient, the next to the student who was reporting, the next to the invited guests who stood about him, and the next to the hundreds who crowded the seats of the amphitheater. And such talk it was—humorous, pithy, unstudied, yet chaste, epigrammatic, without a wasted word and with precise emphasis upon the points worth while. Seeming to address himself to none exclusively, he taught all abundantly. His metaphors stuck in the mind: "Let me have the temperature chart," he would say. "Ah," he would go on when it was handed him, "a Pennsylvania chart, not a B. & O." Then the students would laugh and explain to strangers that Osler always likened an even temperature to the straight track of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Baltimore to New York and always compared the erratic curves of fever to those of the Baltimore & Ohio. Sometimes, too, he would pause to tell a story, not for the jest that was in it, but for the medical moral it pointed. One of his most famous stories—a thousand pities it can not be put into print—had to do with an amazing delivery alleged to have taken place on a train in Canada. "If you do not believe it," he would always add at the end of an impossible yarn, "I can prove it by showing you a time-table of the railroad on which the baby was born"—a "dig" at the character of "evidence" on which diagnosis was based by the uncritical.

Osler doubtless exercised a more profound influence on medical thought in America than did any other man. The reasons for this were both numerous and interesting. He was so wonderful a teacher that his methods imprest instantly what others might labor in vain to emphasize. He was so magnetic a personality that men absorbed knowledge from him unconsciously. He was "the doctors' doctor," and he won the enthusiastic admiration of thousands of practitioners who came to him for the diagonsis of their own ills. He had, too, the facilities of a great hospital at his command, and he had colleagues in surgery and in the microscopic branches who supported him enthusiastically. But most of all, perhaps, did he speak to the medical profession through his "Practise of Medicine." This great book, which has run through eight editions and many printings, has probably been read by more medical men than any other general reference work in medicine, barring perhaps the unescapable Gray's "Anatomy." A full translation into Chinese is the "Medical Bible" of the Orient. Osler took infinite pains with his "Practise" and added to each edition all important information gathered since the previous printing. His care in this respect was once played upon, according to a story, apocryphal or otherwise, by Osler's colleague and intimate, William H. Welch, the great pathologist, discoverer of the Welch gas bacillus—a superb man who mocked his three-score years and ten and enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps on the outbreak of the war. On one occasion, tradition has it, Osler remarked to Welch that he had just finished the preparation of a new edition of the "Practise," which that very day was going to the printers. "Good," said Welch, "of course, you have put in a full account of"—and he named a malady solemnly garbed in German phraseology. Osler looked at him anxiously and repeated the name as an interrogation. "Why, no," he said, "I never heard of it." "What?" rejoined Welch. "You must not let the edition come from the press without that. Come to my office, where I have all the German reviews that describe it." Gratefully enough, Osler went. "I will read the German to you," said Welch, "so that you can take notes and save time." He began to read in a slow, even voice; Osler's hand flew over the sheets of paper. At length the literature was covered and Osler was all thanks and humiliation. How could he have overlooked so interesting a disease? He would go and at once write out some references for inclusion in the book. Scarcely had he settled himself at this task, however, in his library at home, than Dr. Welch called him on the telephone. "Osler," said he with a chuckle, "you need not trouble yourself to include that new disease. It does not exist. I invented it for your amusement." Osler roared with laughter and was himself reputed to have been the first to tell the joke. Students who heard it rather agreed with Osler that Welch had performed a remarkable feat in "inventing" a disease so speciously as not to arouse Osler's suspicions for a moment.

One of the charms of Osler's "Practise," its splendid literary style, reflected another of his characteristics. He had no patience with that science which justifies any form of expression because it deals with "fact." He would not dissociate science and culture. On Saturday evenings he would always invite the "medical section" of the fourth-year students at Johns Hopkins to his home, and there, surrounded by his well-loved and well-used books, he would talk of literature in its relation to his medicine and to life. His own essays, gathered under the title "Aequanimitas," show that he might have won as high a place in literature as in medicine had he devoted himself to it. The historical tone of the medical research he inaugurated is another tribute to his broad culture.

Osler's later years were of mingled service and sorrow. Called to Oxford as regius professor of medicine, the highest of professional honors, he was knighted and was received into the inmost circles of British science. His old students from America visited him occasionally, wrote to him more frequently, and, on his seventieth birthday, published "Studies" in his honor. It was characteristic of him to acknowledge in his own handwriting, with the old personal warmth, every letter and cablegram sent him then. But he wore himself out in the war-hospitals and saw all his personal hopes shattered when his only son, his only child, was killed in action. Pneumonia, which he used to praise as the easiest taking-off of old age, must have found him not unwilling to go.

The New York *World* gives him these final words of praise:

> He was the physician; great, skilled, and inventive. In the course of the late war he gave priceless medical aid. His helpfulness was reenforced by that very human quality made widely manifest through the forty-years speech and its consequence.

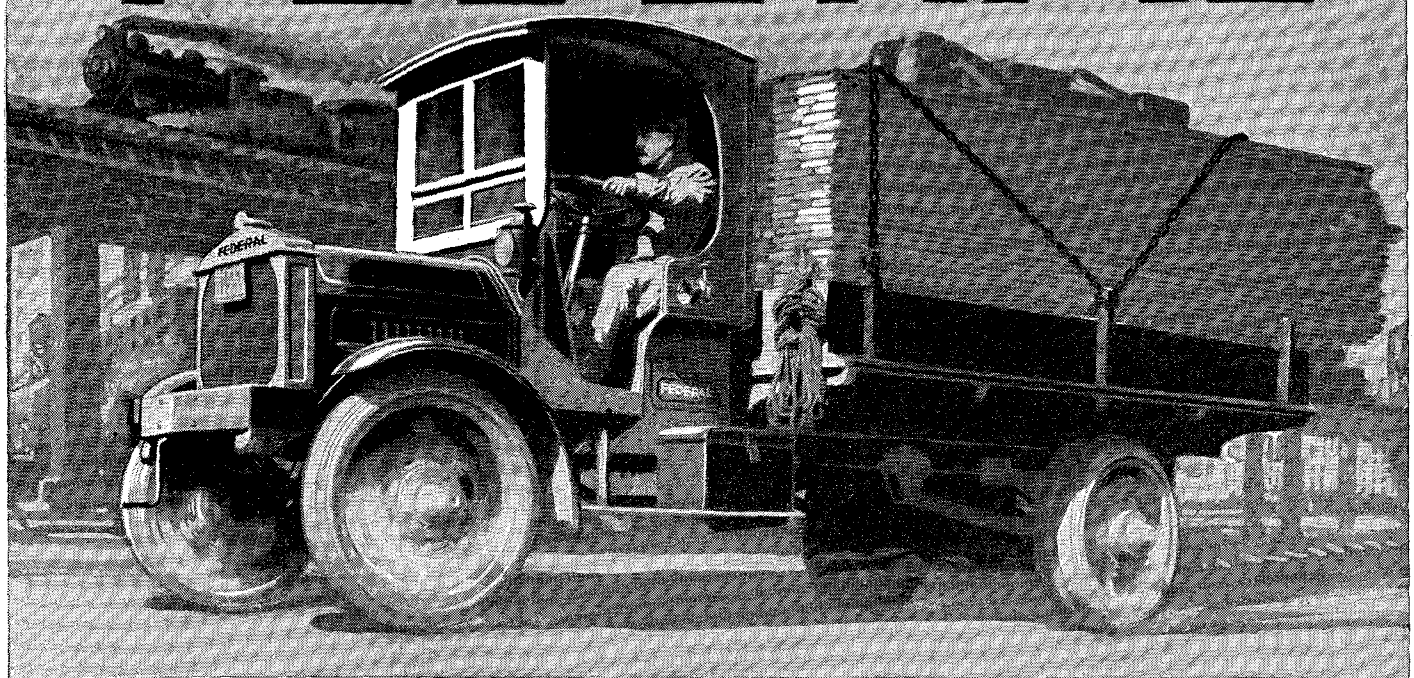
## ADVENTURES OF A BRITISH INVESTIGATOR IN "DRY" NEW YORK

THE LONDON *DAILY MAIL* has sent over a man to spy upon us in our prohibitional state, we gather from a recent issue of that stalwart champion of continued moisture in England. Mr. Ferdinand Tuohy is this unsympathetic person's name, and even tho none of the results of his investigations have so far, to our knowledge, appeared in this country, *The Mail* admits that he came over "to investigate prohibition methods in the United States." By his own admission, Mr. Tuohy is not an unprejudiced investigator. He distinctly inclines toward the side of the wets; and this may be the reason that the object of all his investigations, at least judging by his first report, consisted largely in seeking "it" wherever "it" may be found. He seems to have been moderately successful, for, if his account of seven days in New York begins with complaints about aridity, it ends with a distinctly dampish "Hooroosh!" This word the English correspondent uses, no doubt, as a synonym for the familiar Greek "Eureka!" meaning, "I have found it!" To quote Mr. Touhy's record of his sprightly adventures and sensations from day to day:

> NEW YORK CITY.
>
> *November 2.*—Three days of prohibition leave one childishly resentful. Of course one has been dry before for three days, but of one's own free will. It is a very different matter when some one else takes over that will. You feel back in the nursery, forbidden a certain toy, and, for that very reason, magnetically attracted toward it.
>
> *Casualties to Date.*—Made to empty flask of brandy on landing; hugely enjoyed arid expression of customs-officer while emptying same. Had previously offered to split it with him.
>
> *November 3.*—Lunched in French restaurant down town. Bottle of burgundy. American at same table had quick lunch of two vermouths, gin, and Angostura in a soup-plate followed by cup of black coffee. In the haunts of the "Four Hundred" (the leading people socially), such as Delmonico's, absurd *mise en scènes* are solemnly staged. They brought us a bottle of non-fermented grape-juice to-night, in a *pukka* champagne bottle and stand, all iced up. And the pop!—the whole restaurant cheered and clapt ironically.
>
> *November 4.*—I seem to feel as genial at a dinner-party as I do when I am shaving—no more, no less. Calm, grim, unemotional, and serenely severe, surveying men and things from an icicled conning-tower—the brain. The effect of suddenly going "dry" by *force majeure* is primarily mental. This is the opinion not of a dipsomaniac—"Pussyfoot" himself will grant me a certain spasmodical sobriety—but of one who finds it difficult to shuffle off, as it were, about a third of his mortal coil at a moment's notice. I am sure that is what it amounts to. After all, we are what we are because our forefathers were what they were, and now we're bidden to be something totally different. The effect is one with pouring firewater down a hereditary teetotaler's throat, just as disconcerting, almost as dramatic. The verve, zest, humanness, impulse, *camaraderie*—one wants to write object—of life seem gone. Not that wine spelt all that happiness. But freedom did.
>
> *November 5.*—In wholly wretched health. Last evening at a gala of newspaper correspondents we drank loganberry-juice and discust the League of Nations. A Japanese almost slung his finger-bowl at the chairman, Melville Stone (manager of the Associated Press of America), over Shantung.

# The Tenth Year

# FEDERAL



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Most business men who know trucks acknowledge Federal's place in the van of the motor truck industry.

That there is over fifty million dollars worth of Federal Motor Trucks operating is evidence that Federal in the past has had a big part in the transportation of the country.

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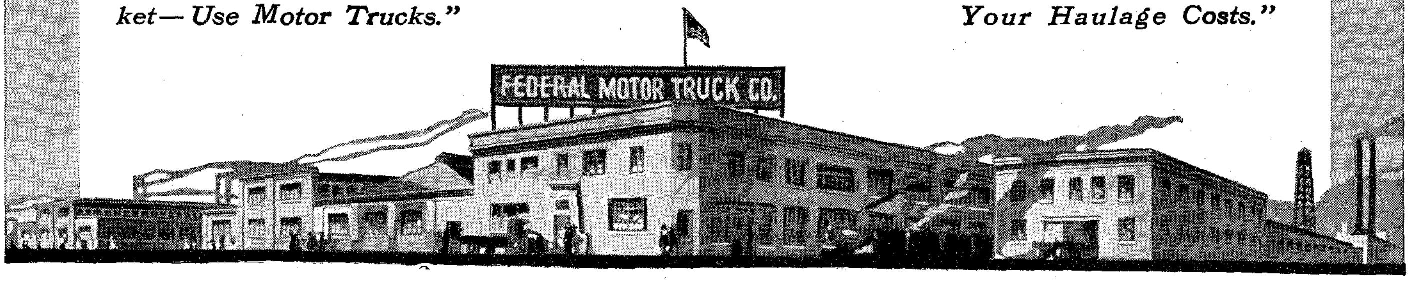

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK CO.

I noticed one profound effect of prohibition. Postprandial speaking hitherto has resolved itself into a mellow flow of honeyed words; bouquets right and left, the bouquet of wine. . . . Well, the banquet of the future is going to be a very angular, grating affair. On loganberry-juice speakers say what they really think. And the result is alarming. . . . . . .

But to write of my health. After loganberry time, repaired to flat of an English friend and there consumed an inch of fiery illicit whisky marked "Old Bourbon." This morning I feel as if I had consumed divers bottles of brandy, whisky, port, gin, and taken several pinches of heroin.

*November 6.*—At lunch to-day, before which Will Irwin (the well-known writer and special correspondent) had produced certain liquids from his club locker, the said Irwin ventured the statement that "dry" husbands were becoming appalling nuisances to their wives—"pussyfooting" around the home, nagging, busybodying, and generally interfering with the conduct of the cabbage-patch. This seems important.

Dined with an editor who has wine for six years on strict rationing. He says a tacit agreement has been come to among well-to-do New-Yorkers only to open cellars to those who can return the hospitality. Four glasses Niersteiner and one *liqueur* brandy. Still . . . not quite fair . . . what are the poor folk doing who can't get any?

"Dry" men are more critical of each other, more self-conscious, and are harder, drabber in speech. Iced water, ice-cream, icy eyes, icy words. Gone the mellowness, generosity, good-humor, good-nature of life. Enter the will-bound, calculating, material, frigid human machine. Strange that the removal of this thing, supposed to pander to the animal in us, makes one feel less a man and more an animal, above all, an ant. The words "ant" and "prohibition" have been definitely interlaced in my mind all this week. Altho—who knows?—ants may drink.

*November 7.*—Jazzing to Chopin, syncopation at a funeral—such is "dry" revelry. I want to play with balloons and things and say "Hi-diddle-diddle, you can't catch me!" Grown-ups trying to be merry on iced water is the frozen limit. Just dined at Rector's—gaudy, daring, dazzling of decoration, and a wonderful band. Ghost room of a mirth that was. Yet the people, I suppose, are the same. The same dreamy, lovely girls, the same graceful cavaliers, but now this must be some solemn ritual they are performing, grave of head and mien. For two hours they dance on—and ne'er a laugh in all that room.

*November 8.*—Lunched with Arthur Lynch on Broadway and by posing as Sinn-Feiners got Chablis, served with straws, from the manager. De Valera-go-bragh! Hooroosh!

## THE ROMANCE AND MISERY OF A MODERN BANDIT

"THE CAPTURE OF CARLISLE, the culmination of four days of pursuit by posses through blizzards and below-zero temperatures and over rough mountain trails, was effected at the cabin of a prospector in one of the wildest parts of the Laramie Peak country, where Carlisle had been in hiding for ten days. With posse men surrounding the cabin so that there was no opportunity for the bandit to escape, Sheriff Roach and Special Agent McClements entered the kitchen door. Carlisle, unarmed, was seated at a table. At sight of the officers the bandit leapt to his feet and dashed into the adjoining room, where a rifle, a Colt revolver, and 500 rounds of ammunition lay on the table. Sheriff Roach, revolver in hand, followed him and, as the bandit reached for his revolver, the Sheriff shouted:

"'Hold up your hands!'

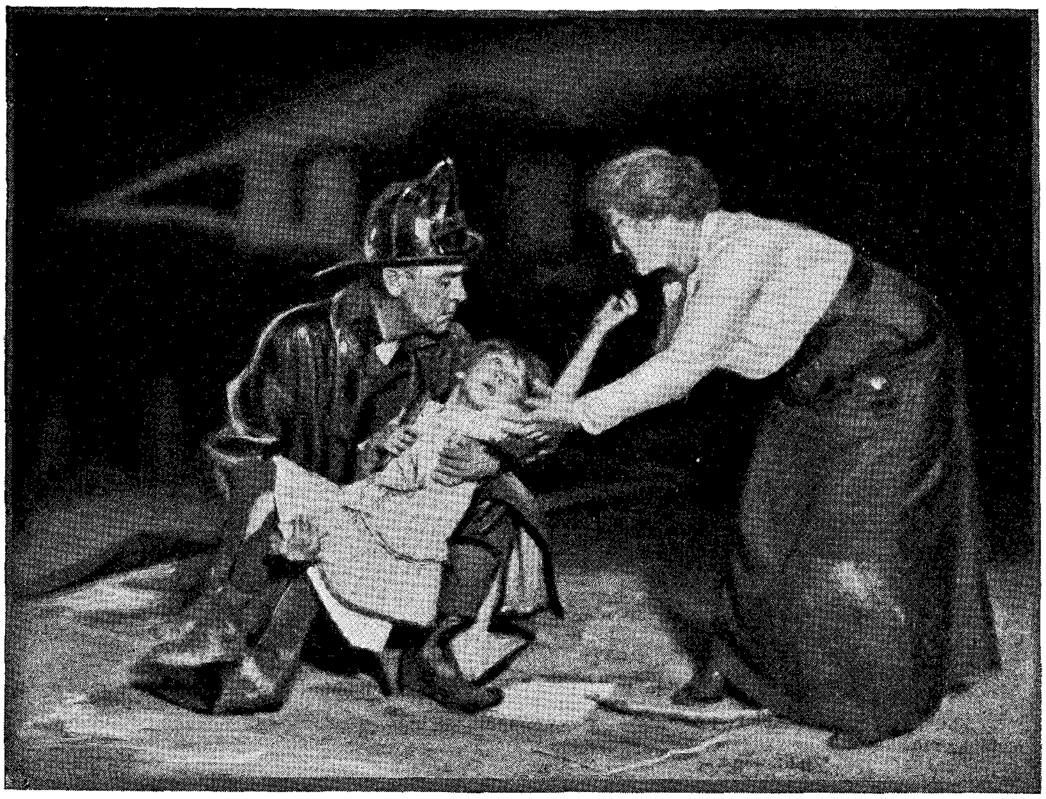
"Carlisle, however, did not hesitate, and as his hand moved toward the gun on the table, Roach pulled the trigger. He aimed to break Carlisle's arm, but the bandit turned as the shot was fired, and the bullet pierced his right lung. As he fell to the floor Roach and McClements were at his side, and, picking him up, placed him on a bed, where they gave him such first-aid treatment as the circumstances permitted. Carlisle readily admitted his identity, but aside from this and a remark to the Sheriff, to whom he said, 'I don't blame you for shooting,' he had little to say."

This lurid little narrative has no connection with a movie scenario, nor even with a Western novel of the "thriller" variety. It is taken from an early December issue of *The Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, Col.), in which a special correspondent gives a first-hand and unusually vivid account of an incident whose bare outlines were telegraphed all over the country at the time when it happened. William L. Carlisle, escaped convict and notorious train-robber, had succeeded in putting over another "job" in the clever, good-humored manner which endeared him to thousands of Americans who admired similar proceedings in the movies, had been trailed by posses, wounded, and captured. To-day, in a prison-hospital, he waits to be tried for train-robbing, a crime whose penalty calls for death.

He has spent much of his life in prison, much more than in the pursuit of his exciting profession. Through it all, the principal motive that moved him, in the opinion of several commentators on his case, has been a love for notoriety. "Perhaps in notoriety, and in that alone, he has found what he was looking for." The price he has paid for his brief periods of freedom, danger, and daring, the greater price he must pay for his most recent escapade, would not make interesting material for the cinema screen. In spite of his many pleasant qualities, also, the greatest living bandit outside of the movies has features that do not fit him to be a perfect hero of romance. An observer mentions his "big, coarse features, large mouth, and hard eyes," his "fanlike ears," which "set off his features, giving him an almost grotesque appearance that is heightened by his large, nervous hands. His hair is black, thick, and ill-kempt, and even the close-cropt prison style fails to keep it tidy." His methods of being a real bad man, which are responsible for some of the glamour that surrounds this modern Jesse James, are illustrated with incidents by the Kansas City *Star:*

> Passengers in one of the rear Pullmans of a Union Pacific overland train one night last November heard a crash of broken glass. A tall, raw-boned man with two revolvers and a raspy voice appeared in the vestibule and shouted:
>
> "Line up and shell out!"
>
> He laughed and joked with the frightened passengers. A man failed to contribute and the bandit eyed him sharply. The trembling passenger said, "I haven't any money." A smile crinkled the bandit's face and he peeled a bill from the roll he had collected and gave it to the man, saying, "Take this, you'll need breakfast."
>
> "Bill" Carlisle, bandit extraordinary, who had escaped from the Wyoming Penitentiary at Rawlins four days before, was up to his old tricks again.
>
> A few minutes later he jumped from the train while it was still running at high speed. Some one fired a shot at his fleeing form, and the chance shot struck him in the right hand.
>
> Apparently the earth had swallowed him. Posses searched and quit disgustedly that they could find no trace of the bandit. In the meantime he was going from ranch-house to ranch-house, openly and without fear that he would be informed on.
>
> Finally, after a chase of two weeks, he was surrounded and captured. He had tramped afoot more than one hundred miles across the snow-covered plains and peaks of Wyoming. His wounded hand was swollen more than twice its normal size. He was without sufficient clothing and often went for hours without food.
>
> And when he was shot down he didn't whimper, but smiled painfully and said, "I couldn't hope to get away."
>
> The world admires courage for itself, wherever found, and this is an explanation for the peculiar popularity of Carlisle, the train-robber. His career is full of incidents that ordinarily are found only in fiction.
>
> "What sort of a guy is Bill Carlisle?" persons frequently ask.
>
> He's a sort of a "nut" who likes to be talked about. He's an innate criminal with boundless courage and a brain with a crook in it that leads him to rob trains and buy flowers and ukulele lessons with the proceeds.
>
> William Carlisle, Wyoming train-robber, is one of the oddities of nature. As a bandit he was courteous, considerate, and courageous. He did not rob women or old folk and those apparently in need, and he did spread his unwonted opulence between hold-ups on those less fortunate than himself.
>
> For a brief ten days four years ago Carlisle lived in Denver, in plenty and idleness, gratifying, he said, the ambitions of a lifetime. He liked music and flowers. He filled his room with roses and gee-gaws. He took dancing lessons, riding to and from them in a taxicab.
>
> A study of his personal belongings, seized by Wyoming officers following his capture in 1916, reveals the childlike character of the man who for months baffled posses and private detectives.

During the six hours a day when you think your child is safe in school—is this likely to happen?



# Never mind *how* the fire started!

WHILE they were rescuing this little girl from the burning schoolhouse, Dick Sheldon was killed and six other children were badly hurt in the crush.

Thousands of people discussed the fire that night and for days afterward.

"How do you suppose the fire started?" "What could *possibly* have started such a fire?" "How could a fire start in *that* part of the building?"—that's the sort of prattle one heard everywhere.

Did any of them exclaim: "It's a crime for children to be exposed in a building like that?"

No; they thought it a "safe" school because it had fire escapes and wide stairways, and the doors all opened out.

Only the Fire Chief talked *sense*. "Fires break out where and when you least expect them to. There's only one sure way to prevent this sort of a horror and that's to drown the fire before it can get a start. I wasted my breath two years ago explaining that to the Board, but I guess they'll listen now and put in automatic sprinklers when they build the new school."

If you think chances of fires starting in your public buildings are small, ask your own Fire Chief. Electric wiring *may* be defective; something *may* go wrong with the heating system; careless boys *may* carry matches; spontaneous combustion *may* occur.

But never mind *how* or *where* or *when* the fire starts: With a Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler System it makes no difference. With the little sprinkler heads always ready to open and drown the fire instantly, great conflagrations cannot occur. Automatic Sprinkler protection is the one sure method of preventing fire tragedies, for *when the fire starts the water starts!*

In daylight and in dark, down in the dim basement or away back in the little-used rooms, in *all* the places where fire is liable to start, the sprinkler is automatically watching. No human watchman could do that.

Don't fool yourself into believing that your schoolhouse or your hospital is safe. Fire drills, fire escapes, many exits—all these are not worth one-tenth the value of the Grinnell Sprinkler System.

The destruction of one school building and its equipment costs a city as much as sprinkler systems would in a score of school buildings.

Find out what *real* fire protection means!

With a one cent post card you might save lives. Who knows? Should you hesitate to send for a free booklet that tells just what to do?

Read—*"Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy"*

Write for this free interesting book today. Read and inform yourself fully on this all important matter and pass the book around among your friends. Ask the superintendents of the schools, hospitals and asylums in your community whether your children, relatives and friends are properly safeguarded from this danger. If not, then use your best endeavors to improve conditions before a fire tragedy occurs. Write now, before you put aside this magazine. Address Grinnell Company, Inc., 274 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

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**GRINNELL AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM**—*When the fire starts, the water starts.*

In a clothes closet hung a half-dozen new suits of the latest cut. Patent-leather shoes that must have pinched his huge feet, rubbed against heavy boots that he wore when tramping over the Wyoming plains, a hunted creature. Silk shirts, ties, embroidered handkerchiefs, dozens of soft collars, and tinted underwear he had in abundance, contrasting strongly with his accustomed wardrobe of overalls and flannels and corduroys he wore when robbing trains.

In short, it appears that Carlisle, the bandit, wanted to be a gentleman. Yet all he ever became was an amateur gentleman. He could never overcome a plebeian taste for glittering, useless things. He bought them apparently by the gross. He had the current puzzles, and doubtless worried more over their solution than he did over his crimes. While a careful scrutiny of his activities shows no love affairs, his room was filled with prints and chromos of pretty girls. The remaining spaces on the wall he covered with pennants, giving his quarters the appearance of a college boy's den.

Carlisle isn't much to look at, admits the writer. He is homely. It is interesting to read about him and it thrills, but it is a disappointment to look at him. As for the salient points of his appearance:

He is about six feet and an inch tall and weighs about 190 pounds. His dark complexion and big, coarse features—large mouth and hard eyes—fit him for his rôle of train-robber. The eyes are particularly compelling. They are large and fiery, and the lights in the iris and retina alternately flash and fade. His voice has not any stable quality. Sometimes it is simpering and again it is guttural—almost foggy. It is always loud, particularly when he speaks of his exploits.

And Carlisle is somewhat of a prevaricator. The huge, fan-like ears set off his features, giving him an almost grotesque appearance that is heightened by his large, nervous hands. The fingers are long and almost serpentine in their movements. His hair is black, thick, and ill-kempt and even the close-cropt prison style fails to keep it tidy.

The man's character is harder to determine than an estimate of his physical appearance. He really has a lot of personality. He is good-natured in a rough way, and always has been able to make friends. He has moved in the polite circles of Denver and with the cow-punchers of the Wyoming plains.

There is no ready explanation of his criminal instincts. He seems to have a mania for robbing trains. He makes no excuses for it, but rather has a glorified pride of achievement. Certainly he has no shame for it, but moralizes and finds comfort in the thought that he has "done good to them as needs it" with the money he has taken from travelers at the point of his big revolvers.

There is no doubt it was not money alone which impelled Bill Carlisle to rob four trains in Wyoming single-handed. He did not go into the express-cars, and he never tampered with the mails, where he could have obtained sizable hauls. Stores and banks in the country with which he was familiar would have afforded him much more commercial results at a much less risk, but those seemed out of his line. Trains are his specialty.

He always went about his work in a spectacular fashion, and had it been practical he would probably have carried a well-ordered publicity department, for on the plaudits of the people he seems to thrive.

The women worship him because he never robbed a woman, and human nature in general is for him because he avoided inconveniencing the old people and the unfortunate. A touch of humor he applied to his work, and the people of the West still recount many of his sayings.

How much of this is natural and how much affected is hard to determine. Some say he used these traits like a chorus girl's smile, and more insist that the qualities are inborn and unaffected.

Carlisle says that he would not kill a man—unless he had to. No one except himself knows the interpretation of the circumstances that would force him to take human life. He has never fired a shot from his guns at any one. He has surrendered to posses rather than risk killing another in a gun-battle. Still, his eyes have the faculty of narrowing when he is "on duty"; his big lips draw tightly over his irregular teeth, and no one has gone so far as to test out his declaration that he is not a killer.

He is not educated, but has considerable native intelligence, as exemplified in his apparent ease in evading capture and escaping from the Wyoming State Penitentiary at Rawlins.

His mental process, as reacting in single-handed train-robberies, might be satisfactorily explained by a criminologist to another criminologist, but to the layman Bill Carlisle must remain "just a nut—crazy to be talked about."

He imprest the people with whom he associated during his venture into polite society as a "likable, overgrown boy." He bought flowers for the women at his boarding-house. He took them automobile-riding with lavish generosity. Frequently he would gather a following of street urchins about him and take them to a moving-picture show.

And all the time he showed an unusual assiduity to acquire refinement—the kind that he knew only from the cinema ballrooms and the cheap novels he loved to read.

His own explanation of his choice of a career is that "he wanted to live." He chose the only means he knew of gratifying his desire, and he was stolidly ready to pay the price when captured.

"I've had lots of fun," he said on his way to the Wyoming Penitentiary to serve a fifty-year sentence for train-robbery. He escaped death only because of the romantic tinge to his deeds that brought a favorable reaction from the public, including most of the persons he had robbed.

In Wyoming, the scene of his crimes, where one would suppose that Carlisle would be without friends, he is a hero rather than a bandit. The popular fancy has cloaked him with the garb of a chivalrous adventurer. Of probably a hundred persons in Wyoming, taken at random in the towns from Cheyenne to Douglas and west to Rawlins, it is an astounding fact that not one was not actually sorry the train-robber had been captured. While he was fleeing from the posse last month—this criminal who was an escaped convict and had just held up and robbed defenseless passengers on the Overland Limited—he was lodged and fed and helped to escape by ranchmen who bear the reputation of law-abiding citizens. And as he lay in bed in the hospital at Douglas the business men of Casper raised fifty dollars in fifteen minutes to buy him flowers.

In the Penitentiary at Rawlins Carlisle again was found to be a sort of personage. He was, of course, admired by his fellow convicts. He was a model prisoner. His peculiarities of temperament again cropt out. He did not associate with the "ordinary crooks." In fact, he would have nothing to do with them and chose for a companion Charley Dabney, a bank clerk, serving six years for forgery. Dabney was above the ordinary in intelligence and refinement. The bandit still tried to achieve culture.

Peace officers in Wyoming have a different opinion of Carlisle. To them he is a desperate character, a menace to society. He does not appeal to sheriffs and Union Pacific detectives as a Robin Hood. They look on him as a criminal, incorrigible, sneaking, and dangerous.

They explain his mania for robbing trains as a desire for notoriety. Carlisle, to them, is a publicity hog. They say he would rather be talked about and admired by the people than have all the money west of the Mississippi.

From the beginning of his career Carlisle was spectacular. Then he went to the Penitentiary to finish out his life. He applied for a pardon and it was refused. Then the night of November 15 of this year he escaped. Again his method was spectacular. He hid himself in a large case of shirts and was hauled from behind the prison walls to the railroad station at Rawlins. He sawed himself out of the box, and while the hue and cry was loud about the town, he walked complacently to the leading hotel and registered under an assumed name. The next night he caught a freight-train to a town west of Rawlins, representing himself as an inspector.

Now Bill Carlisle is in a hospital recovering from his wounded hand and chest. When able he will be taken to trial in the Wyoming courts, where the penalty for train-robbery is death.

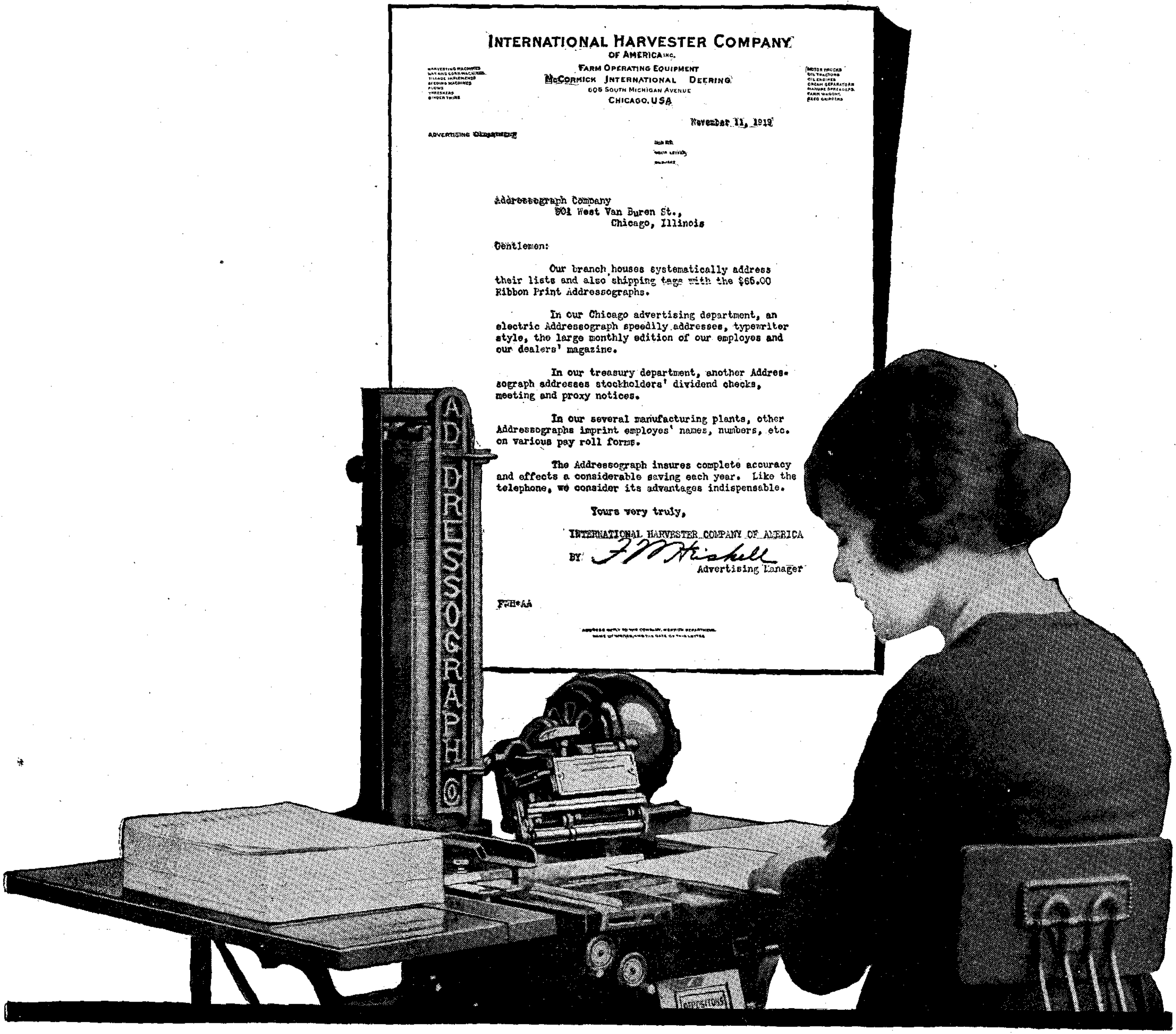
In the courts of law his unique personality and whimsical methods of robbing trains will stand him in poor stead, and after all his picturesque career, Carlisle to-day is confronted with the tragic end of an ordinary criminal menace to society.

Carlisle was known as "The parlor-car bandit," among other titles, according to a writer in *The Rocky Mountain News*, of Denver, where the bandit made his headquarters. He regarded robbing trains as the greatest game in the world. He loved it because he showed that it could be done. He liked to outwit the officers and he liked to do spectacular things; and above all he loved the notoriety he won.

"I am the greatest train-robber in history," he once stated, and at least he has gained the reputation of being the most daring of the later-day bandits of the West.

Another article in the same paper shows up what might be called the seamy side of the bandit's early career. We are told of deeds in no way daring or romantic, but merely small and criminal. To quote:

Carlisle made his appearance in Denver shortly after his first train-robbery in 1916. He was known as Walter Cottrell and quickly became popular among the younger social set of the



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ADVERTISING

November 11, 1919

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BY F W Hiskell
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FWH*AA

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CONSIDER the many profitable ways this world institution uses the Addressograph. In their numerous offices, large and small, in executive and shop departments, wherever names are *copied* again and again, the Addressograph effects decided economies in time and money. Costly errors never occur. Uniform neatness prevails.

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(4)

city, because of his ability to enjoy himself and make others happy.

Hagerstown, Md., was the scene of Carlisle's first crime. He was but seventeen years old when he happened to see a watch that he wanted.

He forged his father's name to a check, paying for the watch and receiving five dollars in change. Upon the discovery of the forgery, Carlisle faced a jail sentence, but his father, wishing to avoid the publicity and disgrace of the disclosure, paid the check.

Leaving home soon after this trouble, Carlisle was next heard of in Montana, where he was arrested for theft and given a three-year sentence, which he served.

He enlisted in the United States Army early in 1912, but soon grew tired of the discipline of military life and deserted. He was arrested in Philadelphia, where he had gone to visit his sister, and served a sentence of fifteen months in a Federal penitentiary.

Upon his release, Carlisle went to Montana again, where he worked on several of the large ranches of the State, but, failing to "go straight," was arrested again in 1914 on a grand-larceny charge and sentenced to eighteen months in the Montana State Penitentiary.

After serving his time, he came to Denver. Unable to get work, he inserted an advertisement in a newspaper, stating that he was an ex-convict, unable to get work, and attracted the attention of a newspaper man, who procured a position for him.

Carlisle held this job for one month, then disappeared. He was not seen for several weeks, but again appeared in the city, under the name of Cottrell, following his first train-robbery, and took an apartment in a fashionable hotel on Pennsylvania Street. He made many friends while here, and his only suspicious action was his practise of drawing revolvers from his coat-pockets while watching himself in a mirror. He disappeared early in April, presumably to go on a business trip, and returned a few days following his second train-robbery, to resume his former life of luxury on Capitol Hill.

His second train-robbery was conducted in a spectacular manner. He climbed over the iron railing on the observation platform of the westbound Overland Limited just as that train was leaving the Cheyenne yard limits on the night of April 4.

Sauntering into the car he quickly drew two revolvers and instructed the train stenographer to "pass the hat."

"Don't bother the women," he ordered, and the five men in the car contributed $563 and a gold watch to the bandit's store. Carlisle turned to leave the car, but met the porter on his way out.

"Porter, here's a present for you. I got it on my last hold-up," he said, presenting that astonished man with a gold watch. He turned, glanced at the ground and leapt from the train, which was at that time traveling thirty miles an hour.

On the night of April 21, of the same year, a man apparently an invalid, boarded the Overland Limited of the Union Pacific at Greeley and engaged passengers in conversation. He discust the train-robbery of a few weeks before and continually complained of his health until the train entered the Edson Tunnel, near Rawlins.

A quiet-voiced "Throw up your hands" made the passengers start and glance into the "sick" bandit's gun, while a special agent for the railroad put aboard the train to catch him reached for a revolver.

Carlisle fired a shot through the roof of the coach, to intimidate the passengers, and then forced Fred Dudley, the special agent, to pass the hat among the passengers of the coach.

He was captured the following day north of Fort Steele, Wyo.

On May 8 he went to trial for train-robbery, which is a capital offense in Wyoming, was convicted and sentenced to life in the penitentiary.

Carlisle had an excellent reputation in prison. He knitted sweaters for soldiers, and purchased Liberty bonds and was rewarded September 8 of this year when his sentence was commuted from life to twenty-five to fifty years. He had never taken his imprisonment seriously and had often boasted that he could escape any time he so desired.

On Saturday, November 15, Carlisle made good his boast. Fastened in a box labeled "Shirts," he was carried through the prison gates and to the railroad station in a prison truck driven by prison guards. The box was placed in the Union Pacific freight depôt and when that place was closed for the night he opened his box and left the town on a freight-train.

Leaving the freight-train at Creston, Carlisle went to a section-house where he begged shelter from a negro section crew for the night. About noon of the following day he left the section-house, and when he came upon a sheep wagon, belonging to a big sheep ranch near Creston, he secured a change of clothing and a rifle and ammunition.

On the night of November 18 he again resorted to robbery, holding up the Los Angeles Limited of the Union Pacific. He boarded the train at Rock River, relieving passengers in a tourist sleeper of their money and valuables, and just as he was preparing to leave the train, near Medicine Bow, a passenger opened fire on him.

Carlisle ran from the car in a shower of bullets, stumbled as he leapt from the coach, and rolled down the track embankment. Blood was found on the platform of the car, and it later developed that the bandit had been shot in the right hand. Numerous stories of his hiding-places were told, but from that time until yesterday he had completely disappeared and, tho he was reported in many of the more important cities of the country, no one had really seen him, knowingly, until his capture.

## "POOR OLD EUROPE" IS NOT SO POOR, SAYS A RECENT VISITOR

CERTAIN CYNICAL SOULS, who have been maintaining that what Europe needs is not so much American financial assistance as a solid incentive to get down to work, will welcome the report of Mr. Raymond Hitchcock, the comedian, a recent visitor in England and France. Mr. Hitchcock was more imprest by the amount of money being spent, the difficulty of getting anything done, and the general aversion of the workingman to work than by any signs of bankruptcy and poverty. As he is quoted by the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer:*

"Poor bankrupt Europe!" sighed Raymond Hitchcock. "Poor bankrupt Europe! A room at the Piccadilly is three pounds ten, a dinner for two in any cozy corner at the Ritz at least five quid, and a suit of clothes ten times that figure. That's London. Multiply it by two or three and you have Paris. Yet there is a waiting-list a block long at every London hotel. You can't get a table at the Ritz unless you know the head-waiter personally, and even if you were wearing a barrel it would be three months before any Bond Street tailor would deliver you a pair of trousers.

"Poor bankrupt Europe!" the comedian sighed again. "You can't buy a seat in any playhouse except for weeks in advance. The jewelers and silversmiths are running three shifts, and a lot of aristocrats don't know where their next Rolls-Royce is coming from. Yet we Americans are told that we must help poor bankrupt Europe. I've chipped in to three different collections to-day for indigent Europeans. It was so funny I couldn't resist.

"The truth of the situation is that those who are at work abroad do not want to leave their positions—because they are making so much money; and those who are not at work have no intention of resuming it. These latter have taken the stand that they ought to be supported, and as their governments encourage them in it by paying them for not working it's impossible to do anything with them.

"When I was in London I went to my old tailor and ordered a suit of clothes. 'Fifty pounds,' he asked me, and said he couldn't deliver it for three months. And he explained the delay by the fact that his coatmakers only worked when they felt like it. I encountered the same situation when I tried to have a motor-car repaired. I was told that a few of the mechanics might work a half day the following week. Even the offer of a bonus had no effect. I have never received any of my laundry from the Paris hotel where I stopt. Old residents of the French capital told me that laundry was often returned nine months after being sent out. And yet we Americans over there are asked to loan money to those people, to give money to them, and to make their lot easier.

"There's only one way to deal with this situation. When we have a lot of indigent relatives who won't work, there's only one thing to do. I know from experience. I used to have a lot of them. They used to loaf month in and month out and write me for money. And, like a big boob, I used to give it to them. But one day I got to thinking how foolish it was for me to work the year around while they loafed. So without warning I cut them all off. For a year I didn't give a nickel to an indigent relative, no matter how pitifully they pleaded. And what was the result? At the end of the year I didn't have a single indigent relative. Did they die? I should say not. They all went to work and waxed exceedingly fat, as the Good Book says. It was the best thing that ever happened to them.

"And that's just what we should do for our indigent European friends. Cut them off without a nickel. They'll soon go to work if we stop feeding them. And they'll be better off for it.

"I had a peek at Belgium where this *chômage*, as they call it, is flourishing. The workmen have been getting fifteen francs

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THIS YEAR—for excess mileage, buy Fisk. For any make of car, buy Fisk. For double-generous size, buy Fisk. For real service—dollar for dollar and mile for mile—buy Fisk!

Fisk Tires live up to the Fisk ideal—"to be the best concern in the world to work for, and the squarest concern in existence to do business with."

*Next time—Buy FISK from your dealer*

a day to do nothing; naturally they won't go to work for twenty francs, as they figure it is only five francs more for their day's work. I met a few aristocrats who were anxious to earn a little money. One Roumanian prince begged me to take him as a chorus man. But I found it impossible to get any workmen to do anything.

"Needless to say I'm glad to be home again, and if the Statue of Liberty ever sees me again she'll have to turn her head around to Broadway and Forty-second Street. If I hadn't been a married man I would have knelt down to the dear lady and begged her to be my wife and the mother of my children—I was so glad to get back to America."

## SABOTAGE, "SAB CATS," AND THE "ONE BIG UNION"

THO ANARCHISTS, Bolsheviki, the I. W. W., and other extreme radicals have for some time been frenziedly "whooping it up" for revolution, terrorism, destruction, and general Hades and chaos in this country, they do not appear to have had much effect on American labor. The steel strike and the coal strike both passed off in a manner hardly more turbulent than the proverbial Sunday-school picnic, tho sundry efforts were made by revolutionary "borers from within" to "start something," particularly in connection with the strike of the steel-workers. It seems to be the general opinion of the press that labor's attitude in regard to all the forms of destruction practised by the "reds" to gain their ends, and included under the general term sabotage, was made clear when the recent National Labor Conference in Washington adopted a resolution "repudiating and condemning" Bolshevism and I. W. W.-ism, and all their works, as "destructive of American ideas and impracticable in application." It is to be understood, therefore, that the following outline of sabotage by John F. McGovern, appearing in the Minneapolis *Tribune*, deals with methods advocated only by a comparatively small body of ultra "Reds" who have no standing in the ranks of organized labor, which perhaps explains why the A. F. of L. is peevishly styled among the "blown-in-the-glass" I. W. W. as the "A. F. of Hell." The activities of sabotage advocates in times gone by have played a more or less prominent part in many strikes, some of which are reviewed by Mr. McGovern. When I. W. W.-inclined delegates or leaders deemed it advisable to practise sabotage in a strike they usually passed the word to "turn loose the kittens," we are told. At other times there would be an appeal for "cream for kitty," or "milk for the kittens," when money and supplies were wanted for the "sab cats," as the trained specialists in destruction are styled in the peculiar vernacular of the I. W. W. The feline terminology, it is understood, is derived from the black-cat symbol of the I. W. W., which is supposed to stand for "bad luck to the employer." Sabotage is also symbolized by a wooden shoe, whose origin is somewhat obscure. One explanation is that it was first used when a French worker on strike threw his wooden shoe, or *sabot*, into the loom to disable the machinery, while another says it was used to designate such clumsy work as might result from *sabot* blows. Whatever its derivation, the word now seems to be synonymous with destruction, or, in the language of a well-known I. W. W. organizer quoted by Mr. McGovern, "destruction of profits to gain a definite, revolutionary, economic end." Sabotage, we learn, was first practised in Scotland, and its origin is thus set out by Mr. McGovern:

> In 1889 the Glasgow dock-workers went on strike asking an increase of two cents an hour. To break the strike, the contractors brought in a number of farmer boys from the country. The strike was lost. The secretary of the dock-workers in announcing the loss of the strike and ordering the men back to work, said:
>
> "The contractors have exprest satisfaction with the work performed by the scabs brought in to do our work. We saw how they worked and what kind of satisfactory work they did. They could not even keep their balance on the bridges and dropt half their cargoes into the sea. One of us could do as much in a day as two of them. The bosses said they were satisfied with their work. Let us give them the same kind."
>
> They went back to work and followed instructions. According to authorities, the bosses soon raised their wages. These tactics, known by the dockers as "*Ca Canny*," were advertised widely in England and were soon imported to France.

As expounded by its champions, sabotage may take a variety of forms, but its ultimate design they always allege to be, in effect, the working of reform through destruction of property. They do not pretend to justify it on a moral basis. "If the workers consider that sabotage is necessary, that in itself makes sabotage moral," Mr. McGovern reports an I. W. W. leader as saying. Further quoting this leader, in part, the *Tribune* writer shows how sabotage may be used:

> It may mean the destroying of raw materials destined for a scab factory or shop. It may mean the spoiling of a finished product. It may mean the destruction of parts of machinery or the disarrangement of a whole machine where that machine is the one upon which the other machines are dependent for material. . . . . .
>
> Authors on sabotage claim that it is not intended that sabotage injure the consumer, but is directed only at the heart and soul of the employer, namely, his pocketbook. They claim also that permanent destruction of a machine is not intended, rather mere temporary disabling. It is only means to an end, they say. The general strike is the open warfare, the revolution against the capitalist class. Sabotage is the guerrilla warfare.
>
> Yet Walker Smith, I. W. W. editor, says in his work that "sabotage is a direct application of the idea that property has no rights its creators are bound to respect." Further on, he writes that "the question is not, 'is sabotage immoral?' but 'does sabotage get the goods?'" I. W. W. leaders there are aplenty who have preached and written that "sabotage means, and is, destruction."

"Stickerettes" are used to a large extent to advertise sabotage, we learn. These are little posters pasted up wherever it is thought they will do the most good. In addition to a representation of a black feline with arched back and other signs of ferocity about him, they carry such admonitions as "Slow down, the hours are long, the pay is small, so take your time and buck them all," or, "Beware, Sabotage. Good pay, bum work." At I. W. W. headquarters "stickerettes" are advertised as "One Big Union" propaganda "with the hot air taken out and a kick added. . . . Just the thing to wise up the Slave, jolt the Scissor Bill, and throw the fear of the O. B. U. into the Boss." As has already been intimated, the I. W. W. have a language of their own, of which several expressions appear in the advertising matter just quoted. We are instructed in a few of their "idioms" by Mr. McGovern:

> Members of the I. W. W. are known as "wobblies" or "wobs." They address each other in speaking or writing as "fellow workers." All "wobs" are not "sab cats." Altho all may practise some form of the theoretical sabotage as defined in their books, only a limited number are genuine "cats." The "cats" are not known to the membership at large.
>
> A "high-jack" is a highwayman. Only those are frowned upon who "stick up" a fellow worker. A "scissor bill" is an unorganized workman or a workman who does not belong to the I. W. W. A policeman in a city is referred to usually as a "bull," while a marshal in a smaller town is called the "town clown." An employer is a "boss," a wage-worker is a "slave" or a "wage-slave," and a farmer is a "rube" or a "John Chinwhiskers."
>
> A "jungle" is a place where the "wobs," or "wobblies," and "scissor bills," congregate to eat and sleep. It usually is at the edge of a town, on the bank of a stream, or in the country. Food is purchased by all, and the "mulligan" or stew is shared by all. In these "jungles" much missionary work is done. The "cat" often is turned loose on the "scissor bills," who are thus forced to join the O. B. U. The "O. B. U." means the one big union, the I. W. W. Most "wobblies," closing a letter to a fellow worker, write "yours for the O. B. U." The A. F. of L., the American Federation of Labor, is referred to as the "A. F. of Hell."

Mr. McGovern gives a review of some of the more prominent strikes in which the I. W. W. were active and used sabotage methods prior to 1917, thus demonstrating that the "cat had sharp claws," which we are told is the pet boast of the "wobblies." We read:

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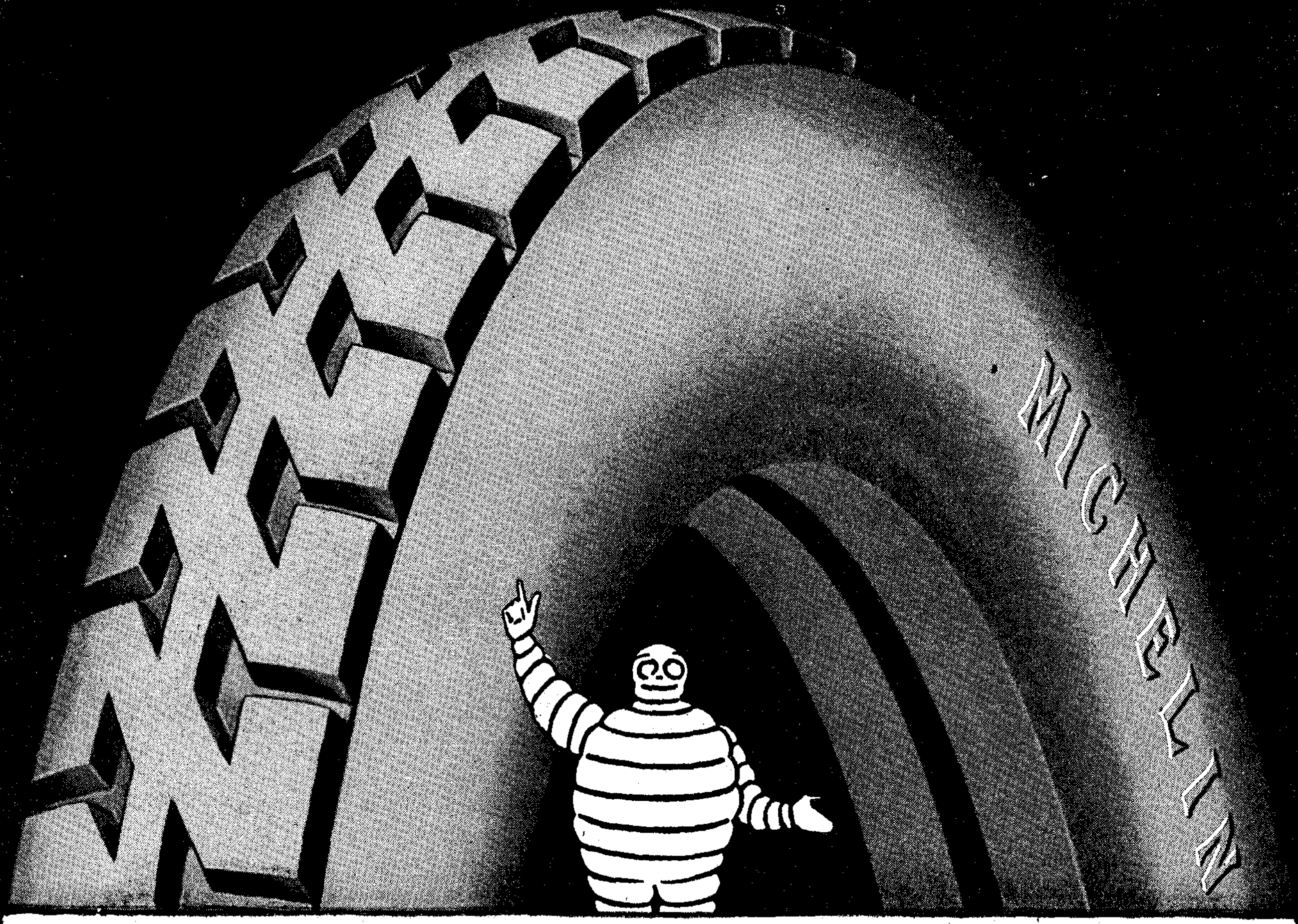


## *Double* Layers of Cords Between *Double* Cushions of Rubber Mean *Double* Tire Service

Michelin Double Cord Tires combine in one product for the first time three supreme advantages:

*1st—Double Cord construction.*
*2nd—Double cushions of rubber.*
*3rd—A new long-wearing tread.*

The Michelin Double Cord Casing is built up of double layers of cords, each double layer at right angles to the next. Ordinary cord tires are built up of single layers at right angles to each other.

Endless comparative tests prove that the Michelin Cord, reinforced by this double-cord construction, is unsurpassed for freedom from blow-outs.

*Another advantage:* Between each double layer of cords in the Michelin construction there is a double cushion of rubber. This greatly increases the resiliency of the tire.

*Still another advantage:* The new tread on the improved Michelin Cord is perhaps the most durable tread ever produced.

In short the new Michelin Double Cord Tire introduces an entirely new degree of satisfaction in motoring.

**MICHELIN TIRE CO., Milltown, N. J.**
*Dealers in All Parts of the World*

The I. W. W. came into national prominence in the strike of the textile-workers of Lawrence, Mass., in 1912. Most of the strikers were foreigners, so that foreign agitators and leaders were employed. They preached violent sabotage, which resulted in frequent clashes between the strikers and police. Joseph Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, I. W. W., were tried for murder, but were acquitted.

In 1913 a strike of hop-pickers occurred on a ranch at Wheatland, Cal. The district attorney and some deputy sheriffs were called to the ranch and as they were alighting from their rig they were fired upon by the strikers and the attorney and one deputy sheriff killed. This resulted in the conviction for manslaughter of Ford and Suhr, two leaders of the strike. Immediately a Ford and Suhr defense committee was organized and C. L. Lambert, former secretary of the Stockton, Cal., local I .W. W. branch, was elected secretary. All means conceivable were adopted to force the release of Ford and Suhr. Stickerettes, intended to intimidate people into thinking that it was unsafe to eat California fruit while Ford and Suhr were in jail, were printed by thousands. Also they would continually suggest reprisals to the "sab cats."

Lambert's letters to Haywood and other officers of the I. W. W. during the years following the conviction of Ford and Suhr are filled with allusions to destruction wrought by "sab cats" and of more to follow. His theory and that of the organization was that by doing enough damage to the "capitalistic class," or "bosses," these enemies of the workers would order their "tools," the courts, to release the men. Without mentioning any of the many specific incidents of destruction claimed by the I. W. W. in furtherance of their reign of terror to free Ford and Suhr, I will quote Lambert's report of the Ford and Suhr defense committee, made to the tenth convention of the I. W. W. at Chicago on December 1, 1916:

"*To the Delegates of the I. W. W.:*

"Fellow workers: In submitting the financial report of the Wheatland Hop-Pickers' Defense Committee, I believe that it would not be out of place to give some account of the efforts made to effect the release of our imprisoned fellow workers. They were tried and sentenced by the Supreme Court of Yuba County, California, to life imprisonment for their activities in forcing better working and living conditions in the agricultural industry of California. An appeal was taken to the Third District Appellate Court and the lower court was upheld. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of the State for a rehearing, but a rehearing of the case was refused.

"Agitation and action on the job were continually carried on by members of the I. W. W., and the State of California has already paid $8,000,000 per year (the State's own figures) since 1913 for holding Ford and Suhr in prison. Early in 1915 the case came up, on a petition for pardon, before the Governor. The matter, so far as Governor Johnson was concerned, lay dormant for more than nine months. He then made the statement that he would not consider the cases of Ford and Suhr further until sabotage and threats of sabotage were stopt.

"It is not generally known that more than forty members of the I. W. W. languish in prisons of California, serving sentences ranging from one to six years, for their activities, nor that two of our members have been killed in the fight with the employing class of California, for the freedom of Ford and Suhr. These things have not dampened our spirits in the least nor have they altered our determination to keep banging away at them until either Ford and Suhr are free or until we are all in prison with them.

"We do not want any money from the general organization. We can get along without that; but what we do want is men and lots of men who are willing to help us battle the employing class of California by any and all means at our command for the freedom of Richard Ford and Herman Suhr.

"Yours for the O. B. U. C. L. LAMBERT, Secretary."

Among affairs in which the I. W. W. have taken a prominent part in the West is one which took place at Everett, Washington, and is known to the brotherhood as "Bloody Sunday." It is said to be recalled every year by the holding of memorial services for the fellow workers who were killed on that occasion. It is set out as follows:

A strike was called first among the shingle-workers. The I. W. W. sent into the town a flood of speakers and agitators, many of whom were arrested. Feeling ran so high and conditions became so bad that a vigilante committee of citizens was formed to help the authorities. Many of the "wobs" were harshly treated. Finally, the "wobs" sent notice that they were coming to take possession of the town. They chartered a boat, the *Verona*, at Seattle, loaded it with several hundred "fellow workers," and shoved off for Everett. At the dock the boat was met by Don McRae, sheriff, and a number of special deputies.

As the boat neared the dock, McRae shouted, "Boys, who is your leader?"

"We have no leader; we are all leaders," was the answer.

"You can't land here," replied the sheriff.

That is as far as the parleying proceeded.

There was a volley from the boat and several citizens fell. The citizens returned the fire and many I. W. W. were wounded and several killed. In a rush to get on the other side of the boat away from the fire of the citizens, the "wobblies" nearly capsized the *Verona*. Several I. W. W.'s were said to have fallen overboard into the slip. McRae was wounded several times and his clothing and hat riddled with bullets. Some of the I. W. W. were tried for murder, but the jury disagreed.

The incident and the trial received much publicity throughout the country. A defense committee was formed and I. W. W. speakers toured the country collecting funds and proclaiming how their fellow workers were murdered in Everett. They have always contended that they merely intended to hold a peaceable mass-meeting on the streets of Everett to advertise the cruel methods of the citizens' committee to the people of that district.

The following telegram sent from J. A. McDonald, editor of *The Industrial Worker*, official I. W. W. paper at Seattle, to James P. Thompson, I. W. W. organizer in jail at Everett, will show exactly what the I. W. W. planned to do at Everett:

"SEATTLE, WASH., August 23, 1916.

"JAMES P. THOMPSON,
City Jail, Everett, Wash.

"Greetings: Wish I was there to enjoy the fun. *The Industrial Worker* is calling for a bunch to educate the mayor and chief of police there till they shiver every time they hear I. W. W. I would rather be with you in jail than Mayor of Everett when the I. W. W. gets in action. Am letting a yell for the necessary number of the 13,000 who have been raising hell in the Dakotas. The idiots in charge there are crazy. They will be worse when we get through with them. We will use sabotage and any other tactics, as, seeing the officers have gone outside the law, it is useless to consider methods. Don't compromise. Tell them to go to hell.

"J. A. MCDONALD."

Both McDonald and Thompson were convicted at Chicago.

## TWO YANKS WHO PAID AN INFORMAL CALL ON THE KAISER

"I WENT A. W. O. L. TO SEE THE KAISER," confesses Howard J. Green, a former dough-boy, beginning a cheerful, and apparently truthful, tale of adventure in *The Home Sector* (New York). As luck—Yankee luck—would have it, he got into no trouble for being "Absent Without Official Leave," and both he and his comrade managed to get a look at the interesting ex-War Lord of the German Empire. To quote from his account:

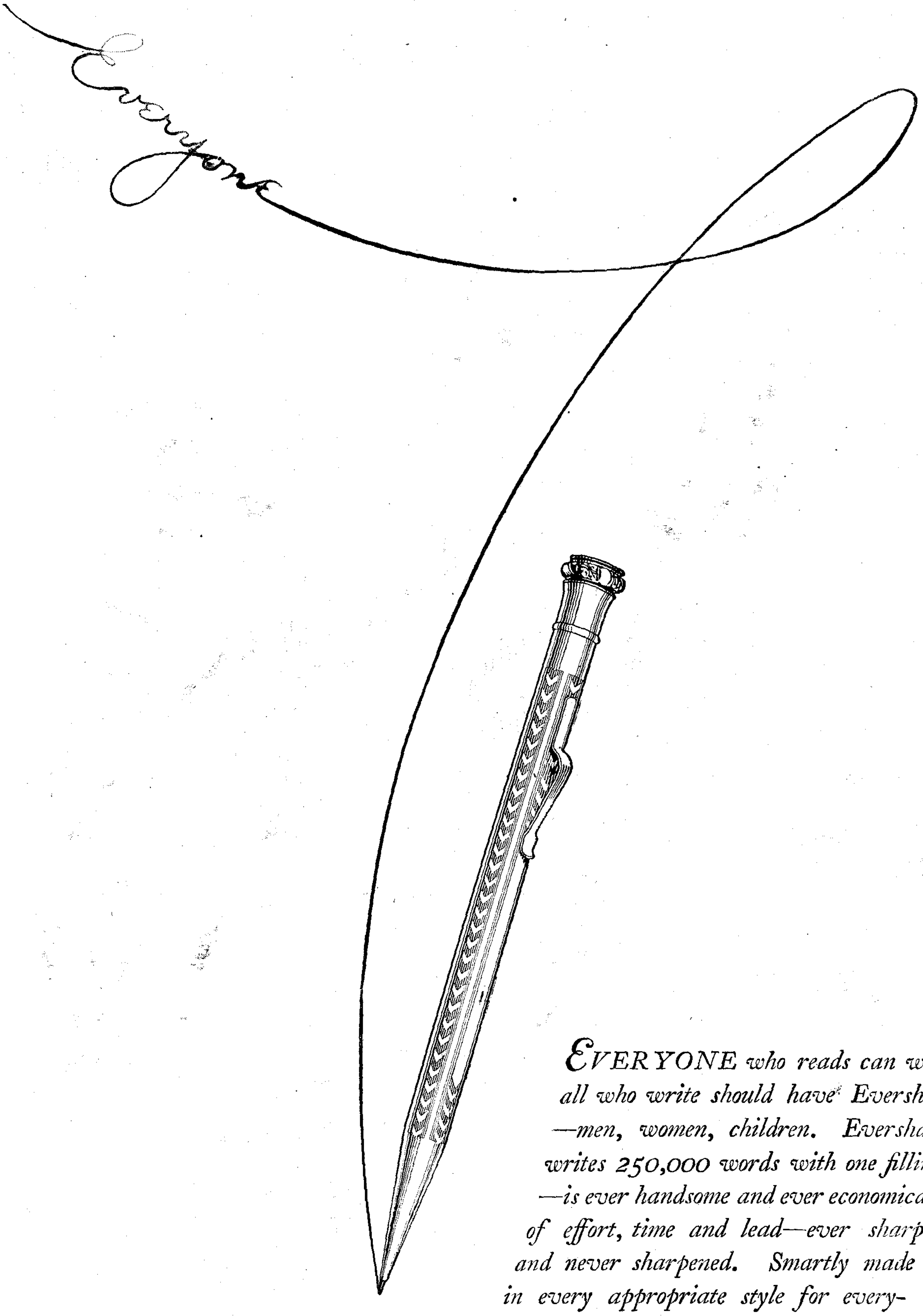
Being stationed at Camp Roosevelt, Rotterdam, the temptation to run down to Amerongen was too strong to be resisted, particularly when a soldier pal offered his side-car and government gas for the trip.

And so one fine morning we went speeding through the Netherlands while a peaceful sun smiled warmly down on the soft landscape. The full-bloomed trees, the calm azure sky, the golden bird-songs, the quaint Dutch villagers characteristically plodding along—all accentuated the tranquillity of the summer morn.

When, after several hours of riding, we finally drew up the side-car in front of an old castle wall, a Dutch hurdy-gurdy man was grinding out the notes of an antiquated American rag while a dozen native youngsters clapped their hands and danced happily to the strains of his *straatorgel*. Some distance behind the high wall, but tall enough to peek over it, we could see a thin old pine-tree, and under the shade of the pine, hidden from the road but able to hear the Yankee music and the hum of our motor, was Wilhelm, once German Emperor, engaged in the un-Gottlike occupation of sawing pinewood.

It was all very well for us to know that only a wall separated us from the object of our visit. But how to penetrate the wall was another matter, for Dutch soldier-guards were everywhere. We had even felt their eyes peering after us as we had sped along from Utrecht to Amerongen.

We had come heavily laden with ammunition—American cigarets. But the pompous Dutch sergeant-major who stood at the castle gate willingly accepted our proferred fag. He utterly missed his cue, however, for when my buddy offered him



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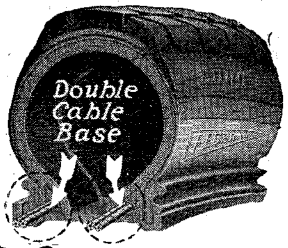
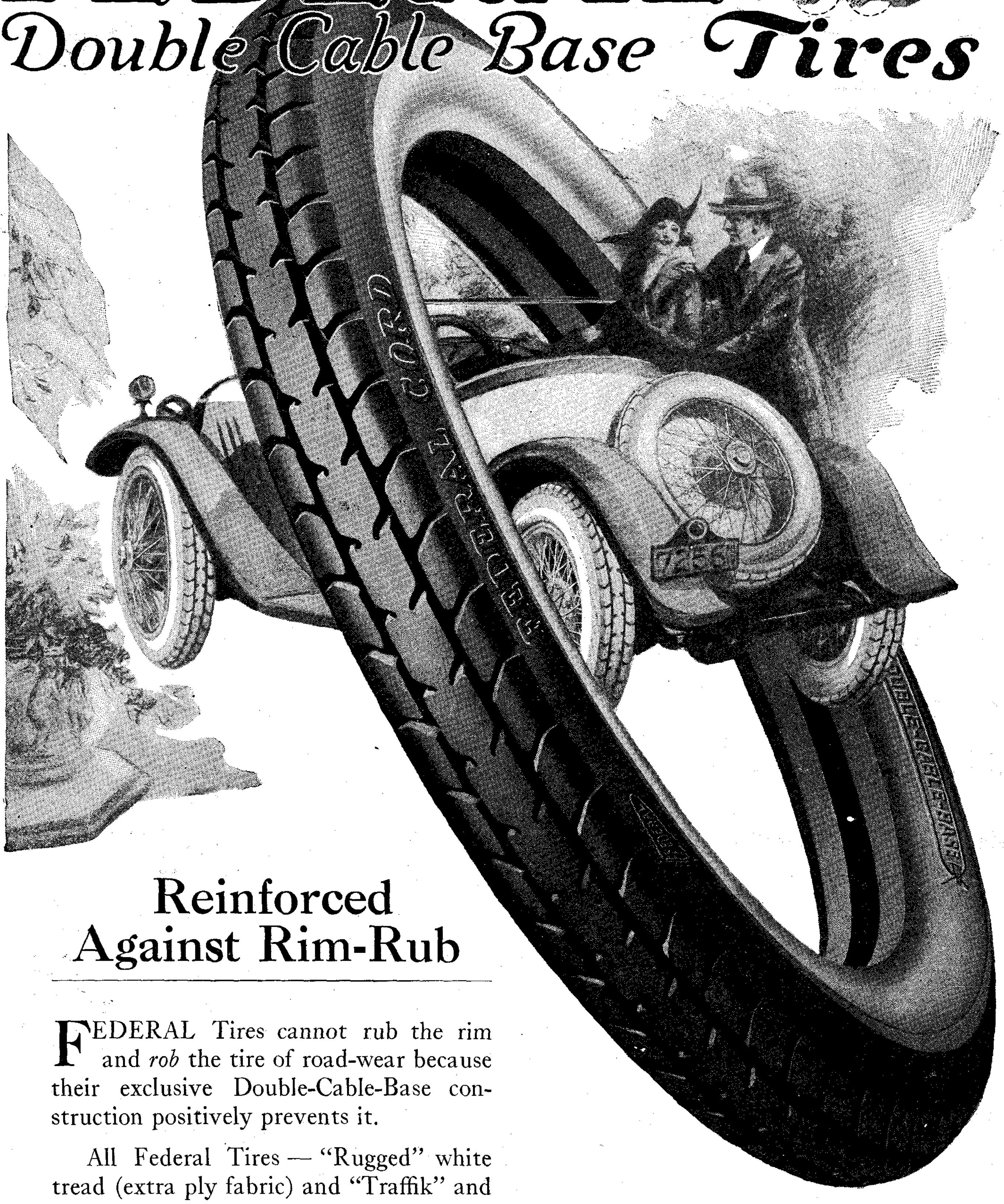
*EVERSHARP*

# FEDERAL
## Double Cable Base Tires





## Reinforced Against Rim-Rub

FEDERAL Tires cannot rub the rim and *rob* the tire of road-wear because their exclusive Double-Cable-Base construction positively prevents it.

All Federal Tires — "Rugged" white tread (extra ply fabric) and "Traffik" and "Cord" black treads have this exclusive Double-Cable-Base construction.

The surest way to lower your mileage cost is to see your nearest Federal Dealer.

---

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*Manufacturers of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes & Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle & Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Fibre Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting & Mechanical Rubber Goods*

a light while I made my first step in the direction of the castle grounds, he shouted an unintelligible guttural to his squad of military police, and I didn't have to understand the language to know that I was *verboden* to make any further approach.

It hurt my dough-boy instincts to have a few neutral soldiers halt me on my way. In their yards of colored decorations and military regalia, they looked for all the world like chorus warriors. I was still chafing under the rebuke when my buddy suggested:

"Let's eat, and if these Holland rookies won't pass us inside to dine with Mr. Hohenzollern, we'll make for Main Street and get some butter-cakes at the White House lunch-cart."

Main Street proved to be the other highway in town, while the White House was an inn known as the Lievendael.

Hardly had the side-car stopt chugging in front of the inn when we were greeted with a "Hello, boys!" in a real American accent, and a genial Yankee introduced himself to us as a representative of a large news syndicate. Also he invited us to lunch with him. He had been sitting in the front garden of the Lievendael since November 13, he told us, twirling his thumbs and waiting for the promised interview with Amerongen's worst-known foreigner. The only break in the monotony of his life there had been an occasional visit from some other member of the fourth estate who sought out Amerongen to get a story about Germany's ex-ruler. On the little register of the Lievendael are names of newspaper and magazine men from the United States, Holland, Great Britain, Russia, Servia, Denmark, Italy, and even Japan.

Altho long ago it was the scene of bitter local feuds, the village has grown quiet and phlegmatic with the passing years until now its atmosphere is fairly charged with placidity. It is the last place in which one would expect to meet a near war-lord—the last place where you would expect to meet those men whose business it is to direct the apparatus behind the limelight of publicity.

When we told our American friend that we had come to see the ex-Kaiser, he admired our nerve, but laughed at our chances. He told us that he was the only one outside of the Kaiser's immediate circle who was allowed entrance to the grounds, and that he had solemnly promised not to talk to Wilhelm until granted an interview or to take any undue advantage of the concessions allowed him. He told us, too, that the Kaiser was the biggest coward on earth, and deadly fearful of meeting any man in uniform.

We were forced to dine in the back parlor of the Lievendael, owing to the fact that Dr. Forster and his family, who live at the hotel, would not consent to eat in the same room with American soldiers. Dr. Forster is the former Emperor's physician. Also he handles one end of the saw when the Kaiser goes out on his daily wood detail. But we could see the Forsters through the glass door, and the faithful physician seemed to have a hearty appetite after his morning's work.

Learning that the town barber, whose name is John De Man, visits the castle daily to trim the new Van Dyck beard which has sprouted below the famous Wilhelm mustache, we paid him a visit. Our American guide told us that swollen glands from the ear to the throat, made acute through recent nervousness, had been the cause for the growth of the Van Dyck, the beard affording protection and rendering it no longer necessary to aggravate the glands by constant shaving. But with the Kaiser's decision to raise this beard, Max Kruger, the old court barber who had come to Amerongen with the royal party, wrapt up his tonsorial instruments and bought a ticket back to the path-erland. The new order of things was too much for him.

De Man owns the one public shop in Amerongen. I invested a Dutch florin for a hair-cut I didn't need simply to hear the barber talk. But De Man wasn't that kind of a barber. He wouldn't even discuss the weather. It was almost uncanny.

This barber, explains the writer, was one of the chosen few who ever entered the castle, for rarely did any one ever get nearer than the steward's house at the front gate. The milkman, the grocer, the butcher, the letter-carrier all transacted their business at the steward's house. As the Yank visitor comments and relates:

De Man must have possest cast-iron references to have gained access to the palace, particularly with a razor and a pair of scissors in his hand.

Even Wilhelm's tailor, Van Zant, whose shop is in the neighboring town of Zeist, can not see his famous customer to measure him for his clothes. He makes the suits according to measurements sent him through the mail. When we spoke to him he told us that he had remonstrated with the Kaiser—by post, of course—to alter the Imperial decision against a personal fitting so that he would not be forced to alter so many suits, but in vain.

When we returned to the castle gate—this time with our guide—the guards showed a little more deference as we started to walk around the outside.

The high wall of the castle separates the Kaiser from the outer world. When we were there he had not been outside the grounds since his arrival. He is a very willing prisoner, and has taken advantage of all the protection that nature and the Dutch Government can give him.

Between the outer wall and the main grounds of the castle are two moats that completely encircle the house, forming a barrier between the Kaiser and curious sightseers. A rustic drawbridge extends over the moats, connecting the Dutch St. Helena with the mainland. When the Kaiser is in the garden, tolling under the pine, the bridge is down. When he is in the castle, the bridge is drawn to prevent any possible access to him.

The height of the old castle wall has been increased several feet, because Wilhelm feared it was too low for safety. The iron-barred openings in the wall have been boarded up to shut out the garden and the pine-tree from the eyes of the curious and to prevent particularly rabid enemies of the Kaiser from sniping him.

The rear of the grounds, however, is unwalled; but that part of the road which skirts the rear and from which one could otherwise enjoy an uninterrupted view is heavily guarded against trespassers. Occasionally a zealous and ingenious sightseer manages to sneak by the guard and gain a glimpse of the castle.

Our compatriot dropt this information casually. Soon afterward we bade him good-by and pointed the nose of the side-car toward Rotterdam again. We had sped down the road half a kilometer when suddenly my buddy stopt the motor.

"You wait here," he said. "I want to get another look at the back of that castle."

"Not without me," I rejoined, for I had been about to make the same suggestion.

So we paid two wooden-shoed youngsters handsomely to "take charge of all government property in view" (particularly the side-car), and sneaked back afoot by a circuitous route to the rear of the castle and the forbidden road. There was not a guard in sight.

Not only was the rear of the castle now in plain view, but, by rare good fortune, across the moat was Wilhelm, one-time German Emperor himself!

It was not the same Kaiser who had scowled fiercely at us time and again from magazine pages and Sunday newspaper supplements. It was not the same Kaiser who had posed for the camera in fancy military attire, with expanded chest and soldierly bearing.

Instead we beheld an unimposing figure, who, without the powder and the grease-paint of his Imperial make-up, was just plain Mr. Hohenzollern. Smaller than we had imagined him, plus the newness of his Van Dyck beard and the distinct prominence of a most unroyal abdomen, it was hard to picture the sword-rattler who once prated of his alliance with a militant pro-German deity.

Coming upon him so unawares is what gave us this unusual glimpse of him, short as it was. And I wonder, if we had shouted the German for "As you were!" whether he would have snapt into it, curled up the end of that mustache, sucked in his stomach, and thrown out his chest.

We were so excited in the few precious seconds he stayed in view that we could not adjust our camera, and before we could collect our scattered thoughts we were discovered by the ex-Kaiser himself who, upon seeing our O. D. uniforms, made one flying dash for safety inside the castle. The shutter clicked too late.

And while we were still busy with the camera, chattering like a couple of excited parrots and trying to realize all that had happened, a Dutch guard was suddenly upon us, gesticulating and shouting excitedly, "The Emperor! The Emperor!" while he drove us bodily back to the main road.

We made our way to the side-car in silence. I was wondering if Wilhelm could help but contrast the stillness of Amerongen with the thunder of his war, the peacefulness of this Holland country with the world-pandemonium he had brought about, the happy sunshine, and the pleasant tulip-fields with the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the shooting of Edith Cavell.

By the time we reached Camp Roosevelt, word had been telephoned to our colonel from The Hague that two American soldiers had trespassed on Count Bentinck's property at Amerongen, and it was requested that we be reprimanded. So when I came into headquarters, I was told to report to the colonel.

"You were at Amerongen, I understand," he began rather sternly.

"I was, sir."

"What were you doing there?"

"I saw the Kaiser."

"You really did?"

"Yes, sir."

"H'm!" Silence. Then, "What are you doing to-morrow?"

"Just my regular work, sir."

"Well, then, how about driving down there with me?"

And so it was that I paid another visit to Amerongen—but this time we kept away from the forbidden road.

## FOOD FROM AMERICA SAVING THE LIVES OF THE CHILDREN OF HUNGARY

NOWHERE HAVE THE AFTER-EFFECTS of the war been more painful than in what was once the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Deprived of their former food-resources, without access to the sea, and surrounded by hostile nations, the people of that once proud monarchy are paying a bitter price for their participation in the world-conflict. America has been called upon by Europe to avert imminent starvation, especially starvation of innocent children—and the following translation from a Hungarian paper, the *Neues Pester Journal*, of Budapest, dated November 5, 1919, tells of the aid that has been given, with intimations of the gratitude with which it has been received:

> A friendly building, surrounded by green gardens, raising itself beneficently above the tenement-blocks of the Outer Uelloer Strasse, is the Stefanie Children's Hospital, so named after a Belgian Princess, wife of the Crown Prince Rudolf, as is shown by the marble tablet sunk in the wall of the entrance-hall. The wards of this children's hospital welcome children between three and fourteen years of age without regard to sex, situation, or condition. Not many questions are asked when the child is admitted; whether the parents are "able to pay" or not, the sick, undernourished little body is joyfully welcomed. The resident physicians, first and foremost the chief, Dr. Johann Bokay, are all humanitarians, who want to help; they have lived through much suffering and trouble during the long years of war.
>
> But to-day only happy, smiling faces are to be seen all down the long halls in the quiet house, where every loud word is supprest, every footfall softened by the thick druggets. The American foodstuffs have arrived, and to-day—wonderful to-day—they will be distributed among the little sick boys and girls, to those poor little bodies craving nourishment. The children know it, and hence their smiling faces and joyful voices. But the grown-ups too, the doctors and the good sisters, are happy, thankful from their hearts for the costly gifts that Hoover, the omnipotent dictator of food administration, sends from across the far ocean to the poor children of Budapest in such generous quantity, and will continue to send.
>
> Dr. Bokay is just making his morning rounds. Surrounded by the other physicians and dressers and nurses, clothed in the long white coat worn by hospital doctors, he steps through the wards, in which bed after bed is occupied by his little patients. The good old doctor reigns in these wards as some careful, benevolent father looking after the welfare of his own children. Every boy, every little girl, is carefully examined, and the sharp glance of the physician notes every pale little face. He knows quite well that the little one over there in his snow-white bed will not live much longer. Tuberculosis, that terrible heritage from his parents, will soon blow out the flickering flame of the little life. But the good physician lets no sign of knowledge escape; on the contrary, he speaks cheerily and bravely to the little fellow, who listens attentively. Of course, he's going to get well, quite well. . . . . . .
>
> Our way leads to the kitchen, where the cooks, among whom are nuns and other workers, nurses, are preparing the midday meal that comes from America. The good sisters are eager in their work, to hearten their charges, to give them strength. The huge, great hearth is covered with pots and pans. What wonders are to be seen on that stove! A huge pot full of costly milk, full to the brim.
>
> And next to it three pans full of meat and beans. The best, softest, tenderest, well-cooked meat. How delicious it smells, and listen to it sizzle! Let me taste. The beans that Hoover sent us are wonderful. And then the white bread, baked from the white flour from America. It is so soft, of such fine texture, it just melts in the mouth. The good sisters, who have prepared and cooked everything, stand there and are full of thankful joy that everything they have cooked is such a success. They are wonderfully proud of it all. Everything that was cooked there was made on the recipe of the famous children's doctor of Vienna, Dr. Paquet (Pirquiet?) and the portions laid down for each child contain, so Professor Bokay remarks, the nourishment of one liter of mother's milk.
>
> It is twelve o'clock and the midday meal is about to begin. Busily the nuns go here and there, for children, and most especially hungry children, do not like to be kept waiting. An innumerable quantity of plates and dishes are brought in, and a few minutes later all these little dishes are full. To-day, the first day of the distribution, there is a fine, heartening meat-stew, a big plateful of American beans, and a piece of white bread weighing about fifteen grams. At ten o'clock this morning the little ones had a cup of cocoa, also of American origin, which they drank with the best of appetite. For to-morrow rice is already soaking in good milk as a supplement to the hospital meal written on the kitchen slate; for the day after, noodles, and for the morning cocoa made with milk. The doctor and his assistants take me to the TBC division, where the tubercular children are isolated. The wards of this division are clean and shining, and the floors would warm the heart of any good housekeeper. All these beds are occupied. A coughing and clucking from all corners that wrings one's heart, for the children are coughing their lives away; in the warm corridor the midday meal is being eaten. At the long, low table are about a dozen children of this tubercular division, boys and girls. They are real sufferers, these children, brought up in dank, dark cellar-dwellings, who most of them have carried from birth the dread germ of this disease of death, which has made such terrible inroads in our country.
>
> The twelve children sit there expectantly. And then appears a sister, with a large tray in her arms, on which the dishes of meat-stew, of beans, and the white bread stand. In a few moments each child has his portion and they fall to with the utmost zest, to dispose of the wonderful and delicious meal. There at the right-hand corner of the table sits a tiny, white-faced girl who is eating with fine abandon. Poor kiddie! Her whole head is bound up, for tuberculosis of the bones had attacked her head, too. Next to her is a boy of about six, black-haired, dark-skinned, a true gipsy. One chair farther down, a little fair-haired child, who smiles happily enough on this world of wo. Not one of them is thinking of his illness; they are thinking of the good hot food, and the friendly, smiling sister looks thankfully over her little brood, her Madonna-like face smiling and silently grateful for the gifts from far-off America.

## RURAL DELIGHTS AS REGRETFULLY RECALLED BY THE TULSA "WORLD"

OUT OF TULSA, that flourishing Oklahoma city of luxury, tall buildings, and oil-millionaires, comes a cry of regret for vanished bucolic joys that is so truly urban, not to say metropolitan in tone that it might well have emanated from a Chicago or New York daily instead of from the Tulsa *World*. It is headed, "Why Stick to the City?" and is evoked by a cartoon by John McCutcheon (reprinted in our issue for December 20, page 18), which presents such fond recollections to the view of the Oklahoma editor that he is moved almost to tears, thinking over the simplicity, rural plenty, and truer prosperity that presumably were wide-spread before Oklahoma struck oil. Says the editor of *The World:*

> John McCutcheon, the Chicago cartoonist, stands alone in his profession so far as ability to go to the heart of a great issue with a single drawing is concerned. He has just "turned out" a picture captioned "The Producer," that not only preaches a sermon, but arouses a wild, almost uncontrollable longing in the heart of the average city dweller who remembers other times and customs.
>
> It is a barnyard scene on a well-regulated farm. There are great cords of wood, barrels of potatoes, kegs of cider; fat hogs are about, while chickens and ducks are in all parts of the picture; there are the fine cows and horses; an automobile is in the background, while still farther back is the country home. In the center stands the typical farmer, in fur overcoat, a cigar in his mouth, and boots deeply set in the heavy snow. He is made to say: "The city folks seem to be having right smart o' trouble with their fuel and food problems," while from the side of the picture the boy comes romping in, gun in one hand and a brace of rabbits in the other.
>
> That picture could as well have been captioned "Peace and Plenty." Because it typifies that. The average farm, occupied by the owner, whether in Oklahoma or Georgia or California or in the far North or East, is at all times a place of peace and plenty, tho it may not be fashionable.
>
> Fuel and food problems to be sure. They are immense problems to us city dwellers. They are vital—even unto death, as some have discovered during the gas shortage. But

# Does Your Fan Belt Slip?

FEW fans driven by ordinary fan belts keep pace with the motor. To operate satisfactorily, a fan must respond instantly to every increase in the motor's speed. The power required to drive the fan increases as the cube of the speed—when you increase your engine speed three times, twenty-seven times the power is needed to drive the fan with the proper speed to cool the motor correctly.

Most fan belts are unable to transmit this amount of power. If they slip, the motor overheats and efficiency decreases. If they stretch, the motor is never properly cooled until the belt is readjusted. They give way at the joint and a new belt is needed.

## Scientifically Developed

The scientific development of the Tilton Endless Fan Belt gives to the motorist what the majority of fan belts lack. The surface of the Tilton Belt grips the pulley—the Tilton will not slip.

The stretch being removed by a special process makes readjustment unnecessary. There is no splice or joint to give way, to vibrate, or to cause the belt to drag or slip. Unique looms weave into the Tilton Fan Belts features found in no other fan belt.

Tilton Belts are made exactly to the car builders specifications; they are the exact width and the exact length.

*Be sure that the name* **TILTON** *is on every Fan Belt you buy*

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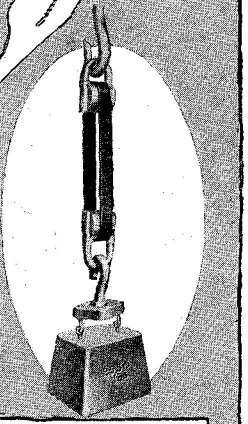
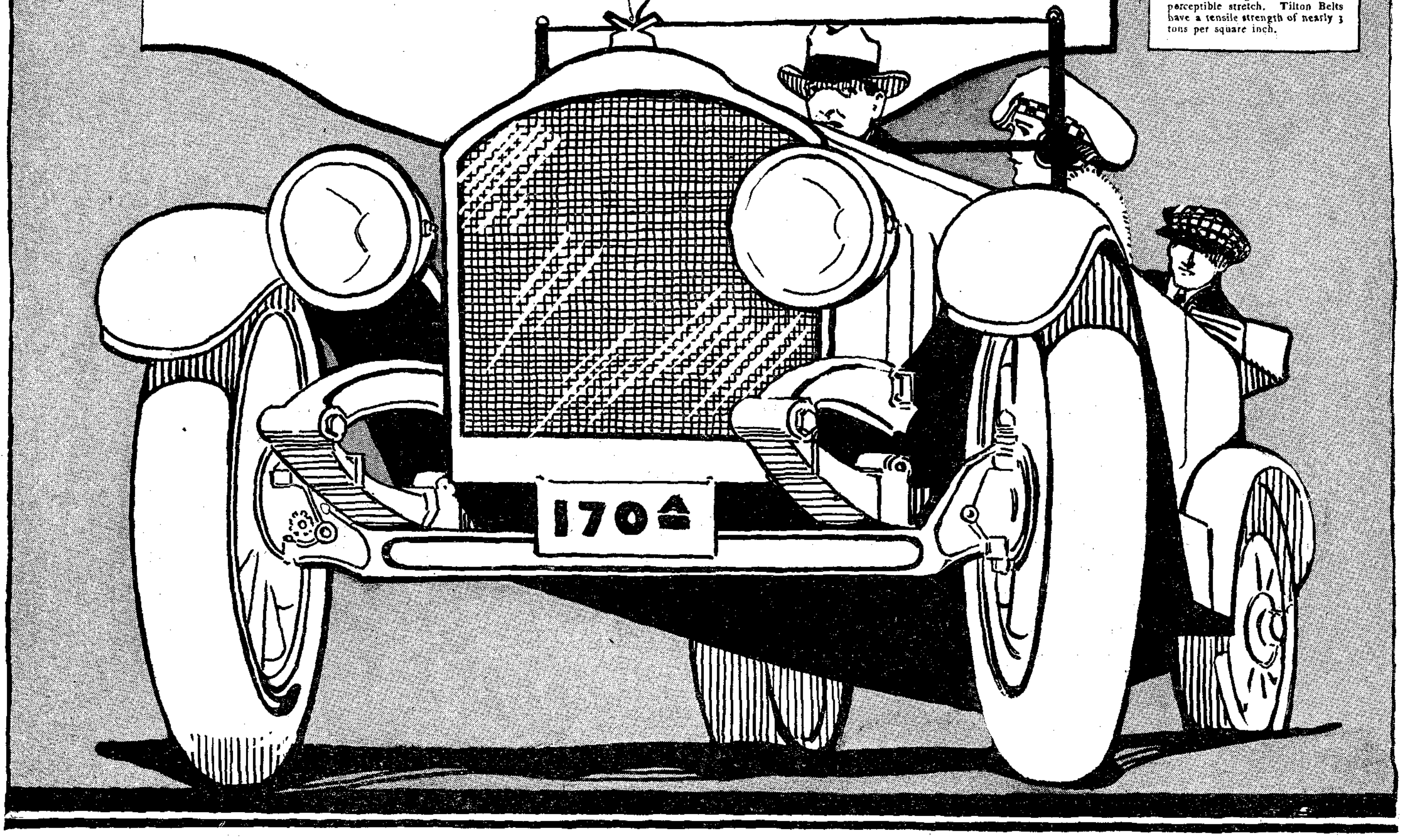


Actual test at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology proved the Tilton Fan Belt able to withstand a pull up to 2550 lbs., over 1¼ tons, before breaking. There was no perceptible stretch. Tilton Belts have a tensile strength of nearly 3 tons per square inch.



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ENDLESS
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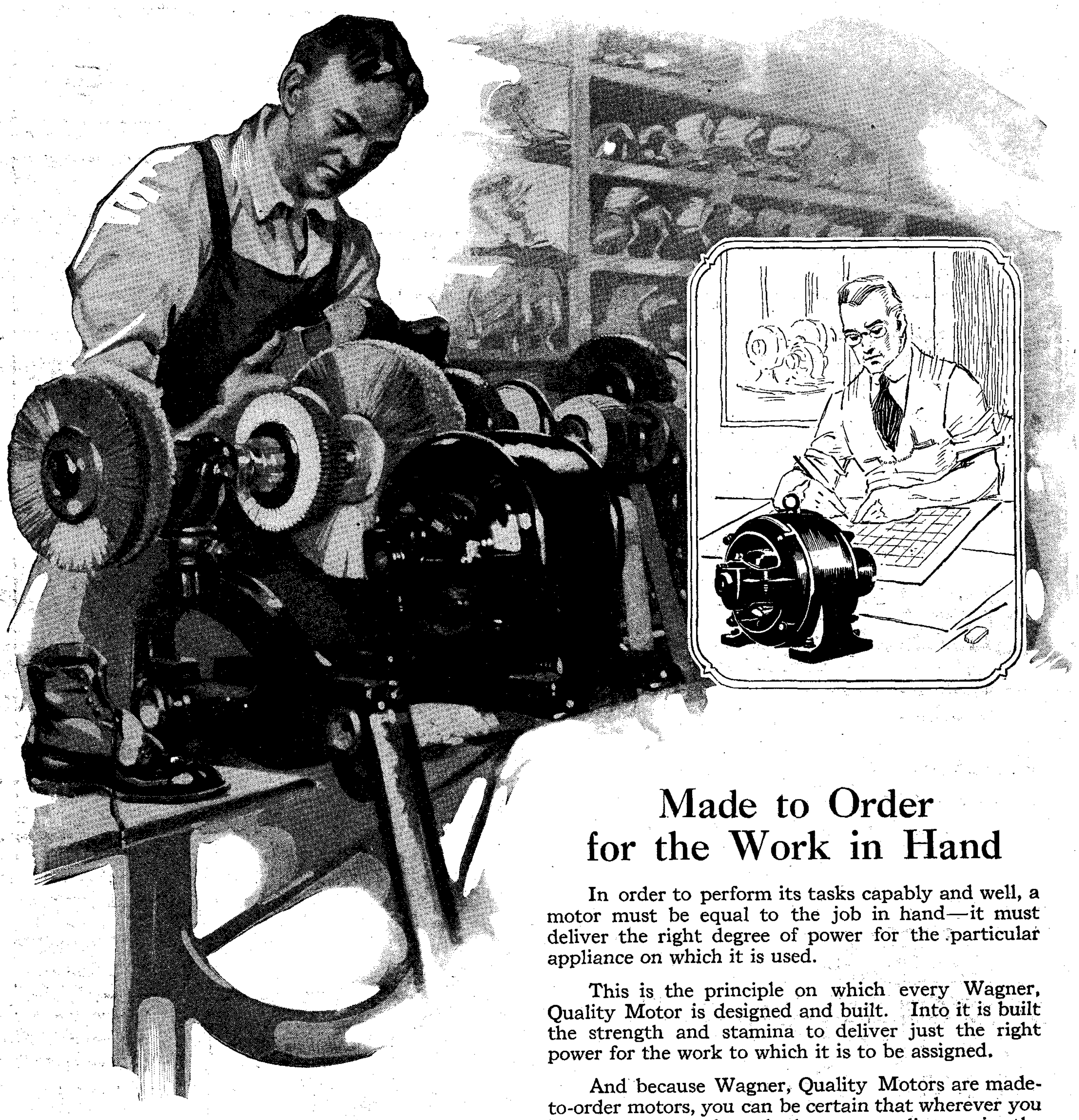

## Made to Order for the Work in Hand

In order to perform its tasks capably and well, a motor must be equal to the job in hand—it must deliver the right degree of power for the particular appliance on which it is used.

This is the principle on which every Wagner, Quality Motor is designed and built. Into it is built the strength and stamina to deliver just the right power for the work to which it is to be assigned.

And because Wagner, Quality Motors are made-to-order motors, you can be certain that wherever you see them at work—whether on appliances in the office, workshop, factory or home—they are performing their allotted tasks faithfully and well.

It is only the part of good judgment to make sure that every power-driven appliance you buy is Wagner-equipped.

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# Wagner, Quality

**MOTORS GENERATORS RECTIFIERS TRANSFORMERS AUTOMOBILE STARTERS**

ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT THAT IS BUILT TO ORDER even within sight of Tulsa there are country places where it is utterly impossible to get the city dweller's view-point concerning such matters.

McCutcheon takes us back to blessed scenes, but he leaves us heartbroken. That farmyard scene—ah, we know it! It is the moment after a steaming hot breakfast of fresh eggs, sausage, hot biscuit with brown gravy, fresh, nut-flavored butter, and two or three kinds of preserves—all washed down with a cup of delicious coffee oily with genuine cream.

The "old man" has come out to look things over. The morning chores were all done before breakfast; hogs fed, cows milked, horses fed and curried, and the ice broken in the water-tanks. The stock is all out for a little exercise. He looks the heavens over, holds up his hand to discover the direction of the wind, observes that more snow will fall before night, heaves a sigh of supreme contentment, and, recalling the contents of his daily paper which he read at breakfast, says: "The city folk seem to be having right smart o' trouble with their fuel and food problems." Oh, Lord!

We know what is in that barn. The mow is full of hay. The young stock is standing at the manger munching contentedly. The hens are flying up into the mow to make deposits in concealed nests, while in the shed on the south side baby pork-chops are grunting at their morning meal.

And in the house—"mother" has finished her house-cleaning, "daughter" has hung up the dishpan and is now sweeping the kitchen, the wood fires are crackling cheerfully, and there is warmth everywhere. The cellar is full of glories that only boyhood has ever known. In the smoke-house there are ribs and backbones, and a generous pan of these will be on the table for supper; for dinner we shall have the young rabbits that Bill has just killed—friend and served with cream gravy; while the beams are hanging thick with hams and shoulders and sides in process of smoking. Here and there are jowls, being put in readiness for the early turnip greens and dock salad when the ice in the creek has began to grow mushy and young wild onions are springing up along the banks.

And in the cellar there are pumpkins and squash; in the bins down the center, so the air can circulate through them freely, there are sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes and onions; along the walls are bins of apples and barrels of vinegar and sorghum molasses, and over there in the corner are two barrels of home-rendered lard—the year's supply.

"The city folk are having trouble with their food and fuel problems!" Yes, indeed. But down there on the farm there is going to be some peremptory orders issued when the sun drops low in the west. Bill and Susie and "maw" and "paw" will all be busy. "Maw" will be getting in the eggs, feeding the chickens, and closing the hen-house. "Paw" will have his hands full looking after the favorite mare and the registered sow; while Bill and Susie will have to feed and water and milk and bed down the stock and get in the wood and fill the water-buckets. Then will come that supper of baked ribs and backbone, hot corn-bread, lye hominy, both kinds of potatoes, pie, cake, preserves, and a few other things, to say nothing of the sweet milk, buttermilk, and cottage-cheese.

Then the kitchen will be cleaned up and the whole family will gather before the big fireplace in the living-room and munch popcorn, apples, and nuts—"maw" and "paw" busy with their "everlasting farm talk," while Bill and Susie pore over the latest magazines from the city and cuss the farm. McCutcheon, McCutcheon—we could murder you for what you have done!

## A CAPTAIN AND WAR-HERO WHO NOW SERVES IN THE RANKS

WHILE it is no doubt true that one of the inevitable penalties of a smaller Army is reduced rank for the officers, yet the case of a former captain of infantry, the first officer wounded in France, now serving as a sergeant, seems to present an unusual case, not only of "hard luck," but of downright waste of valuable military material. This former captain had been in the Army most of his life. His profession was that of a soldier, and he had made abundantly good at it. He had no other career. As the New York *Evening Sun* tells his interesting and, we are assured, somewhat typical story:

The first American officer who was wounded in the war is an officer no longer, tho he is still in the Army. When wounded he was a first lieutenant, and later he became a captain. Now he is a sergeant, and salutes second lieutenants. Those are the ups and downs that have befallen De Vere H. Harden, of Burlington, Vt., who is now at the new Army Signal Corps School at Little Silver, near Long Branch, N. J.

Harden received the *croix de guerre*. He served nearly a year in France with the famous First Division. He was in the first American attack at Cantigny, and in the bloody and decisive battle at Soissons. Now he is back practically where he started sixteen years ago, when he first enlisted in the Army.

Tho Harden's case is particularly striking because he was a war-hero for a time, it is only typical of many others who saw service in France and gained experience as officers after having been promoted from non-commissioned officers. Tho hundreds of officers are resigning from the Army and entering civilian life because they can not live on their pay, so that the Army fears a shortage of officers, these men are returned virtually to the ranks.

Unless a shell has blown it away, or souvenir-hunters have torn it to pieces, a small sign still stands near the old front line trenches at Les Jumelles, near Nancy, in Lorraine. It commemorates the fact that there fell the "Premier Officier Américain Blessé" October 28, 1917. The sign stands, or stood, just outside the dugout that Lieut.-Col.—then Major—Theodore Roosevelt occupied when he was first in the trenches. Harden had just left Roosevelt when a shell exploded and a fragment struck him in the knee. The French commandant erected the sign to commemorate the event.

Harden was sure that he actually saw the shell coming toward him. "It looked as big as a football," *The Evening Sun* quoted him as saying a few days later when he lay in the hospital at Bazoilles, just outside Neufchâteau. That was about the last that was then heard of Harden; what has happened to him since is as interesting, if not as dramatic.

Harden went to France with the First Division, the first troops to land there, June 26, 1917, after winning the battle with George Creel's submarines. He was then a first sergeant with the Second Field Signal Battalion. Soon after arriving in France he was commissioned a first lieutenant—the reward of his long service and good record in the Regular Army including service in Panama, Alaska, and on the Mexican border.

Inspired with enthusiasm at the thought that his long years as an enlisted man had now borne fruit and that he could serve his country as an officer in its greatest war, Harden threw himself into his work. This work was principally revision of American theory and practise of signal-work under battle conditions. Our officers at home had been left far behind by European developments, and our system was archaic, judged by European standards.

The First Division had been in the trenches only a few days when Harden was wounded. In his eagerness to get back to his outfit he left the hospital too soon, and as a result his wound did not heal quite properly. He can not hike as he used to. Four or five miles tire him out.

When the First Division took over the Toul sector, the first trench sector ever controlled by American troops, Harden was there, gaining valuable experience as one of the first American officers to handle independently the signal system of a trench sector on the Western Front.

When the Twenty-eighth Infantry of the First Division made the first American attack and captured the village of Cantigny, Harden's post was the observation and telephone station whence artillery support was directed during the nine counter-attacks the Germans made in three days. The artillery support in this attack was beyond all praise, tho the observation station was under heavy shell-fire most of the time.

Harden was attached to the Sixteenth Infantry when the First Division, forming with the Second American and the famous French Moroccan Division, the spearhead of the attack, drove forward, on July 18, south of Soissons in the first allied attack of the decisive campaign. For five days and nights the Sixteenth Infantry went through as close an approach to hell as its men and officers wanted to see, then was relieved, covered with glory, and its mission accomplished.

Shortly afterward Harden was returned to the United States as an instructor. On reaching Camp Lewis, in Washington State, he was promoted captain and took command of C Company of the 213th Field Signal Battalion of the 13th Division. He was the only officer in the battalion who had served overseas, so he took a large part in instructing the battalion.

Harden was then transferred to Honolulu, where he commanded E Company of the Fifty-third Telegraph Battalion. He put it through stiff training for the October maneuvers, in which, according to citations, it "showed remarkable proficiency."

Col. George E. Kumpe telegraphed Washington asking that Harden be permanently assigned to the Western Department, but on November 18 orders reached San Francisco for his discharge from the service.

Harden had served so long with the Army that he had no other career. His profession was that of the soldier. For three weeks he cast about for some opening in civilian life. He could find none. "Back to the Army again" seemed the only answer to his problem. At the recruiting office they told him they would be

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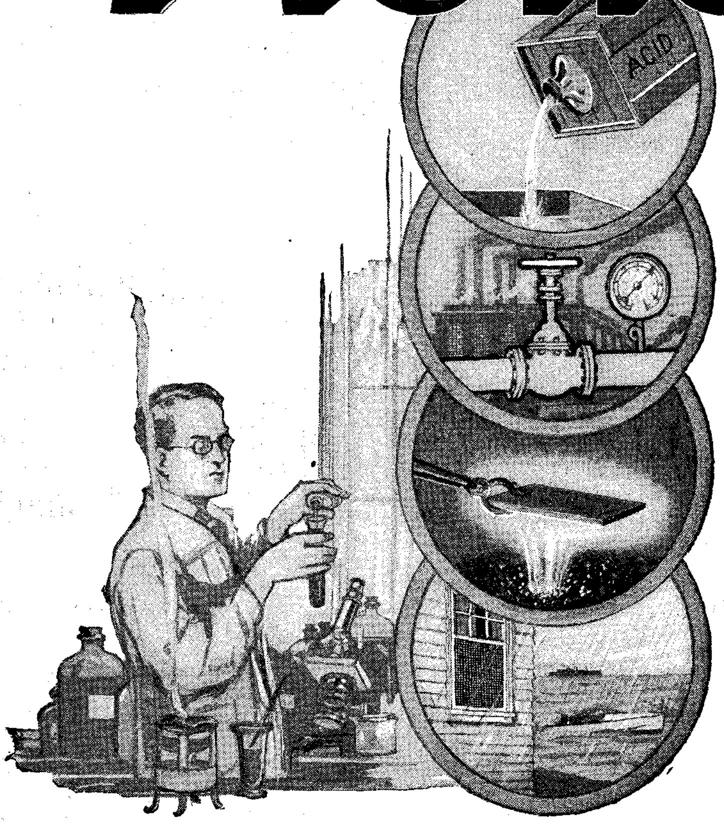

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glad to have him back—as a first sergeant. Harden is a big, tall, broad-shouldered, good-natured man with an expansive smile. He doesn't bemoan the loss of his honors, but after sixteen years of serving his country it irks him to feel that he can not serve now to the limit of his ability—which is greater than that of a first sergeant.

## GLIMPSES FROM THE TROPICAL JUNGLE WHERE RUBBER GROWS

THE spectacle of baby alligators playing tag in the backyard would no doubt thrill any woman who should discover such a thing upon opening the kitchen door of her home to take a casual survey of the premises. That was one of the many strange sights seen by Mrs. Maud Baker Morris, of Detroit, during her stay at Remate de Males, two thousand miles up the Amazon River, Brazil, in the heart of the rubber district and on the very edge of the jungle. This town, we learn, is situated on the Javary River, one of the affluents of the Amazon, and forms, in part, the boundary-line between Brazil and Peru. It is described as "merely a clearance in the forest," and most of its inhabitants are engaged in the rubber industry. In an article in the Detroit *Free Press* Mrs. Morris gives an account of the life of the people in this out-of-the-way corner of the earth, tells of ferocious jungle beasts that came so close up to her home that their snarls could be readily heard, and describes bloodthirsty fish that attack and quickly devour any animal venturing into the waters they infest. Tho it is apparent from what this writer says that life in a South-American jungle presents sundry peculiar perils, it is also evident that it has its fascinating side. "As I close my eyes," says Mrs. Morris, "I have a panoramic view of the Amazon, that king of rivers; the myriads of islands dotting its surface; the never-ending tropical forests; the bluffs covered with palms and bamboo, or gigantic trees hanging with vine and orchid; the gay-plumaged birds forever flitting through the trees; the sunrises and sunsets, sometimes beautiful, sometimes so weird as to be almost uncanny; the tropical air that oppresses at first and afterward allures—all these leave an impression never to be forgotten." Mrs. Morris and her husband arrived at Remate de Males in the rainy season. She says:

> During this season the rivers rise gradually until they overflow their banks. Then the towns are more thickly populated because the rubber-cutters are obliged by law to give the trees their yearly rest to prevent their being weakened by the bleeding which would be the case if they were not allowed to recuperate. This incoming crowd arrives with plenty of money and a general desire to have a good time, which propensity induces it to partake freely of the good red wine served as a beverage everywhere. This produces a certain amount of exhilaration, more especially as during the months they have been in the woods they have been abstainers. When such occurs the chief of police has them locked up in the calaboose, not as a punishment, but to prevent their falling over the bank into the river.
>
> Owing to this yearly inundation, the houses are all built on stilts about four or five feet high to be above the high-water mark. As the towns grow, they cut farther into the forest. All the houses face the river. At the back is a cleared space of twenty or thirty yards and then the solid Amazonian jungle. We arrived late in January, and it was May before the river had risen to its full height. It was interesting to watch the gradual overflowing until the water spread under our houses and as far back as the forest.
>
> Even the chicken-coops are built on stilts, and the fowl have to remain in their homes until the flood has abated. I was amused to see the hens that had experienced a previous flood, teaching their little broods to come down part way, take fright and scramble back into their coops. I have always heard that a hen has no intelligence, but she certainly has patience, for it took two whole days of constant drilling to induce the chicks to reenter the uncertain world beneath them.
>
> The houses mostly have motley-tiled roofs, but some are covered with corrugated iron and palm thatch. There are no conveniences whatever, unless one might consider the bath-houses which are built on the river. These are composed of logs or boards with palm-thatched roofs, and the floor has a good-sized hole cut in the center through which the natives draw water for bathing and washing. These bath-houses are attached by a long rope to a high pole on the bank, and with the rising or falling of the river the rope has to be adjusted.
>
> In these houses the women do their laundry-work, or at least they begin it; washing is a long-drawn-out process here. They take the soiled clothes to the bath-house and there they soak and soap them and roll them in a tight bundle without water. The next day they wash them between their hands (there are no such things as tubs or boards) and pound them if necessary against the floor of the bath-house. Then they rinse and throw them on the grass; and, if it does not rain, they throw water on them for a day. The next day they blue and hang them on lines without clothes-pins. The next day they starch them. If they happen to have a porch, they set their tables out there and with charcoal irons they proceed to do the ironing. The reason of this display is simple curiosity. If they ironed inside, where it is much cooler, they might miss some little happening which is all they have to make life worth while. In this way they take a week to do their washing. No matter about the poor souls who are waiting and paying fabulous sums for it, the world goes easily with these women and many cultured people might well envy them their simple powers of enjoyment.
>
> This childlike curiosity I noted again when I took my first walk. I was drest in a simple summer gown with a hat to match, a costume which would have attracted no attention elsewhere. I had gone only a few yards when the word seemed to have passed on that I was coming, and the walk turned into a sort of triumphal procession. Whole families were assembled in front of their doors to see the "Doctor's little lady with the hat." Mothers, unabashed, held their children high in arms to get a better view, and all along the line of march exclamations of admiration for the flowers and so forth were voiced in Portuguese, and translated for my benefit into English by my much-amused husband. A hat is a thing unknown among the women. They use a pomade so that their hair may be practically pasted off their forehead. Then they roll it in a tight knot at the back of their necks. They very seldom leave the house when the sun is shining, and, when they do so, they use a sunshade.
>
> The costume of the women is very simple, just a dressing-sack and a skirt; these with the wealthier class may be very elaborate and trimmed with ribbon of every color of the rainbow, but the style is strictly adhered to. In the daytime the men wear their pajama jackets instead of a coat, but coming on evening they go forth drest in their Sunday best, and make a splendid showing. A peculiar thing I noted was that nearly all the men looked refined. Even the hard-working rubber-cutters seemed to have a grace of manner that was charming.
>
> As I had no other means of getting exercise (it would be considered very bad form to do any housework) I used to row each evening just before sunset. Some of the gallants in the town evidently made up their minds that it wasn't right for me to be allowed to work; so one evening they met in a body on the shore and openly protested. That a big, strong man should sit comfortably smoking a cigar while the señora propelled the boat was something at which their courteous spirits rebelled. When Dr. Morris explained that I was doing it for exercise they shook their heads sadly, and I think they doubted his word.

Mrs. Morris then goes on to describe some of the customs of the people who live in this jungle city. It appears that while these differ in some ways from those of places situated on routes more frequently traveled, human nature at Remate de Males in the main manifests itself in a manner characteristically human. We read:

> All the people who have any means have a custom of adopting Indian children when they are very young. As they grow larger, they learn to work about the house, and make themselves useful generally. Some families have five and six of these youngsters. They sleep in hammocks hung along the length of a room. And, by the way, this is how nearly all the natives sleep. If you should invite some people to partake of your hospitality, you must be prepared to provide for the same number of Indian servants. Women of any consequence never walk except as far as the river bank, where the servants are waiting to canoe them to their destination. The queenly attitude assumed by some of these women amused me greatly, especially as there were so few pure-blooded Spanish or Portuguese among them. There is no color-line in Brazil, and as Portuguese, Indian, and negro marry and intermarry, it is a puzzle to tell to what nation they belong.
>
> There is only one church in Remate de Males, a Catholic one, but there was just an occasional service while I was there. The priests have to make great sacrifices to visit these little churches on the rivers. I have seen them wading ankle-deep in mud, carrying their vestments in a pasteboard box and not even an altar-boy to serve them during mass. The people, however, have little services by themselves. Sometimes they decide they would like to make a Novena. Then some one rings the church-bell, which sounds very much like a fire-alarm, and all are invited to join in the prayers.
>
> Through courtesy to my husband, I was invited to attend a wedding while in Brazil. A boat large enough to hold all the guests

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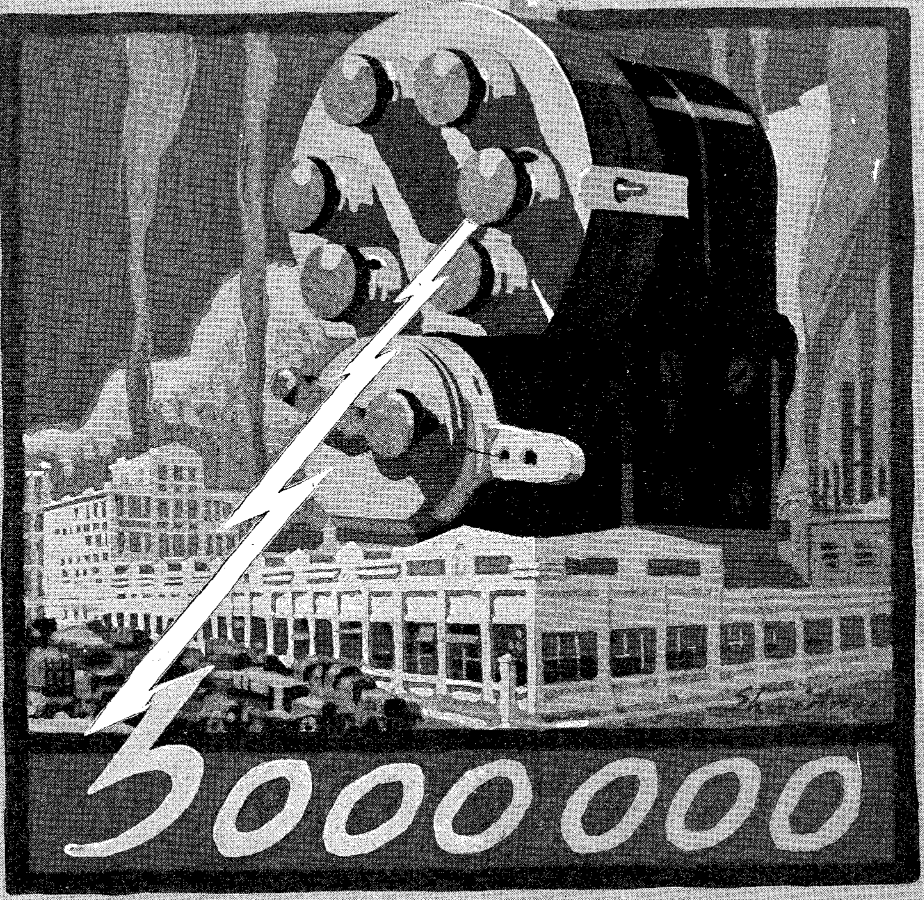

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was engaged; and after the ceremony the wedding party took a pleasure ride up the river. This is the only form of honeymoon the young folk have in this part of the world. The girls, all drest in white, sat on one side of the boat, and the young men on the other. It was a merry party, and we stopt at a little clearing in the forest and had lunch. On the way back something happened to the engine, and there we had to remain for nearly two hours. During that time it began to rain, and no one who has not witnessed an Amazon rain can have any idea of its nature. You can see it in the distance like a mist gradually spreading over the whole landscape, and you can hear it—one mighty roar coming nearer and nearer until it seems as if some gigantic animal of the forest were being uncaged. Then the mist approaches, the heavens open, and the deluge is upon you. Altho they canvased up the boat as best they could, none of us escaped a drenching, but the ardor of the wedding party was not dampened in the least. For me, it was one of the exhilarating moments of my life.

In a great many places of South America it is the custom to shoot off fireworks at the death of a child, as they consider that it is a little angel gone to heaven. I attended a funeral of a four months' old baby. The funeral party, unattended by a single member of the family of the child, took the launch which was chartered for the purpose, and sailed several miles down the Javary River to the burying-ground, which is situated on a high portion of the country where the floods can not reach. Here they have made a clearing in the forest, only leaving an occasional tree. Children walked before the coffin strewing flowers, and there, under the shade of a palm-tree, the little body was laid at rest. It would have been very beautiful and pathetic if the phonograph which was engaged to render the funeral march had not played the "Merry Widow." That brilliant waltz was their idea of *triste* (mournful) music, and most fitting for the occasion.

Like the *Ancient Mariner*, who complained that there was "water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink," the inhabitants of Remate de Males find themselves in the midst of endless supplies of the aqueous liquid, which perhaps they may drink if nothing better offers, but in which they may not swim without running the risk of being devoured alive by sundry fierce aquatic creatures with an appalling thirst for gore. As we read:

There are more than eight hundred varieties of fish in the Amazon, including fresh-water sharks, so it is not much use to know how to swim. It was told of a doctor on one of the English ships, who, while bathing in the Rio Negro near the city of Manoas, disappeared in presence of the captain.

The most horrible fish of all is the perania, which frequents some of the smaller rivers of South America. It is a small fish with a very large head which seems to be mostly jaw. It is more dreaded by the natives than any reptile. Strange to say, it does not attack except when it scents blood. You could go in bathing a hundred times, and if there was no cut on your body, you might be ignorant of the fact there was such a fish as the perania. Dr. Morris's first acquaintance with it was a memorable one. He had been out hunting, and his servants had gone to the river to pluck and prepare some wild turkey which he had shot. One of the men had cut off the head of a turkey, and was washing away the blood. My husband, who was only a few steps from the bank, heard the wild cry: "The perania! The perania!"

Hastening to the scene, he saw a seething mass of fish, and with a hissing Zizz—zz, the turkey was no more. The men were so filled with terror that they could not be hired to put their hands near the water again, even tho they were sadly in need of a long-delayed bath.

While the creatures both on the land and in the waters of this American hinterland are of a nature to inspire terror in the heart of the newcomer when he first hears of them, it seems that after all but little actual damage is done to man by these fearsome denizens of the wild. Says Mrs. Morris:

The wild beasts of the forest do not attack unless they are hungry. I have known travelers who have gone out in search of boa-constrictors, and, after months, have never seen one. The one which Dr. Morris killed, the skin of which I now have in my possession, was about twenty-five feet long, and by no means a thing of beauty. I also have a jaguar skin which has a history. My husband was traveling through the forest and had gone a little ahead of his companions. It was nearly dusk, and he was looking forward to getting to headquarters for supper. The jaguar was crouching on the limb of a tree, and he suddenly felt conscious of the beast's burning eyes. There was neither time nor space to draw his gun, so he quickly seized his machete and there was a hand-to-hand encounter in which my husband was the victor. As he said afterward, with his customary humor, the tiger was probably as hungry as he was.

One night just after dusk, I was standing at the back door which faced the jungle. I had gone there to escape from the sound of the dozens of phonographs which were sending forth their love ditties into the sultry night. One could rather enjoy the music if they agreed to play one at a time; but when every one in the town decides to play at exactly the same minute, and not to stop until every one else stops, naturally a stranger might like to escape. This time I was enjoying myself thinking of the possibilities of that great forest stretching so darkly before my vision. Then my mind went thousands of miles away, and I had just begun to indulge in the luxury of building air-castles when I heard a tremendous snarling sound. I rushed to my husband and breathlessly informed him that I thought I had found a jaguar at last. He came with me and again we heard the snarling noise. He agreed with me that no animal but the jaguar could have produced that sound, and immediately went for his gun. There he stood for nearly an hour ready to shoot, and I beside him, petrified with fear, but praying every minute of the time that it might really be a jaguar and that I might have the pleasure of seeing him. At last we gave up the hunt, after having decided that the tiger, somewhere in the forest, had found "metal more attractive" to chew on than we could possibly furnish.

Brazil is a coffee-producing country, and the Brazilian method of preparing this popular beverage is described. Fresh coffee-beans are roasted and ground each time coffee is to be made, we are told, and the resulting drink is given high praise. It is served on all occasions, and no guest in a Brazilian home, it is said, fails to be invited to partake of coffee. It thus comes to be associated with the hospitality which, we learn, is one of the marked traits of the Brazilian, as is also courtesy, of which we read further:

Courtesy is shared alike by rich and poor, whether in the large cities or in the little hamlets. Sometimes it is carried to a ridiculous extent, as in the case of a surgeon who is about to perform an operation. After the patient has been administered the chloroform the surgeon offers the knife to the attending physicians, and says in Portuguese: "Will you take it?" They, of course, bow profoundly, and say: "It is in good hands." The surgeon has not the slightest intention of allowing the physicians to perform the operation, but he goes through the same formality each time.

Through the Brazilian country where I visited I received courtesy and delicate little attentions everywhere. The last words spoken to me by a native woman shall always remain in my memory. She brought me a beautiful plumaged parrot to accompany me on my way, and taking my hand and kissing it she said in Portuguese "We shall have—*saudade*." This word has no equivalent in any other language. It means lonesomeness; but it embodies friendship, love, sympathy, and every tender emotion of which the heart is capable. As I look back on those months spent so near to nature, among those kind-hearted, simple people, I am filled with the same emotion I had in parting. I, too, feel *saudade*.

## THE HON. JOSEPH TUMULTY, HUMAN BUFFER FOR THE PRESIDENT

A BIT of doggerel about Tumulty, Secretary to the President, circulated in Washington not long since. It ran in a frolicsome but realistic manner:

Who's got to listen to the bores
Who ooze in through the White House doors,
And hear all of the kicks and roars?
Tumulty.

Who's got to open all the mail
And answer letters without fail,
And send regrets out by the bale?
Tumulty.

Who's always got to be polite
From early morn till late at night,
And never lose his temper quite?
Tumulty.

Who's got to read the proofs on all
Of Woodrow's speeches, great and small,
And bear the brunt of every squall?
Tumulty.

One of Mr. Tumulty's jobs is to see the newspaper men, keep them in good humor, and yet impress upon them the inherent dignity of the Government of the United States, a good part of which, at those daily conferences, he has the honor to represent. An air of formality is preserved by the Secretary throughout the interview, and the newspaper scribes, we are informed by N. O. Messenger, writing in *The National Tribune* (Washington), are equally formal, as long as the formal interview lasts:

It is "Mr. Secretary" this and "Mr. Secretary" that, all quite proper and according to Hoyle. But when the interview is over it is "Joe." And likewise with him it is "Jim" and "Gus" and "Jack," and so on. Which is as it should be, and is a very clear indication of the relations existing between the representatives of the press and the man who is their intermediary with the Executive. For it shows the existence of a solid tie of mutual affection and trust among them which binds the official relations closer. There is no use denying that "Joe" puts over many a thing that "Mr. Secretary" would find treated in a way lacking the power of the personal equation.

As for Secretary Tumulty's job in general, says the writer, the doggerel quoted above might tell the whole story. But it omits the underlying significance of his position and its influence upon affairs. The account continues:

Moreover, probably you would like to know something about the man. So the writer will introduce you to a middle-sized, well-set-up, youngish-looking Irishman, with a smooth face wearing mostly a pleasant smile. While he is "Irish through and through," he doesn't suggest the popular conception of the red-haired, sandy-complexioned, belligerent son of Erin. He has light hair, very silky and fine in texture, and the clear skin with a touch of color that he got from some rosy-cheeked maternal ancestor back in the Blessed Isle. An' sure, there is niver a touch nor suspicion of the brogue until he imitates with inimitable effect some Irish story-teller.

He is not belligerent in the sense of over-eagerness to "start something," but all hell can't hold him when he is once in a fight until it is ended, and ended right. *Hamlet* told about him in his maxim, which Mr. Tumulty practises:

> Rightly to be great
> Is not to stir without great argument,
> But greatly to find quarrel in a straw
> When honor's at the stake.

That's Joe—and more power to him!

Surely there must be something in that old fable about kissing the Blarney stone. Haven't you met people who you thought had done so? And if it is true, one of Tumulty's ancestors at no very great distance back in the line must have kissed it—given it a good smack—he surely has the way with him. This is not to be interpreted wrongly or as meaning that he is in any manner deceptive. Not that; he just has the knack of being gracious. And he means it; it is not affectation with him. It comes from a naturally kindly heart, for while his nature can be as hard as granite in matters where firmness is required, his heart is as tender as a woman's. He has a great compassion for humanity. He really feels deeply for the masses; more than deeply for the under dogs. He is for the betterment of mankind's environment. But don't pick him up for a "softy," or something will drop on your toes and hurt.

He likes companionship and is full of wit—native Irish and acquired. He sees the funny side of things, and that quality has served him in good stead in his present office, since it aids him in recognizing the pretentious and the false that parade under pretentiousness. The unduly puffed-up kind of find the air let out of them after a session with him. He is quick to think and to act. In dealing with him, people who seek to reach their objective by a roundabout way find him cutting across lots and arriving at their true object, before they think he is "on to them."

If one has business with him, it would be well to bear in mind a few essentials of conduct.

First, be sure to "come into court with clean hands." That is to say, be sure the object is a right one.

Secondly, state it succinctly and without circumlocution.

Thirdly, avoid lugging in adventitious circumstances; if it is a worthy object it doesn't need any propping up, trimming, or tinsel.

Fourthly, if he says he will do it, let him do it his own way and don't gum up the cards. And if he says it can not be done, better drop it. By following this, you can go along about your other business, sure that attention will be given the affair. But just pause a minute and bear in mind that, while the thing was the most important consideration to you, he has probably a thousand others bearing upon him with equal weight of importunity. And there are only twenty-four hours in the day.

Before departing from animadversion upon Mr. Tumulty as an Irishman it might be well to touch upon what might be called a collateral issue of his racial descent—his Catholicism. Joseph P. Tumulty is a Catholic and a Catholic in good standing. To a minister of the Protestant Church in an up-State New York City who had darkly hinted to President Wilson that his secretary might be withholding from the executive notice affairs in which the Catholic Church was interested, President Wilson wrote as follows:

"I am glad to have an opportunity to correct a very grave injustice to my secretary, Mr. Tumulty. You are very much mistaken if you suppose that he withholds from me letters and protests like this of yours. While there are many letters he does not bring to me, because they can be answered without my attention, he is, just because he is a Catholic and sensitive to such things, particularly careful to lay before me everything of this sort and to discuss it with me with the utmost frankness, and, I must say, dispassionateness. I must beg you to believe that matters of this sort are handled at my office with entire fairness and disinterestedness, for I personally know that to be the case.

"It grieves me very much that unfounded suspicions should arise and that many things should be imagined to be true which are far from being true, and I beg that you will reconsider your judgment entirely.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"Woodrow Wilson."

Any one who is thrown in contact with Mr. Tumulty very much quickly comes to appreciate his very great devotion to the President. They say that it was the same away back in New Jersey, when he was private secretary to Governor Wilson. Only now it's worse—or rather more of it. To be sure he has more to be devoted to, because President Wilson is many times greater in every way than Governor Wilson. As the President's ideals have grown, his work expanded, Joseph Tumulty's devotion to the greater man has increased proportionately as his admiration has grown. Some people think that Mr. Tumulty maintains a kind of blind idolatry of his chief. I don't think so. Rather does he hold him in friendship according to Woodrow Wilson's own definition of friendship, so aptly and gracefully exprest in the President's own incomparable diction. Here is what Woodrow Wilson says about friendship:

"Friendship is of royal lineage. It is of the same kith and breeding as loyalty and self-forgetting devotion and proceeds upon a higher principle even than they.

"For loyalty may be blind and friendship must be; devotion may sacrifice principle of right choice which friendship must guard with an excellent and watchful care. You must act in your friend's interest whether it pleases him or not.

"The object of love is to serve, not to win."

And that is Tumulty's doctrine, and his practise, the writer insists. His whole life since he has been in his post as Secretary to President Wilson has been one of service. Speaking of service, we are introduced to the tribute paid to Tumulty in this respect by Col. George Harvey, who certainly can not be called a blindly devoted follower of the President. Colonel Harvey wrote: "The man who has rendered by far the greatest service to Mr. Wilson is Mr. Tumulty." And then he went on to mention Tumulty's combined tact, diplomacy, astuteness, and personal devotion. The writer continues:

A while back I spoke of his kind-heartedness, which extends to high and low, but always keenest to the lowly. Here is a little story: There was a poor old laborer, sickly and debilitated, who was hired to sweep the paths and clear the White House lawns of leaves and trash. He was under the Engineer's Branch of the War Department, which has charge of public grounds, and his superior officer, a Captain, laid him off for some small dereliction. The old man got $1.40 a day on which he tried to support a family. He appealed to Mr. Tumulty, and the latter wrote the Captain in the old man's behalf. The Captain promptly discharged him for "going over his head."

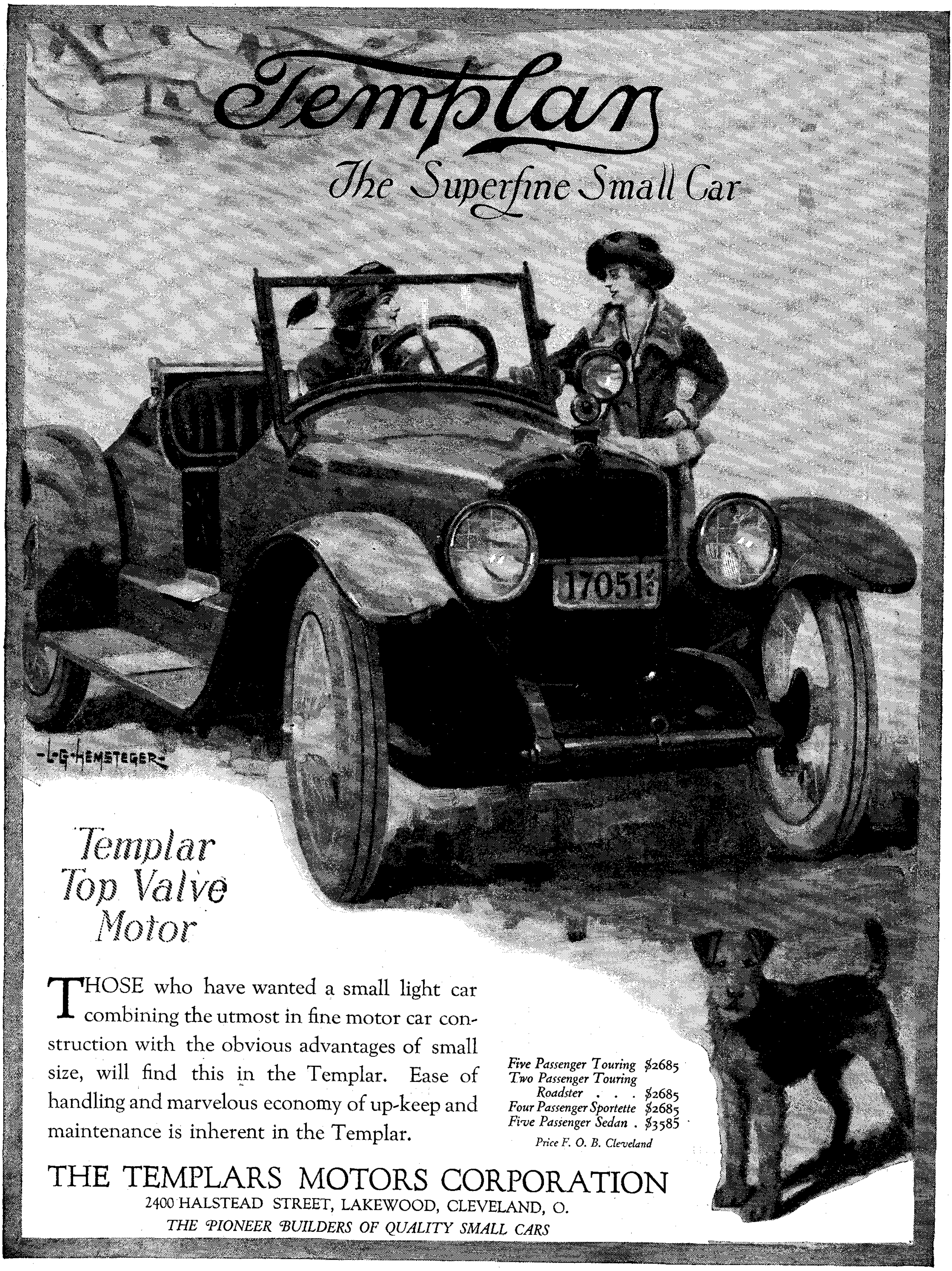
Then Joe did get mad. What he said about that Captain would have singed the tail off an army mule. He went to the Major, over the Captain's head for fair this time, and the Major promptly made good by reinstating the old man. But that wasn't enough. Joe demanded that all the laborers in that class should be given a day off on Christmas. The worthy Major was aghast at that; there was nothing in the Rules and Regulations providing for such a thing.

"But the President has ordered it," said Joe, looking at the Major with those Irish-blue eyes of his in the most innocent manner. Now, the President hadn't ordered it, and the Major knew he hadn't, and Joe knew that the Major knew, but Joe never batted an eyelid. "Very well," said the Major, "they get the day off." Still Joe wasn't satisfied. Why wouldn't the Major ask the Appropriations Committee to give those laborers an increase over the $1.40 a day? The Major couldn't think of it unless the President recommended it.

"But the President does recommend it, strongly," said Joe, still registering blue-eyed innocence. Again that look of understanding in the Major's eyes—a wise old Major he. The increase would be urged.

"Major," said Joe thoughtfully, "I see that you and I are going to get along finely together. But you tell that Captain of yours to keep away from me."

Secretary Tumulty has been called "the official news center of the country." That is decidedly a misnomer in so far as it might indicate that he promulgates general news of an official nature. On the contrary, he is exceedingly particular to communicate to the newspaper men only news that comes within his especial bailiwick. He never touches upon affairs being handled by the Cabinet officials until they reach the stage of consideration by the President. But don't get the idea that Mr. Tumulty is an official megaphone, shouting out news



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like the leader of a rooting chorus at a football game. Except when he has an official announcement to make or a "hand-out" of some official communication, the newsgatherer must "gather" his inspiration from inference or from what Tumulty does not say, more than from what he says outright. The main benefit to be derived from attending the daily White House conferences between the newspaper correspondents and Mr. Tumulty is to get the White House "atmosphere" about public affairs. You have to absorb it, soak it in, rather than obtain it by word of mouth. Another important consideration is to keep from going wrong on public affairs. You may get an impression at the Capitol or elsewhere and find that an entirely different view-point obtains at the White House.

When you come away from one of those conferences you may feel pretty sure that altho you may not have learned a great deal of a specifically affirmative and positive character, yet you "have got your bonnet on straight" and will not go wrong in interpretation of the White House attitude.

If Joseph P. Tumulty will not tell you all you want to know, he will not mislead you nor tell you what is not so. He tells you many things in confidence, for your guidance, not for publication. It is needless to say that his confidence is strictly preserved. The man who would violate it might as well turn in his union-card and never come back any more. No doubt there are times when the White House puts out tentative suggestions, by way of feelers, so to speak, to sound out public sentiment; to see how an idea will "take" with the public. That is all right; it gives an idea of what the Administration is thinking about, at any rate.

The duties of the Secretary to the President are mainly, of course, to act as a buffer between the President and the wave after wave of more or less important public and private business which break upon the White House. Much of this vast volume can be diverted to the proper channels, the Departments, and never need reach the President. Yet, the humblest appeal, if it has merit, and if it should aim directly at the President, will reach him in case no other disposition of it is possible. So also must the Secretary to the President ward off the callers whose business can just as well, or more appropriately, be handled in other quarters.

By this time, perhaps, the reader is inquiring: "Who is this man Tumulty? Where did he come from and how did he get there?" 'Tis an interesting story, especially as Mr. Messenger tells it:

He was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 3, 1879. His "people" were well-to-do folk, his father a veteran of the Civil War in the Union Army. The son was to be trained as a lawyer, with a side squint at politics. He was graduated from St. Peter's College in Jersey City in 1899 and immediately started in to read law. By 1902 he was ready to hang out his shingle and practised for eight years. Now comes the squint at politics. He ran for the legislature and was elected, serving from 1907 to 1910, when Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, appointed him private secretary and retained him in this confidential capacity when he came to Washington as President of the United States. And here is how Mr. Wilson came to "take him on":

Fred Kissam, known far and wide in Jersey, was in charge of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau in the State campaign of 1910. Kissam was working tooth and nail for the election of Woodrow Wilson as Governor over Vivian M. Lewis. One Friday Kissam received a telephone message from Wilbur Beecroft, former sheriff of Monmouth County, asking him to get a speaker for a meeting to be held at Lakewood that very night. "Get me a good speaker," Beecroft urged. "Wilson is going to speak, but he will be here late and we must have a good speaker to hold the crowd until he comes. Don't send me any dubs."

Kissam had scheduled Joe Tumulty at West Hoboken that night. Joe was going strong on the stump. He was handing out the language the boys could understand, and he kept his crowds in good humor with his dialect stories. He was full of fire and "pep" and had never let an audience get away from him until he was through and started the exit procession himself.

So down came Joe, and Kissam met him at the station and took him up to the hall where all the chivalry and beauty of Lakewood was assembled to hear Mr. Wilson. Likewise "the gang was all there." Joe mounted the platform, gave the crowd the once over, beamed that Irish smile upon them, which met with instant response, and then started in to give the Republican Party "unshirted hell." He warmed up as he went along and was in full stride, carrying the crowd along with him with cheers and laughter, when Mr. Wilson came to the door. Just as he stept across the threshold Joe had loosed away at the Republicans with a high-explosive shell of great velocity which exploded with a crash that attracted the attention of Mr. Wilson, who paused in the operation of shucking his overcoat and listened for several minutes before proceeding to enter the hall.

"Who is that young man?" inquired Mr. Wilson.

"That's Joe Tumulty, from Hudson County," replied State Chairman Nugent, who had come down with Mr. Wilson from Tom's River. Mr. Wilson made a few other inquiries about him. "Umm," he said. "Bring *him* around to the hotel after the meeting. I want to talk to him."

After the "speaking" was over Nugent took Joe around to the Laurel House and introduced him. They talked until way into the night.

Kissam had booked Tumulty to speak at Long Branch Saturday night, but Saturday morning he received a telephone message from Mr. Wilson telling him to cancel all of Joe's engagements. He wanted Joe to go along with him. And Joe has been going along with him ever since. He finished the campaign with him, and his knowledge of affairs and of political conditions in the legislature was of inestimable value to the candidate. When Mr. Wilson was elected Governor he asked Joe to come with him as private secretary.

So this capable young lawyer and rising politician abandoned his personal career and entered into the service of the man who was destined, tho no one knew it, to become later the foremost figure in world affairs. If Joe had remained in Jersey he probably would have been either in the Governor's chair or in the United States Senate. But in all these years he has, to the writer's personal knowledge, submerged his personal interests to loyal service for the man whom he fairly idolizes. And, if he should have to go back and begin politics all over again at the bottom of the ladder, he would not begrudge the time spent in Woodrow Wilson's service.

Mr. Tumulty first came into contact with politicians of national note when he accompanied Mr. Wilson to Sea Girt, N. J., in the interim between his first nomination and election. There he met every "big gun" in the Democratic party, and there he first came into touch with the newspaper men representing the largest dailies in the country. He had the capacity to broaden as his duties broadened, to expand to the enlarged requirements upon him. He met every specification of the new plans.

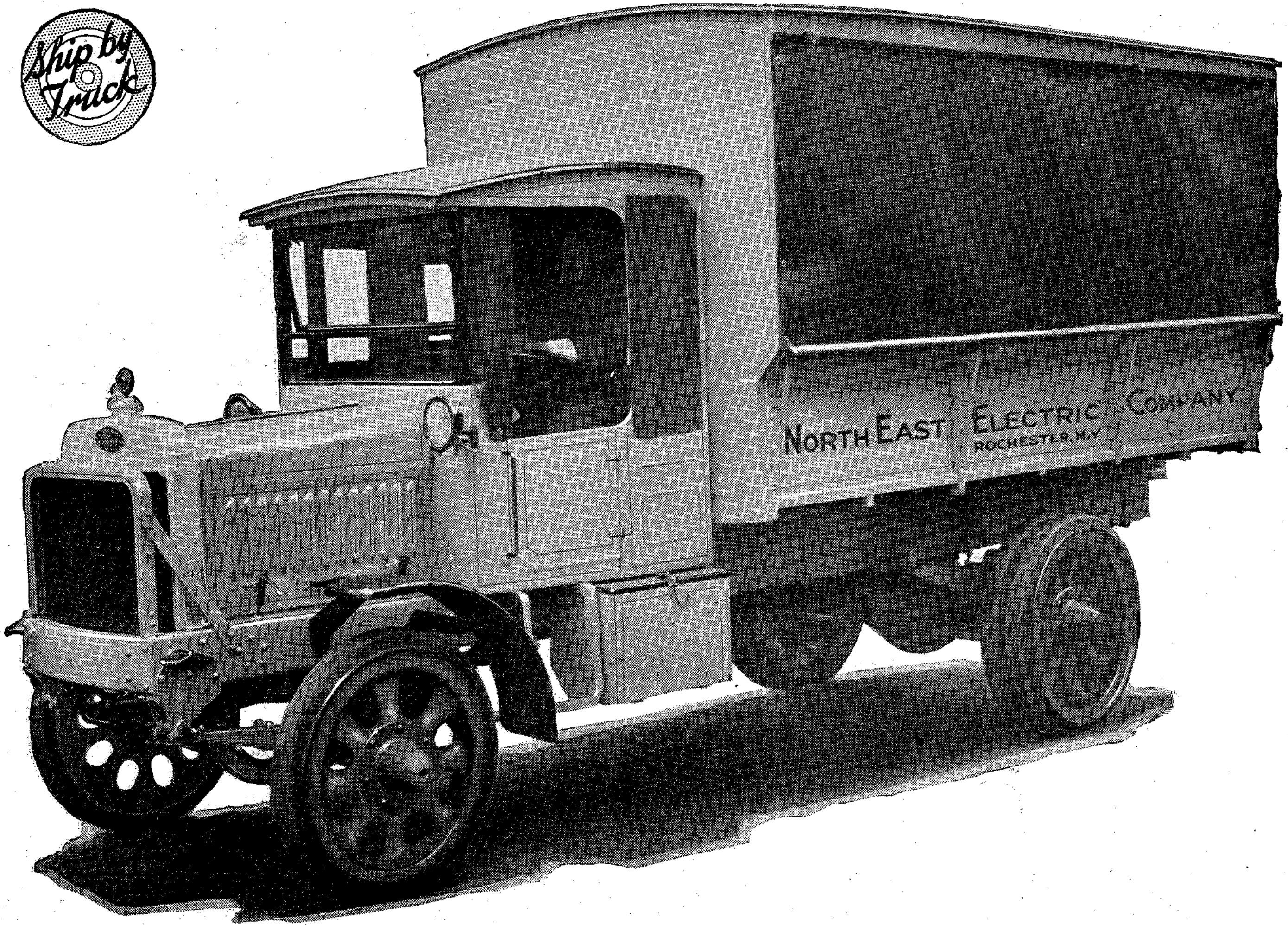
By the time President Wilson was ready to "open up for business" at the White House, Mr. Tumulty had built up a solid friendship with important men in public life and had established friendly relations with the newspaper press to a remarkable degree. Other private secretaries of Presidents have made friends in office, but Joe came there with a large retinue already established.

During his term of service in Washington, he has suffered three great personal losses in the death of friends he made in those early days. Thomas J. Pence, one of the best-beloved newspaper men of Washington, who took charge of the publicity bureau in the first campaign and afterward became secretary of the Democratic National Committee, was the first to go. Then, United States Senator Hughes—"Billy" Hughes—the second of the trio, responded to the call. After him, Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, had to go. These three men had been inseparable companions with Joe and each other. Their memories will live long years from now in Washington. And, meanwhile, "Joe" will be the same old Joe to his friends who remain, and continue to be the very efficient public servant that he is.

## CHINESE WOMEN AND "PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT"

CHINA is not generally recognized as a feministic country, nor do we hear much about Chinese "woman's rights"; but that is only another point, according to a recent investigator, upon which the world in general is quite ignorant regarding the truly modern state of affairs in some parts at least of that very ancient land. J. P. Donovan, writing in *The Englishwoman* (London), follows the influence of Chinese women from ancient times to the present day, and finds that it has been, and still is, tremendous. Even England has not been so frequently, we are told, under a "petticoat government." Mr. Donovan's account runs in part:

In 1882, on the death of the mother of Li Hung Chang, her sons prepared a memoir in which they eulogized her for the transcendent virtues she possest and attributed the high honors and rank they had attained in the official world to her careful instruction, unceasing care, and wise training. But possibly one of the finest examples of dignity, virtue, and high courage was that of the consort of Hsi Tsung, the last Emperor of the Ming dynasty. For seven years she exercised a remarkable influence over this degraded and debauched monarch. As the annals say of her: "She was one of the most admirable women in Chinese history, and indeed in the history of the world. Her gentle and stedfast character shines brightly to this day against the dark background of those evil times; her lofty ideals, patience, and loyalty smell sweet and blossom even now amid the ruins of a more degenerate age. Seldom has history recorded a nobler life or a more pathetic death." Such was her influence in the palace that she was called "The Goddess



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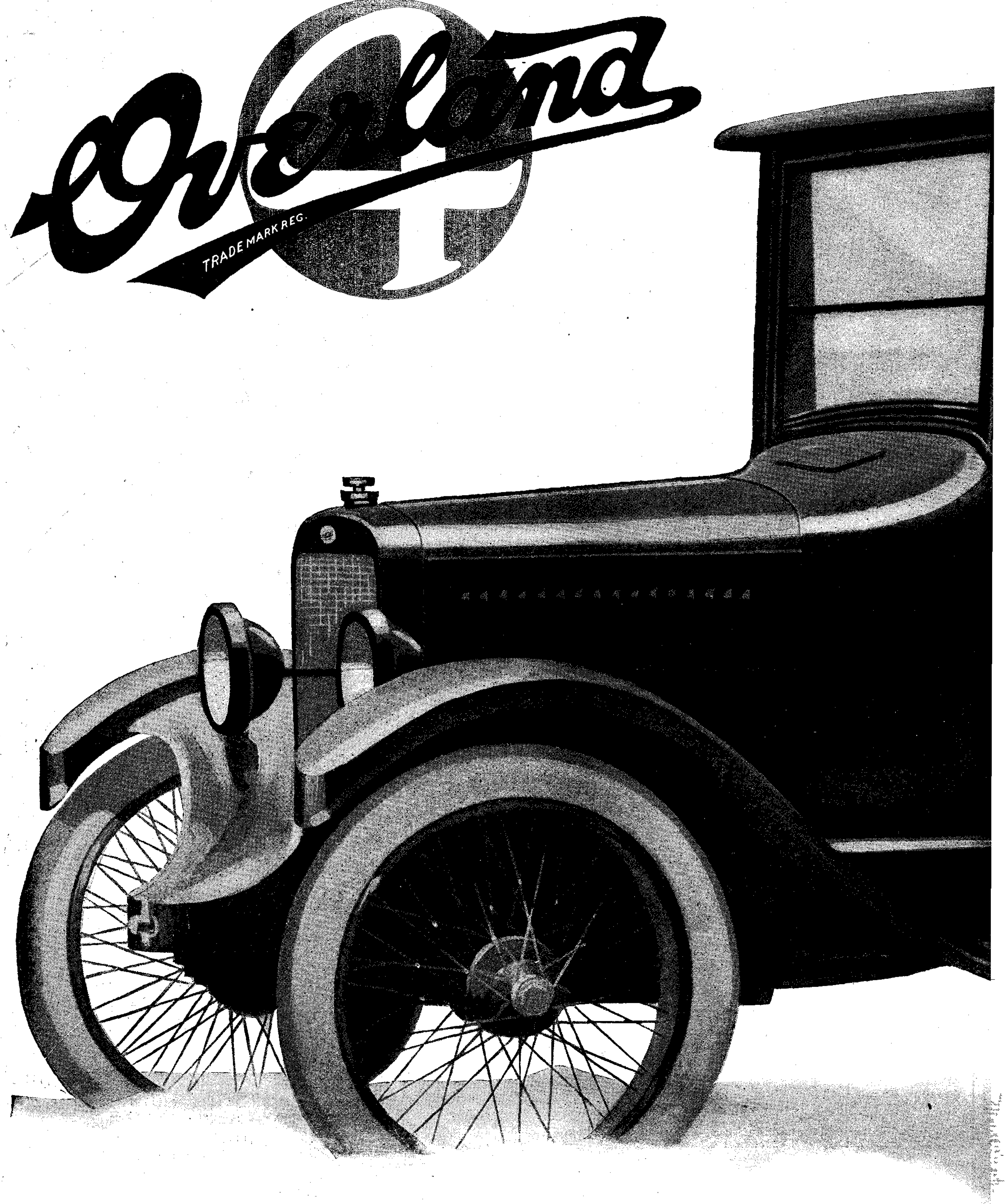

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Chang," owing to her beautiful and saintly character. It has been said that Chinese women have had their revenge on Confucianism for subordinating them by adopting and establishing its rival, Buddhism, which the majority of them profess. Foreigners were amazed at the prominent position women took in the revolution of 1911, and the interest they showed in the reform movement which preceded it. The ability they displayed at that time and the ease with which they presided over and addrest public meetings astonished not a few Occidentals, who held erroneous views of women's inferior position in China. To those, however, who had studied Chinese history and who were familiar with the life of the people, it was not considered extraordinary that the women should have identified themselves with and taken part in the revolution. The "Amazons" who appeared at Wuchang, Nanking, and Shanghai, ready and willing if necessary to go into the fighting-line, were the successors of the heroines who have been celebrated in Chinese poetry, drama, and fiction, and whose portraits appeared in Chinese newspapers to inspire patriotism and zeal for reform. Some years ago at a public meeting when the chair was occupied by a Chinese lady, one of her countrymen who was present said: "A number of our influential men have wives who are as well informed upon public matters as themselves. They live in intimate and full companionship with their husbands, so it is not strange that such women should come into such prominence at public meetings." According to the author of the "Economical Principles of Confucius," published a few years ago, the word for "wife" in Chinese means equal, and were it not so we should not have in China the records of so many venerable and distinguished women. In a biographical dictionary of 1,628 volumes, no fewer than 376 volumes deal with the lives of celebrated women, and in another biographical dictionary of Chinese artists of twenty-four volumes, four are devoted to the lives and works of great women artists, many of whom obtained high distinction, one in particular being considered superior to all the men of her age.

The mother rules and controls the family, decides when the children are to commence their schooling, finds bride or bridegroom for her child, arranges all matters connected with betrothals, manages all the business of the house, and directs all the social arrangements between friends and relatives, thus reigning supreme in the home in all grades of society from that of the Empress to the humblest housewife in the provinces. This power has always been recognized, as is proved by the fact that in the fourth division of the Ritual Laws, 1200 B.C., the authorities, not wishing the people to hold meetings, prohibited even women from congregating in temples lest they should discuss politics, which might injury the dynasty.

Two of the ablest rulers China ever had were women, during the Tang dynasty, A.D. 618–905, which was one of the most illustrious periods in Chinese history, it being the golden age of literature and poetry. Wu Tseh-tien reigned for twenty years. Another who distinguished herself was the late Grand Empress-Dowager Tzu Hsi, who became notorious in 1900, during the Boxer uprising, with which she identified herself. She was exceedingly able, an excellent Chinese scholar, and well versed in the literature of her country.

Mr. Okudo, at one time secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking, made a special study of the social life of the Chinese, and he says: "Petticoat government is a common thing in Chinese life, the position of the woman being higher than that of her occidental sisters. China is a country that respects and values her women exceedingly, a country where woman's power is growing."

## SHANTUNG IS SACRED AND RICH, HENCE ALL THE TROUBLE

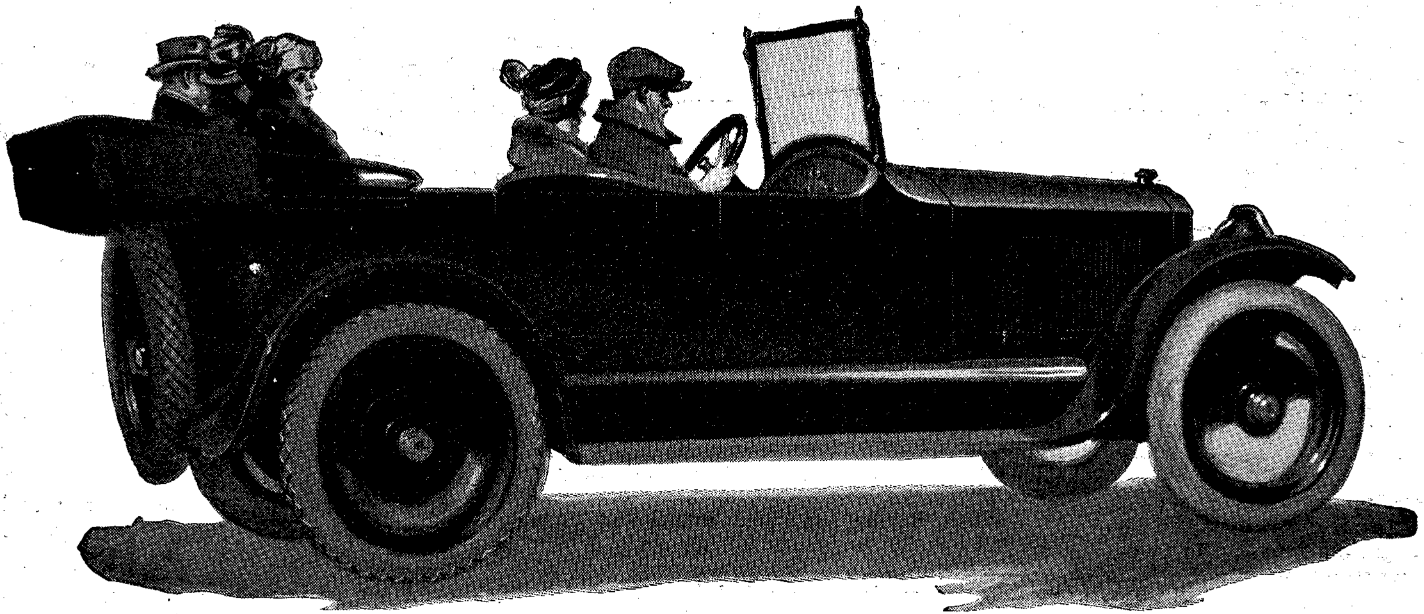
Why the Kaiser wanted Shantung, why the Mikado wants it now, and why China hangs to it like glue is easily understood when we learn that it produces not only all sorts of crops and minerals, but first-class fighting men. For China, too, this province is not only one of her richest, in a material way, but also the cradle of her civilization and the place of origin of many of her most sacred traditions. At the western end of the mountain-range which traverses the province from east to west stands Tai Shan (the great mountain), the majestic peak that plays an important part in Chinese history and religion. "On this mountain," says Guy Morrison Walker in *Asia* (New York), journal of the American Asiatic Association, "Fubi, the first of the five great emperors, sacrificed to Heaven fifteen hundred years before Moses received the Hebrew revelation on Sinai." We are further told that for four thousand years, at least, not a day has passed that some devout pilgrim has not climbed to the summit of Tai-Shan, and in recent years the number of pilgrims has sometimes reached as high as ten thousand a day, "while all over the Empire, in the most distant and remote spots, you may travel along the road and see a stone carried back from the Sacred Mountain and set up by some pilgrim as a memorial." At the foot of this mountain Confucius was born, about 551 B.C., his birthplace being marked with a shrine, as is also the place where he taught and likewise the place where he died and lies buried. For five thousand years the Shantungese have been accustomed to governing themselves, it is said, and hence they have never taken kindly to the interference of foreigners. "Whenever foreign dynasties have ruled over China, the Shantung men have always been the irreconcilables," and it was they who started the "Boxer Rebellion." The province of Shantung, we learn from Mr. Walker's article, is in shape an irregular diamond, some four hundred miles from east to west and about three hundred miles from north to south. Further:

> The points of the diamond extend substantially to the four points of the compass. The eastern projects out into the China Sea, a rocky promontory—the terror of all navigators who attempt to sail around it either from Japanese or from southern Chinese ports to the harbor of Tien-Tsin, or other places on the North Gulf. Through the center of the province from east to west runs a mountain range which ends abruptly in the west and overlooks the great plain of the Yellow River, which spreads out before it for hundreds of miles to the north and to the south as well as to the west. The mountainous part of Shantung was once a great island lying just off the coast of Asia, but the Yellow River bringing its yellow silt from the heart of the continent into the narrow strip of sea that separated it from the mainland has deposited more and more of that rich soil at the foot of these mountains until it finally acted as a great bar across the mouth of the river. This has forced it for centuries to keep alternating its mouth from one side of the peninsula to the other, gradually raising higher and higher the level of the rich, yellow plain in which were the beginnings of China.
>
> The jutting of this mountain promontory out into the China Sea has given Shantung the largest coast-line of any province of China and has furnished it with many excellent and beautiful harbors. The earliest of these opened to foreign commerce was Cheefoo, commonly spelled Chefoo, long famous for the beauty and safety of its land-locked anchorage and for its magnificent bathing beach, which has made it a favorite resort for foreigners ever since. On the extreme eastern point of the promontory is the harbor of Wei-hai-wei, which England leased as a point of vantage from which to watch Russia, then entrenched on the opposite point of Port Arthur. The English have recruited and trained several regiments of Chinese soldiers from among these Shantung men and they have proved to be the finest among her overseas troops. It was with full knowledge of this that Germany acted when she seized Kiaochow Bay on the southern side of the Shantung promontory and began the construction of the railway that now runs westward along the foot of the mountains to the capital of the province at the edge of the rich plain to the west. It is this knowledge which makes Japan so anxious to retain not only the port and the railway but the control of the whole province.

Owing to the mountainous character of the province, we are told, its inhabitants possess a sturdiness and physique unequaled in the other Chinese provinces. It is said that this is partly the reason they have always assumed leadership in the Empire. As we read:

> They have been of such remarkable character that they are always especially distinguished in Chinese history and in Chinese literature. It is doubtful if there exist anywhere else in the world forty million people of such size and physical stamina, averaging probably five feet ten inches in height, while men of six feet and above are common. They have been no less noted for their independence and for their fierce, warlike spirit. The armies of China have always been recruited from among Shantung men. The successive invasions of China from the north and northwest have swept through the plain of the Yellow River and have made little impression upon the mountainous province that has been the home of these people.
>
> It is extremely doubtful whether they can be induced to submit to domination by the Japanese, whose puny size they despise. For the same physical reasons nearly three hundred thousand Shantungese were imported into France during the war to do the laborious work only such as they could endure.

Shantung is distinguished as the home of silk culture. It was here that silk was



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first discovered, the silk-worm first domesticated, and silk first used in making cloth. The industry is not confined solely to "tame" silk however, for it is said one of the largest elements of the foreign commerce of the province to this day is silk from the cocoons of undomesticated worms. We read further of the industries and resources of the province:

> In addition to being the chief source of the silk trade of China, the province has always been famous as the originator and chief supplier of straw braid. It is probably the richest province of China, for its fertile plains produce every kind of grain and vegetable found in China, while its mountains are literally full of mineral wealth. It is a large producer of copper, lead, antimony, silver, sulfur, and niter. It produces many of the semiprecious stones—garnets and agates—while its streams are rich in gold, and placer-mining is carried on to a considerable degree. All these yield in importance and value to the deposits of iron and coal, which were discovered by the Emperor Fuhi, who in these hills first taught the Chinese the art of smelting, over five thousand years ago, and tho these very deposits have been worked ever since, scarcely the surface has been scratched.
>
> The importance of Shantung in Chinese commerce and industry has been due not alone to its coast-line, with its many harbors, but to the fact that through its western borders, first in one direction, then in another, runs the great Yellow River, together with the Grand Canal that connects Peking and Tien-Tsin with the Yangtze River. It seems probable that the original construction of the Grand Canal was induced by one of those earlier changes in the course of the Yellow River, when its mouth into the China Sea south of Shantung was so blocked by silt that the river swung across the province and began emptying into the North Gulf some three hundred and fifty miles north of its old outlet. The course of the Grand Canal, from the Yellow River south, follows in the main the course of the old river, probably in an attempt to use the bed of the old river that had been abandoned by nature.
>
> To turn Shantung over directly or indirectly to any foreign Power would be to give it complete control not only of one of the richest and most densely populated provinces of the earth, but also because of its control over the Grand Canal and the mouth of the Yellow River, absolute control over the internal commerce and communications of the Chinese Empire. The western end of the Province of Shantung juts into China as does the State of Pennsylvania into our United States, and it cuts off all North China from the rest of China as placing Pennsylvania in the hands of some alien Power would cut off New York and New England from our South. The Port of Tsing-tao lies in relation to eastern China much as Philadelphia does in the United States. And the railroad built by the Germans, control of which the Japanese now attempt to seize, extends westward nearly three hundred miles, as the Pennsylvania Railroad runs from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; while Tsinan-fu, the capital of Shantung, now held by the Japanese, lies at the western end of the province as does Pittsburg in Pennsylvania. You may thus get some idea of what the claims of Japan in Shantung mean to China.

The history of Shantung, sketched briefly by Mr. Walker, begins with the reign of the Emperor Fuhi, before mentioned, who appears to have conferred upon his people many more blessings than have several other monarchs that might be mentioned. We learn that a certain dragon which had its habitat in the Yellow River near the mountain where the Emperor went to sacrifice occasionally would come out of the wet and give his Majesty sundry hunches regarding various things. Says the account:

> The dragon appeared rising from the waters, and imparted to the Emperor the secrets of successful husbandry, which involved irrigation with the muddy waters of the river, the invention of nets with which to snare fish, the taming of animals, which brought the wild herds and flocks under the dominion of the people, the invention of musical instruments, which brought cheer into their lives, and finally delivered to the Emperor those mystic diagrams which have since been the foundation of their science of divination and of Chinese philosophy. It is said, too, that these scrolls and mystic diagrams furnished the Emperor with the clue that changed the rude hieroglyphics then in use into the conventional characters that have preserved Chinese records and thought ever since. Out of gratitude for the appearance of the monster from the waters of the Yellow River the Emperor adopted the dragon as the symbol of his empire and gave the title of "Dragon" to the officers of his empire. This title, first created in Shantung, nearly five thousand years ago, continued down to the establishment of the Republic, seven years ago, and was symbolized by the embroidered dragons on all mandarin coats.
>
> This Emperor, Fuhi, was born near Tsinan-fu, the present capital of Shantung, but established his capital at Kai-Fung (in Honan and now spelled Kaifengu), at the western edge of the province on the spot where the dragon appeared to him. This city is the oldest of which we have a definite historical record in China. For eleven hundred years it was the capital of the empire and, if Chinese records are to be believed, was in the height of its glory the greatest city that the world has ever seen, having attained at one time a population of eleven millions. The old city has long since been swallowed up beneath the silt of the Yellow River, and the modern city on its site, but no longer large or important because of the unfavorable character of its location, is at present twenty-three feet below the level of the bed of the river and in constant danger of inundation.
>
> Altho Fuhi sacrificed on the sacred mountain about three thousand years before Christ, it was not until the great Emperor Shun, who reigned for fifty years from 2255 B.C. to 2205 B.C., that regular sacrifices were initiated. Shun built an altar on the top of this mountain and sacrificed to "Heaven Above," tho the words so translated undoubtedly mean "God" and indicate that at this time the Chinese were soundly monotheistic. A more beautiful spot for worship could not be found. To the east the range of mountains and hills descends toward the sea, while to the north, south, and west spreads the great yellow plain aflame with the colors of flowers and the green of waving fields through which wind the silver threads of the rivers and streams that come down out of the mountains toward the sea or join the waters of the Yellow River. From that time to now this mountain has held the most prominent place in Chinese thought.

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## SMUDGING FINGER-PRINT EVIDENCE

DESTROYING or concealing evidence in a criminal case is itself criminal when done purposely. It is no less effective in preventing justice when it is done in blundering ignorance. Evidence is frequently destroyed in this way by persons who unwittingly "smudge" finger-prints, we are told by George A. Fargher, managing editor of *The Finger-Print Magazine* (Chicago, November). A smudged finger-print is rendered valueless, of course; and the trouble is that many valuable finger-prints are invisible until brought out by special treatment. An invisible finger-print can be smudged as well as a visible one, and Mr. Fargher says that the only rule to be followed is "hands off!" when the material objects near the scene of a crime are concerned. Any of these may bear upon it a finger-print that will convict the criminal unless previously smudged by some amateur sleuth. Mr. Fargher entitles his editorial, "Smudgers—the Destroyers of Evidence." He writes:

> A "smudge" in finger-print work is an unreadable, useless print. It is, as has been aptly put, an abomination.
>
> On Friday, in September, at Northome, Lake Minnetonka, there occurred the most cold-blooded murder ever heard of in that part of the country.
>
> A girl bride only sixteen years old was found murdered in a cottage. She had been stabbed with a butcher-knife. The murderer, not being satisfied that the victim was dead, had taken a baseball bat and beaten her.
>
> The best clue which might have been used were the finger-prints on the knife-handle and those on the base ball bat. There were also a few bloody prints found on one of the door casings.
>
> Before the finger-print expert arrived from town (and we are informed that he did not get on the job until the next day, for some reason or other), so many people had handled the knife and bat that the prints found were of no use. The finger-print experts were unable to develop the bloody prints, and so was destroyed positive evidence which would have brought to justice at once the perpetrators of this horrible crime.
>
> This is the same old terrible story. It is the story of the *Smudgers*—generally brainless, inquisitive, morbid neighbors. Sometimes it is the inexperienced police officer—more shame to him! But, anyhow, it is the *Smudgers* who rush in upon the scene of a crime such as this. They grab up the blood-stained knife and the baseball bat, both with the indisputable evidence of the murderer's finger-prints on them. They *smudge* these over. They simply must handle everything so they can tell the other neighbors that they held in their own hands the implements of the crime. They consider it something to be proud of. They are *Smudgers*. They care not about the days and even years of agony and suffering that their actions, in destroying the best evidence against the murderer, will cause. The *Smudgers* grab up everything in sight before the police officers arrive. By han-

# The New United States Solid Truck Tire

The United States Tire Company announces a new solid truck tire made in regular, high profile and large single types.

This tire embodies what is probably the most important advance in solid tire manufacture of recent years—an improvement which minimizes the liability of separation between the tire itself and the steel base on which it is mounted.

The new process used in building the United States Solid Truck Tire forms a union between the rubber and the steel base.

This eliminates the necessity of relying entirely on the mechanical bond formed by the usual dovetail grooves that hold the rubber to its base.

The new United States Solid Truck Tire possesses a degree of wear-resisting power that brings solid tire costs down to the minimum.

It has proved so pronounced a success that the *unlimited mileage guarantee*, so popular among buyers of other United States Tires, has been extended to cover also the Solid Truck Tires.

*All United States Tires--passenger car and truck—are guaranteed to be free from imperfections in materials and workmanship, with no limitation of mileage.*

*This guarantee is backed by the good faith of the United States Rubber Company—the oldest and largest rubber company in the world.*

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
US
RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

**United States Tire Company**

**United States Tires
are Good Tires**

dling everything connected with the crime, the *Smudgers* may be sending an innocent man to the gallows or to spend his life in a penitentiary. Circumstantial evidence is often so strong that an innocent man suffers the penalty of the real murderer, because the finger-prints can not be developed.

The *Smudgers* care nothing about the results they are creating by their destructive work. They do not think of the immense sums of money the city, the State, or some one, pays out before the mystery is cleared up and the right person brought to justice. They think not of the days, weeks, months, and even years that officers of the law are trailing the murderer from place to place, always in constant danger of losing their lives when the arrest is attempted.

Sound out this warning—"Curb the *Smudgers*."

From every hilltop shout the warning—"Never touch anything on the scene of a crime!" Get the finger-print experts there as soon as it is possible. For somewhere, perhaps in the room, perhaps outside of the building, there is a finger-print that was placed there by the murderer. It is the finger-print expert's duty, and the duty of every officer, to preach the warning everywhere against the *Smudgers*—"Never touch anything on the scene of a crime."

As for *Smudgers*—well, how do you feel after reading about this poor, helpless little bride? The officers think they have the man, but there is nothing like the finger-print for positive evidence. No thanks to the *Smudgers* who destroyed the finger-prints.

It is the *Smudgers* who *smudge* up the evidence, placed where it will lead quickly to the murderer, that causes doubt to arise in some people's minds as to the value of finger-prints.

Their days are numbered, however, for it won't be long before "Never touch anything on the scene of a crime" will have been taught to the entire world through the great interest that is being created in finger-print work.

---

## WHY NOT AMERICANIZE THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE?

IN view of the present wave of Americanizing influences, there are suggestions that something be done toward increasing the American flavor in the forecastles of the many merchant ships that now fly the American flag. Living conditions among the crew nowadays, according to a man who has recently returned from a cruise, are such as only aliens will stand. There are programs aiming at the improvement of conditions, but with the increased expense of these improvements, it is asked, how can American ships compete for trade with the ships of other nations? At any rate, it is now a rare thing for an American citizen to ship on an American merchant vessel, declares Henry Goodman, writing in the New York *World.* He proceeds with a lively account with some of his recent experiences before the mast and ashore:

"Why, you're an American citizen, aren't you?" the customs inspector in Boston said as he returned to me the seaman's identification card I had handed to him. His voice was strained with in-

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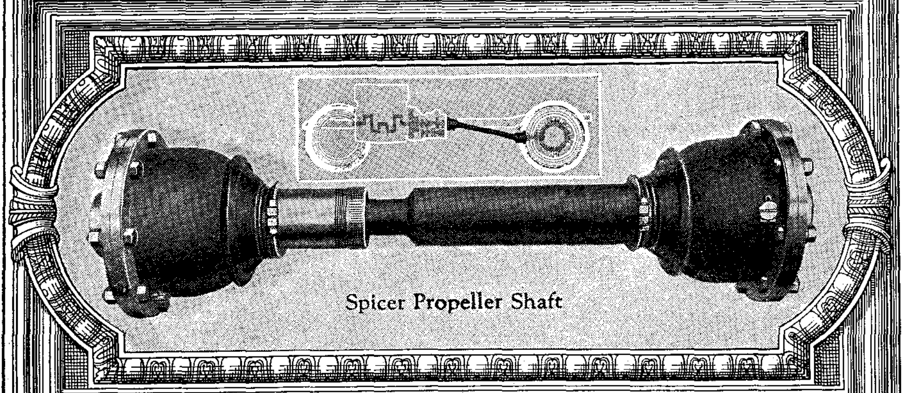

Spicer Propeller Shaft

credulity and wonder. But because I had been a month at sea, had lived with the alien seamen in the forecastle, had "dined" in the mess-room of a United States Shipping Board freighter, and had had many talks with crew and officers alike about the living conditions on board American merchant vessels, I understood the surprize in the inspector's voice.

Why should this be? Why, at a time when an effort is being made to reestablish the prestige of America on the seas, should it be possible to point out that in many instances ninety per cent. of the crews can not understand a word of English?

The reason is obvious to any one who knows of the "home" life of the sailor at sea.

My first intimation of what to expect on board ship came the very evening we left New York Harbor. All work on deck had been done and there was no more work for the day. The men had collected in the forecastle, there to await the summons of the mess-boy.

There were eight of us in the steel chamber in the bow of the ship, designated as the forecastle. The dimensions of this chamber were fifteen feet at the widest end, fifteen feet long, and eight feet at the narrowest end. It was about eight feet high. In this room there were bunks for ten men and in addition there were the collected grime and smoke-dirt of many voyages.

To keep from stepping on one another, a few of the sailors had climbed into their bunks, and in the clear rectangle, about six by four feet, in the center of the room, there were gathered four of the men. Two sat on the wooden benches ranged alongside the bunks on the port (or left) side of the forecastle; one was leaning against the white-painted ventilator shaft which opened into the hold, and the fourth was resting against the steel lockers. The two port port-holes were down and the two that opened on the well-deck were off their hinges. Through these two and through the open door of the forecastle a vagrant breeze now and again wandered into the room.

It may have been the dim single light that made me strain my eyes, or the first sight of the full crew gathered in its "home" that made me look questioningly about me.

"So this is to be our home for perhaps the next three months," I thought to myself, recalling the terms of the articles which each man had signed.

One of the sailors, a veteran soldier of the Great War and a seaman of ten years' roving, saw the question in my eyes. He answered:

"Yes, old boy, a sailor is nothing but a dog and this is his kennel. Those fellows amidships (the officers) are the only fellows who are supposed to live decent. But wait till you begin eating at the restaurant."

The mess-room is at the stern of the ship. Here, in a room of about the same dimensions as those of the forecastle, two long tables occupied the center of the steel floor. The four benches placed at the sides of the table held sixteen men, eight firemen and coal-passers and the eight seamen. Fortunately the three port-holes were open, as was the heavy steel door. Crowded uncomfortably at table, as we were, the air was the only fresh-smelling and welcome feature in the place.

A howl went up in greeting of the mess-boy who was coming across the well-deck with two stacks of tin containers. One stack was for the firemen and the other for the seamen. The three tin con-

★★★ PATRIOT ★★★

MOTOR TRUCKS

**In Washington,** at the Walla Walla Farm Power Show, Patriot Trucks were the only rear-driven trucks that went over the hills in the plowed ground under capacity loads. Their performance was the talk of the Northwest.

**In California,** the first load of wheat hauled to market in 1919 was hauled on a Washington Model Patriot Truck, hauling eight loads a day four miles and carrying 4½ tons of wheat each trip—about 100% overload.

**In Texas,** Patriot Trucks are making a wonderful reputation for all-purpose hauling under all conditions—in the oil-fields of North Texas, the lumber districts of Eastern Texas, and the live stock and farm sections of West Texas.

**In Kansas,** a fleet of Patriot Trucks, heavily loaded, made a run of 350 miles last summer, through territory where there had been much rain for several weeks, some of the roads having practically no bottom—over 200 miles made in the rain—the entire trip of 350 miles being made in two days, each truck going through on its own power.

**In Nebraska,** Patriot Trucks were picked by the Standard Oil Co. for its roughest country work—where other trucks had fallen down.

**All over America,** Patriot Trucks are doing things. Ask us to tell you more about them.

**HEBB MOTORS CO., Manufacturers**
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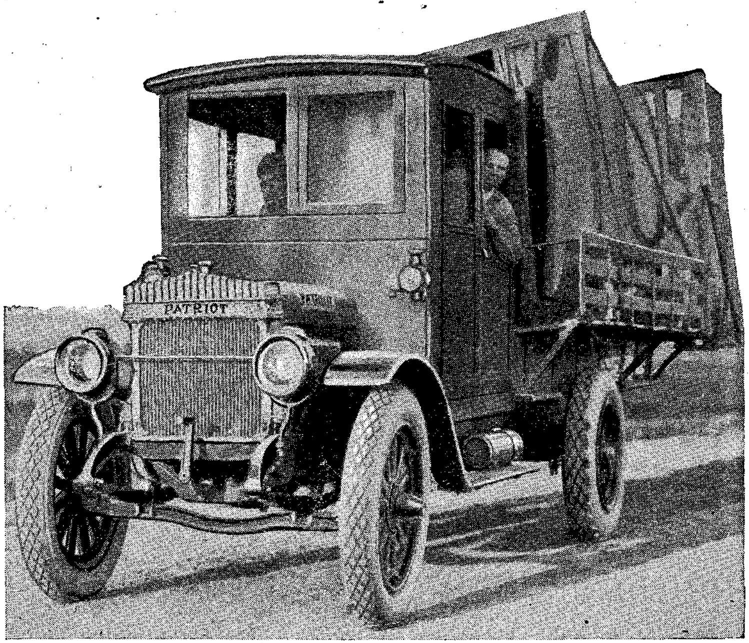
***REVERE MODEL*** ***1500 to 2500 Lbs.*** ***LINCOLN MODEL*** ***3000 to 5000 Lbs.*** ***WASHINGTON MODEL*** ***5000 to 7500 Lbs.***



**Enroute With an Aeroplane, by Truck**

An aeroplane, forced to descend near York, Neb., struck a tree and was damaged. In order to be repaired it was necessary to get it to Omaha. The pilot telephoned York and said he wanted a truck that would "get through" in the quickest possible time. They sent him a Patriot Truck.

tainers in each stack held the three courses that were the meal. This consisted of hot bean soup, boiled potatoes, and roast beef that announced its presence in unmistakable if unpleasant odors.

Oaths in Spanish and Italian filled the room. Then a volley was directed at the mess-boy, a grinning Jamaican negro.

"Hey, mess, we got time for this kinda meat when we begin coming back to the States. Go tell steward we want decent beef."

"Jamaica, what de hell we are? Rotten meat you bring to us first day out?"

These were some of the complaints. But with the inertia that I discovered to be characteristic of the crew, all the yelling and hooting was merely a tempest in a teapot. No one seemed to have the courage or energy to approach the first officer and report to him the general dissatisfaction with the food.

The agreement signed by the Ship Owners' Association, the United States Shipping Board, and the various Seamen's Associations give the seamen an eight-hour day. That means, as conditions on board the ships dictate, that outside of a possible eight hours spent in sleep, the sailors and firemen have eight hours to do with as they chose. The fact is that the spending of those eight hours is a task that taxes the ingenuity of all the men.

Nightfall at sea drives all the men off duty into the forecastle. The lookout's steps pound above the heads of those in the chamber. Again, the lack of clear space forces some of the men into their bunks. Some of the sailors are partly undrest; the others, fully drest in overalls that are stiff with sweat and shirts open at the throat, stretch full length in the bunks.

By the dim light in the center of the wooden ceiling some of the men were trying to read. But there was no real pleasure in reading, for there was room for only two men on the greasy bench; besides, the light was far from satisfactory.

Most of the men had spent the day in painting. In the nature of the work all of them had accumulated a fine sprinkling of paint-pocks on hands and faces, and their clothes were reeking with the smell of wet paint. Finally, of the six in the forecastle, two, moved by the desire to clean up after the day's work, took their buckets from under their bunks and walked to the pantry for hot water.

The others laughed that any one should trouble to go to the pantry for water, knowing that the next day's work would bring its own quota of dirt.

Unemployment still exists among discharged soldiers, the writer points out. One might think that the men who had been to war would welcome a chance to get into the merchant marine service. The life at sea is healthful, to say the least. Besides, the remuneration is at least twice that to which the buck private looked forward at the end of the month. An ordinary seaman, a beginner, receives $65 a month. An able seaman receives $85. In addition, there is room for advancement. There is always a berth as a petty officer for a man with intelligence and energy. With these thoughts in mind, says the writer, he appealed to the first mate for an answer to his question:

"Why is it that so few Americans are attracted to the seafaring life? Surely those who are proud of their country's achievements would like to help build up its new merchant marine?" Together we had gone through the crew list and had found only five Americans in a total of thirty-two on board ship.

"Well, one reason we don't like Americans on board is that they are always kicking and are always in a quarrelsome mood. They're out for a fight. But the reason they won't ship on these merchant vessels is the fact that they are used to decent treatment on shore. They like living quarters that give them a home feeling. You know, steel walls are far from homelike and the bunks they have to clean themselves after work are not very inviting."

"Why don't you do something for the men?" I asked.

"I'd like to see them get clean sheets for their bunks and decent quarters. They ought to put two men into a room and let them fit it out to suit themselves. That would make them take good care of the place. Why should there be such a great difference between 'midships and the forecastle? But what can we do? It's up to the owners or to the Shipping Board."

"If these conditions were bettered," I added, "it would prove of benefit to the ship, let alone to the crew. It would mean that the same crew would be willing to sign up for several trips in succession. That would do away with the need for shipping new crews every time you start out."

The first mate had long realized this, and had, in fact, asked the supercargo to make various suggestions in his report with reference to changes in the living conditions on board ship. That report had been filed two months ago. As yet no word had come from the gentlemen to whom it had been sent.

But if the shipowners and those others in control of the ships are slow to give heed to the pressing need for bettering conditions so that Americans may ship in the American merchant marine, there are others who have in mind a concise program of changes which they mean to fight for. The fight will be carried on only through the written and spoken word. How concise and how moderate are the changes which, if effected, will attract Americans, may be seen from the following program formulated by an old salt, Stanton King, of Boston, the superintendent of Sailor's Haven in Charlestown, Mass., who is the author of the program.

"House your steamship crews on deck, with port-holes, light, and air; put only two men in a room; have porters to care for the rooms and to fetch meals from the galley; provide a wash-room for every ten men, a drying-room where the firemen can hang up their sweat-soaked clothes. Then insist on crews all American, or American in the majority."

It is the feeling of Stanton King and of many officers that the inducements held out by life at sea are many, including the opportunity to see parts of the world not visited in the ordinary course of a lifetime. But these inducements are at present offset by the disadvantages which keep Americans from manning the merchant vessels that fly the Stars and Stripes. In the adoption of such a program as he has outlined Stanton King sees the certain Americanization of the merchant fleet. He puts his hopes in striking words:

"I look forward a few years' time to when the high-school graduate and the college-bred man will want to go to sea, as the American merchant marine waxes in growth, because the life of a sailor is the life of a man and not the life of a dog."

In fact, the war-transport service alone, during the past few years, has brought out a new class of seafaring Americans, soon to be heard from in art and literature as well as in commerce.

## LABOR PAYS ITS LEADERS CAPITALISTS' WAGES

While anguish and rage may fill the heart of the average laboring man when he ponders on the H. C. of L., there are at least a few members of the labor fraternity who should be able to contemplate the same subject with reasonable equanimity. They are the leaders, the heads and other officials of the different organizations, most of whom, we learn, are receiving salaries equal to those of executives in various lines of "big business," and running well up into figures that ought to rob the altitudinous living cost of all its terror. The offices where these men hold forth, we are told, by no means resemble the labor headquarters of yore, which often were dark and dingy and smelled of stale beer and tobacco. The head office of a labor-organization to-day is equipped with good desks, the latest in filing cases, and other modern office devices, and it is manned by alert clerks and stenographers. The entire establishment bears the stamp of high-power business efficiency, and this, it seems, is the principal characteristic of the man in charge. He obtained his job because he was thoroughly qualified for it, and he gets his salary because he earns it. In fact, it is said that he usually earns much more than he is paid, for the prominent labor-leader of to-day is a high-grade man, the results of whose activities in behalf of his organization can not be measured in dollars and cents. The list of high-salaried labor executives is headed by Robert P. Brindell, of New York, representing the Dockbuilders' Union, whose monthly stipend, according to John W. Harrington, in the New York *Sun*, is $1,500. Says Mr. Harrington:

Robert P. Brindell is tall and lithe and broad-shouldered and his arms have that reserve strength in them which came from the practised swinging of a sledge. He is forty-one years old and looks younger. His clothes are well tailored and well prest, and he wears the latest in silk ties. On the small finger of his right hand is a diamond ring, the stone of which gleams from a background of black enamel. He permits himself the luxury of cigars, and very good ones. Otherwise he is all work and action and business.

He works from sixteen to eighteen hours a day and says he often works twenty, but as there are no strikes now in his line, he is taking life a little easier. Any one seeing him cheerfully violating the eight-hour law may well realize that he is worth a good deal of money to any interest to which he might devote himself, for he transacts business like lightning.

Nominally, Mr. Brindell is the representative of the Dockbuilders' Union, which is connected with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a part of the American Federation of Labor, and from that organization he draws his large salary, voted to him unanimously over his veto. Those who

"Bringing home the bacon"
WILSON'S BACON
WILSON'S BACON

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SELECTED for plump excellence of texture, evenness of fat and lean, smoothness of skin, these choicest pork sides are specially trimmed, and given our patient, exact curing and smoking.

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LIKE all Wilson products, Wilson's Certified Bacon is selected, handled and prepared with the same *respect* your own mother shows toward anything she prepared especially for you.

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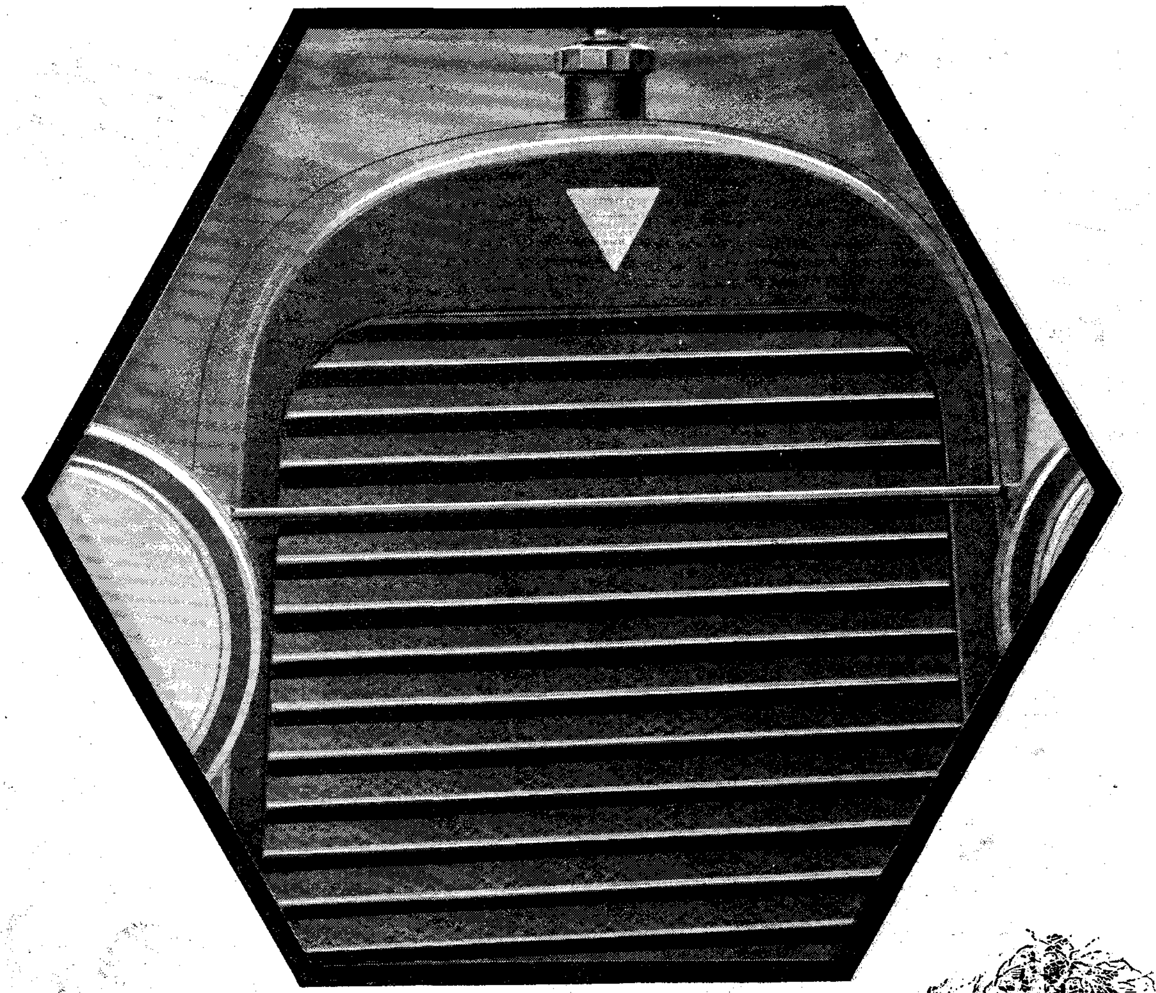

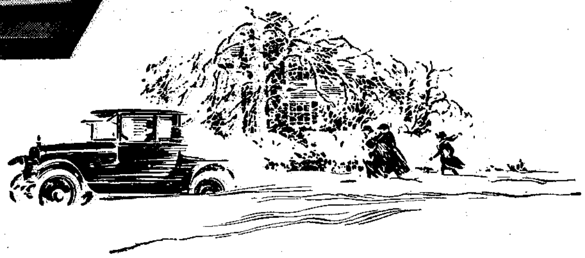

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**HARRISON** *Shutter-Controlled Hexagon* **Radiators**

compose this well-established union were getting $3.20 a day before the war—that is, in 1913—and now they have $7.50, which is a gain of slightly more than 100 per cent.

They are giving, therefore, less than one day's work a year to the salary of their representative. In return for this he keeps things running smoothly, sees that work is as regular and steady as possible and gets what they consider fair wages for them without their having to lose heavily by strikes in getting it. Brindell is as willing to order a strike as any labor-leader, but he regards it as a last resort. Neither does he believe in stopping work for days and weeks on important jobs while some detail of jurisdiction is being considered.

His policy in this respect is exemplified on a larger scale in his unsalaried work as chairman of the Building Trades Council, in which there are affiliated 148 different trades and callings which have to do with the putting of a house together. In former years the building industry was subjected to all kinds of delay, owing sometimes to the demands for more wages, but more frequently to quarrels among the labor-unions, and disputes as to which union should do a particular kind of work.

"In the building trades in general," said Mr. Brindell, "every effort is made in this city to settle all disputes as rapidly as possible and without interrupting the work. I remember the case of a public building in Cincinnati, for instance, where years ago there was a tie-up which lasted for more than a year. There have been similar instances in the city of New York.

"Very often the differences of opinion among the several unions are only technical, and do not greatly concern the employers. It is better under such conditions to go ahead with the work and to lose as little time as possible. To-day, for instance, there was a meeting of the various delegates of the building trades and these 148 representatives had in all four grievances, which were quickly attended to without disturbing any industry. Where there are so many interests it is to be expected that there will be friction at times, and it is the business of labor representatives to straighten these out with as little trouble as possible."

In the building trades affairs have been so adjusted that Mr. Brindell believes that for two years at least there will be no strike. Such an arrangement as this, if it is carried out, would be of great benefit to the builders and to architects, who could then be able to know almost to a certainty just how much labor was likely to cost them. The building trades have naturally suffered the most from labor troubles, owing to the very complexity of their organization. They might be involved in a hundred strikes on the same structure without seeing light for months if the office at St. Mark's Place were not always on the job.

It is the slogan of the dockbuilders that they are 100 per cent. American, and their trade is 100 per cent. unionized. About 50 per cent. of them are American-born and of Irish descent, the others being mostly Swedes or Norwegians. There is a large predominance of the native-born in the carpenter unions, which were among the pioneer trade-union organizations of the United States, and have had as much as any union, if not more, in fighting the battles of labor in the past. There is not likely to be much of radical element in such organizations, but Mr. Brindell has been seeing to it that no I. W. W.'s or Bolsheviki have a place in them. Several cards were taken away from men who were too Red for a conservative union.

Mr. Brindell believes that the union can conduct its business on the same plan as any responsible corporation, and that eventually more unions will hold property of their own. Before its merger with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the dockbuilders' organization was duly incorporated and had its affairs so adjusted that it could sue and be sued. Mr. Brindell is one of those labor-unionists who believes that the workingmen when leagued together should be in a position to conduct their collective business on the same lines as a firm and hold its own membership to the carrying out of a contract.

Samuel Gompers, the president of the Federation of Labor, receives a salary of $10,000 a year. Before the European War he was getting $5,000, which was advanced to $7,500, and the raise to $10,000 was made only a few months ago—

The veteran leader accepted this amount under protest, saying that it was more than he needed to live on, and that the fact it had been raised to so large an amount might be used against organized labor.

So far nobody has used it very much, for the consensus is that considering his duties Mr. Gompers earns that much, and probably a great deal more. For twenty-seven consecutive times this veteran leader has been chosen for high posts in the organization against all comers. Now nearing the age of three score and ten he is still considered at the height of his powers as an executive.

Judged on the basis of the number of hours he works a day, Mr. Gompers is the equivalent of several men. He carries a heavy burden at the offices of the Federation, which, by the way, owns its building and has an elaborate organization to maintain. As the grand supervisor of the Federation he directs its policies and also makes frequent journeys throughout the country. As a speaker on public occasions he is heard often in cities far from Washington. He is also the editor of *The American Federationist*, the official organ of the Federation, as well as a frequent contributor to magazines.

Mr. Harrington quotes Mr. George E. Holmes, the general manager of the Industrial Relations Service, an expert on organization, as to the value of Mr. Gompers's services:

"I should say, considering the general abilities and the power for organization which Samuel Gompers has, that he would be worth $100,000 a year to large interests which could afford to pay him all that he is worth. He is worth that to the American laboring-man, for he has the qualities of a statesman and has a wide knowledge of men and affairs. His work has been educational and he has built for the future.

"His services can not be valued merely in terms of dollars and cents, and, for that matter, neither can the work of any man. The principle is the vital factor to consider in valuing men. If a labor-leader stands for Americanism and seeks to advance the interests of all whom he represents, not merely by getting them more money, but by making them more useful citizens, he is certainly worth a large salary and should get it."

Other high-salaried labor-leaders are mentioned by Mr. Harrington, as follows:

Warren E. Stone, the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the top men on the salary list of American

What Men Smoke on Real Holidays

A man packing for a real holiday isn't at all likely to forget his pipe.

In summer, when he's off to country, woods or seashore, he takes his old pipe and one or two new pipes he plans to break in. In winter, when going South to meet the Spring, he lugs along his pipe, some old clothes to go fishing in, and a bountiful supply of the kind of tobacco he won't be happy without.

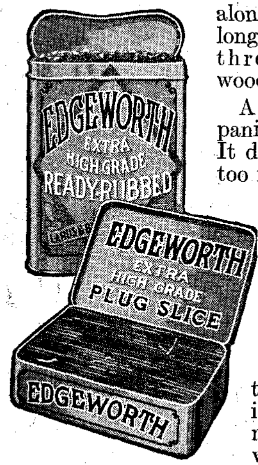
He takes no risk. He takes that tobacco along, even though there's a good chance of buying it in the neighborhood of where he's going.

He knows that when relaxing from a long period of hard work a pipeful makes his comfort complete. He knows he'll find other good fellows smoking pipes. He knows that whenever he's alone the feel of that pipe in his mouth will be companionable, as companionable as having an intelligent dog along with him on a long, solitary tramp through the silent woods.

A pipe is a good companion all the time. It doesn't argue or talk too much. It hands out the golden silences of perfect companionship.

And what tops off so perfectly the satisfaction of a good meal?

All due credit to the pipe, but a pipe is mere wood in the mouth, if not filled with exactly the right tobacco.



Just the right flavor, that particularly rich fragrance—these you have to have.

Each man's taste in pipe-tobacco is so individual that for each man there is only one entirely satisfactory smoking tobacco in the wide, wide world.

When you run out of yours, how unsatisfactory another man's tobacco tastes in your pipe.

That's why you pack a good supply of your tobacco when off for a real holiday and why as a gift it's among the most welcome.

Have you found your particular and very special kind yet?

If not, we ask you to try Edgeworth.

Edgeworth doesn't suit everybody, but those who smoke it seem to have a pretty good opinion of it.

Simply write on a postcard your name and address, then that of the dealer filling your smoking needs, and we will send you samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed, then sliced. Rub one thin, moist slice for a moment between the hands. That's an average pipe-load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is just that—ready to pour straight into your pipe. It packs rather well. Now see how freely and evenly it burns.

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

*To Retail Merchants*—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

472
49
991

418
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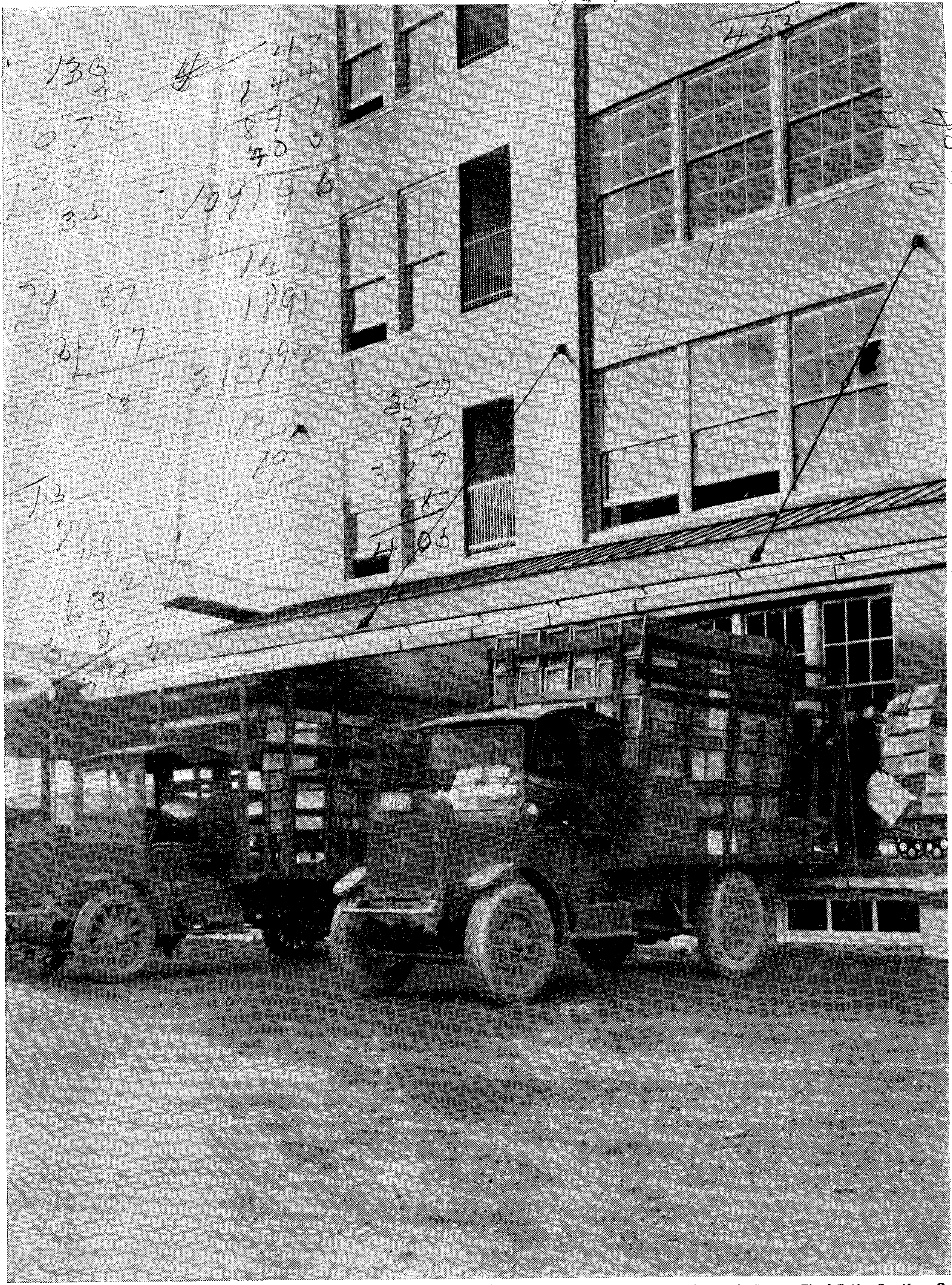


*Actual photograph showing trucks No. 6 and No. 7, respectively, on solid tires and Goodyear Cord Tires, which were used in making the tire test described on the next page*

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

**GOODYEAR**

# Pneumatics Hauled for Less in This Transportation Test

***ON September 30, 1919, The Harris Transfer Company, Hauling Contractors of Indianapolis, concluded a six months' test of solid versus pneumatic truck tires. The two trucks employed, No. 6 and No. 7, were of the same make, capacity, and service life. They had been built at about the same time, being separated by only eight serial engine numbers. The results of this extended comparison of solid and pneumatic tires show why The Harris Transfer Company intends to specify pneumatics when purchasing new trucks.***

| | **Truck No. 6** (Completely equipped with solid tires) | **Truck No. 7** (Completely equipped with Goodyear Cord Tires) | Savings effected by Goodyear Cord Tires |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miles Traveled | 3842.7 | 3870.5 | Mileage figures governed by service conditions |
| Gallons of Gasoline | 804 | 546 | 32% saving |
| Pints of Cylinder Oil | 122 | 50 | 59% saving |
| Repairs (per mile) | $0.0035 | $0.0002 | 92% saving |
| Operating cost (per mile) | .344 | .316 | 8% saving |

Note—Mileages of Goodyear Cord Tires on Truck No. 7 average 13,500 to date, all remaining in sound condition. One rear has traveled 18,000 miles, remaining serviceable.

Despite seasonal and service conditions which partially favored the solid-tired truck in the test described above, the unit on Goodyear Cord Tires established savings of unusual size.

Despite the distribution of practically the same overhead charges over distances nearly equal, the Goodyear Cord Tires were able to reduce net operating cost 8 per cent per mile.

Being limited by the contract work handled, the pneumatic-tired truck did not run all day every day and consequently did not have an opportunity to show all the saving possible in operating cost per mile.

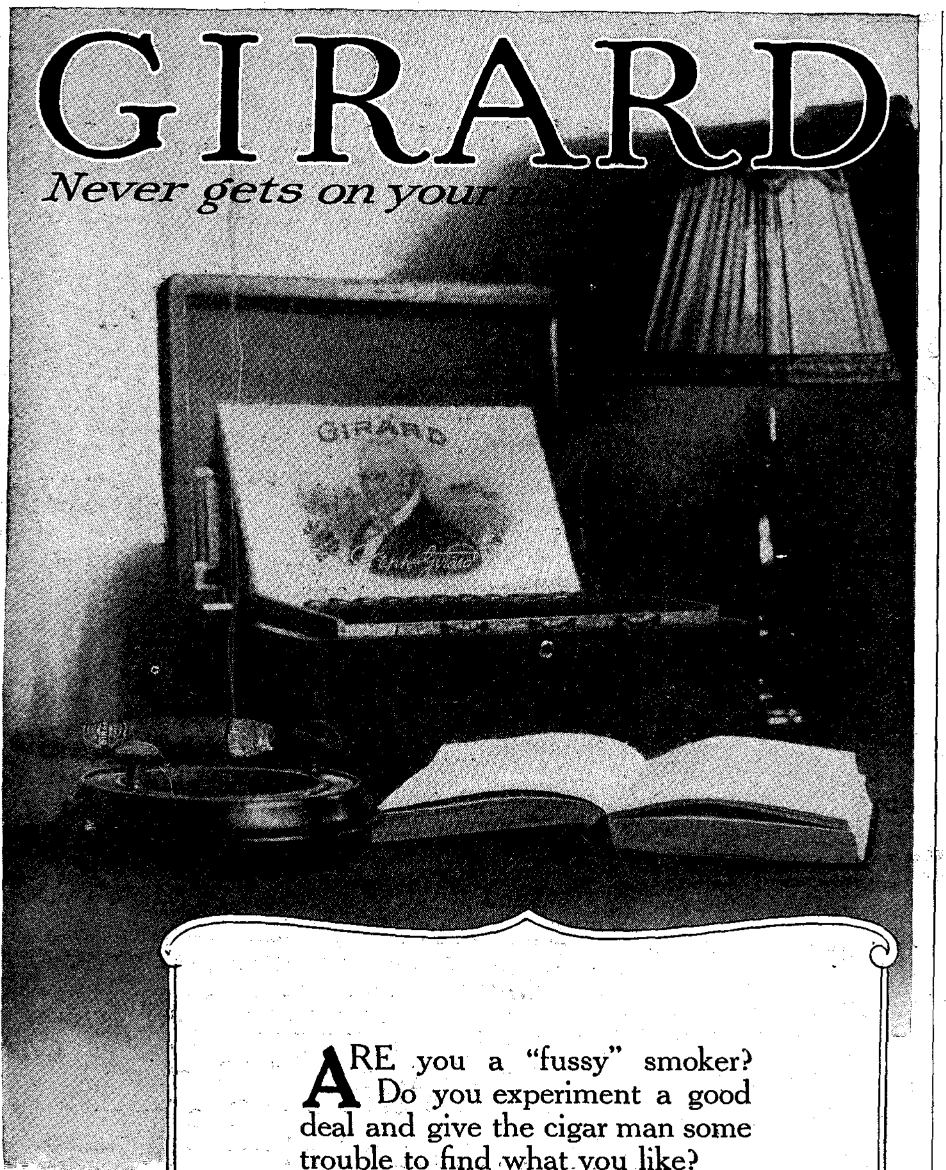
For the solid-tired unit, the standard round trip throughout the six months' period was 1.98 miles, while for the truck on Goodyear Cord Tires the standard round trip during the entire time was 4½ miles.

The short trip, with frequent starting and stopping, probably accounted for a small fraction of the gasoline used by No. 6 (solid tires), but the bulk of difference in fuel consumption plainly indicates the effect of the pneumatics.

Further operating and cost data bearing on the use of pneumatic truck tires in distinct lines of business may be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

SAVE TRUCKS - LOADS - ROADS
Haul on Pneumatics

# CORD TIRES



ARE you a "fussy" smoker? Do you experiment a good deal and give the cigar man some trouble to find what you like?

You may feel embarrassed at times but the fact is *You are positively right.*

Your taste searches instinctively for the one type of cigar which a rational, healthy taste demands—a cigar full-flavored yet mild.

It is for just this reasonable taste we make the Girard Cigar.

With its rich satisfying real Havana flavor, the Girard is a cigar you can thoroughly enjoy and still retain steady nerves, sound heart and good digestion.

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labor, gets $10,000 a year. He is considered one of the ablest of the diplomats of the kingdom of toil, and his duties take him to all parts of the country and require close application.

T. V. O'Connor, the head of the Longshoremen's Union, is credited with a salary of $7,500 a year. There have been rumors that he received a good deal more, but this figure is generally accepted in labor circles as the actual amount. As organizer of the dock-workers, O'Connor has done much important work for his organization and is regarded as one of the most aggressive of leaders. He is on the labor side of the dock interests what Fingy Connors was on the capitalistic side.

Marsden G. Scott, the head of the International Typographical Union, with which the famous Big Six of this city is affiliated, gets a salary of $5,000 a year and traveling expenses. Until recently his services were requited with only $3,600 a year. Many of the printers thought he was worth considerably more, but it was not until recently that the increase was given. Mr. Scott has many activities which keep him constantly on the wing. From his headquarters in Indianapolis he makes frequent trips where his services are required in the settlement of strikes or in the making of them.

The labor-leaders of the new order, who occupy responsible positions, are getting from $4,500 to $10,000 a year and have to devote their entire time to their tasks, altho the indications are that before long there will be more labor-leaders who will command pay as high as that of Mr. Brindell.

## GENERAL ANDRANIK, THE ARMENIAN WASHINGTON

THERE recently arrived in the United States an Armenian general whose claim to fame is epitomized in an incident that happened in those terrible days of 1915, when, under pretext of military necessity, the Ottoman authorities had begun their work of deporting and massacring 600,000 Armenians. A defense of singular heroism occurred at Shabin-Karahissar, in the vilayet of Silvas. There, rather than yield entrance to the Turkish troops, every Armenian man and woman armed and fought to the death. They displayed the fortitude of those ancient Romans whose crumbled walls still encircle the ancient Armenian town. They held the Turk at bay for ninety-two days and only succumbed to massacre when Enver Pasha's troops leveled the place with heavy artillery. But five Armenian men survived the siege.

Yet it was not fear of massacre which impelled such a defense. What inspired these doomed men and women was the thought of one man whose name rang on every tongue during those ninety-two days. "Andranik's birthplace must be defended as becomes Andranik's people," they said. "If we do not, one day Andranik will spit on us."

And yet this man, born there half a century before, had been absent from the town for thirty years. Melville Chaters tells the romantic story of this Armenian patriot in a bulletin issued by the Armenian National Union of America (Washington). To quote from his account:

Necessity has a way of rearing up national heroes. Little Armenia, that "most distressful country," found her hero in Andranik Ozanian. For three decades she has followed him through peace and war, massacre and revolution, with an implicit faith that he would one day lead her people to their national destiny. Soldier, patriot, lawgiver, his appeal to Armenia's popular imagination has been incalculable, through the darkest and bloodiest hours of her history. He is the Armenian's Robin Hood, Garibaldi, and Washington, all in one. He is the ideal patriot of whom broadside ballads are published, and whose name inspires the songs sung by the Armenian at his work-bench, by the Armenian housewife at her tasks, by their children at play.

And what of Andranik, the soldier, as seen through the purely professional eyes of his military associates, during the war?

"On the Turkish-Armenian front," said one Russian general, "every commander sought Andranik's advice before battle. He entered the war with more patriotic passion than any general on our front."

"The greatest successes of my division," said another, "were due to Andranik's strategy, personal daring, and patriotism. Never in my military life have I known so honest and modest a man."

"A great military strategist and a great patriot," said a third. "A man who loves not only his people but the world at large."

Picture to yourself a man of fifty-odd years, broad-shouldered, and of splendid physique, whose keen face and piercing brown eyes reveal a vigor which belies his whitening hair—the vigor of a crisp, autumn day, which tonically nips you at one moment and warms you in the next. Picture also a careless attire, which will probably display neither the Cross of Vladimir, the Cross of St. George, nor any other of the decorations, including the French Legion of Honor, which have been conferred upon him.

For Andranik is of the Cincinnatus type—simple, direct, democratic—and he honors only the sword which, after victory, is beaten into the plowshare. Often he has said with that semi-ironic humor of his, in speaking to the young men who flock about him to listen to his wealth of anecdotes, history, and Armenian folk-lore:

"Pooh, this is all nonsense! In reality, I'm not a military man at all. I'm just a born family man without, however, any family. If I'd had a wife and kids all those years I'd have been more than content with my few acres, my oxen, and my fireside. It's all an accident in my case—all an accident."

There you have the man's modesty, and yet perhaps something more. Andranik married at seventeen, and a year later his girl-wife died in childbirth. He never remarried. But—and this is significant—all his life long he has loved children devotedly, and they him. Perhaps, indeed, such a man must forego parenthood in order that he may become the father of his people.

At about the time when Andranik's year of married life ended with such tragic abruptness, a Turk waylaid his father and all but beat him to death. Andranik killed the man and fled to Constantinople, where he lived for four years. The best that one knows of him during those youthful years is that he was constantly under arrest for his outspokenness against the Turkish

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> Government. The worst that one knows is that he nourished a craving to join the Constantinople fire department, which commonly functions about half an hour after the blaze is out, and "followed the engines" like an American boy.

Then one day, learning that Armenian revolutionaries were secretly organizing, he started for Sassoun, in Turkish Armenia, to offer his services. Other adventures began:

> At a café in Kars a Turkish gendarme arrested him and his two companions on suspicion. "*I must finish my cigaret* first," said young Andranik coolly, whereupon he knocked the gendarme down and escaped. Traveling by night, he reached the Sassoun Mountains, where he reported to the revolutionary committee, received what was his first rifle, and became a rebel protector of the Turkish-Armenian's rights. He distinguished himself so much in this capacity that the Turkish Government arose in wrath and chased him and his little band across the Persian border. There Andranik recruited and drilled a gradually augmenting force, which was munitioned by women gun-runners—Princess Sato Arghowtian, "Sato of the Revolution," being the most famous—who, *thanks to the Russian prohibition* against searching women, were able to smuggle in firearms under their skirts.
>
> In 1894, because of the massacres of that period, Andranik returned to Turkish Armenia, and establishing himself and his men in the mountain fastnesses of Sassoun, declared open rebellion against Turkey. From this district, which represented one-half of the vilayet of Bitlis and contained some 300,000 Armenians, Turks, Kurds, and Yezedis, he ejected all Ottoman officials, himself undertaking the rôle of Governor and of adjudicator between the different races. There being no law-courts left open in the district, Andranik became not only his people's leader, but counselor *and* judge, *in quite the patriarchal* manner. All land disputes, family feuds, and even love-affairs were laid before this Solomon, whose throne was the mountain-peak. And, like Solomon, he acquitted himself with justice and sagacity. Even Turks and Kurds abode by his decisions. Andranik the Upright they called him. Turkey sent the rebel a promise of pardon if he would deliver himself up, but Andranik discovered the existence of a blood-price on his head; and upon his refusal to capitulate, there began between him and *the Ottoman Government a guerrilla* warfare which lasted for nine years.

In 1903, and while he had with him in his mountain republic some forty thousand refugees from the Armenian massacres, Turkish regulars attacked in force with heavy artillery. The campaign continued for three months. Andranik and his people were driven to Dzovassar, the mountains' highest point, whence he descended by a secret path, cleverly scattered the refugees among various outlying towns, and retreated to the island of Aghtamar, in Lake Van. There, surrounded by Turkish troops, he escaped by means of a raft; and went into an exile from which he did not return until the Great War. Of this period, we read:

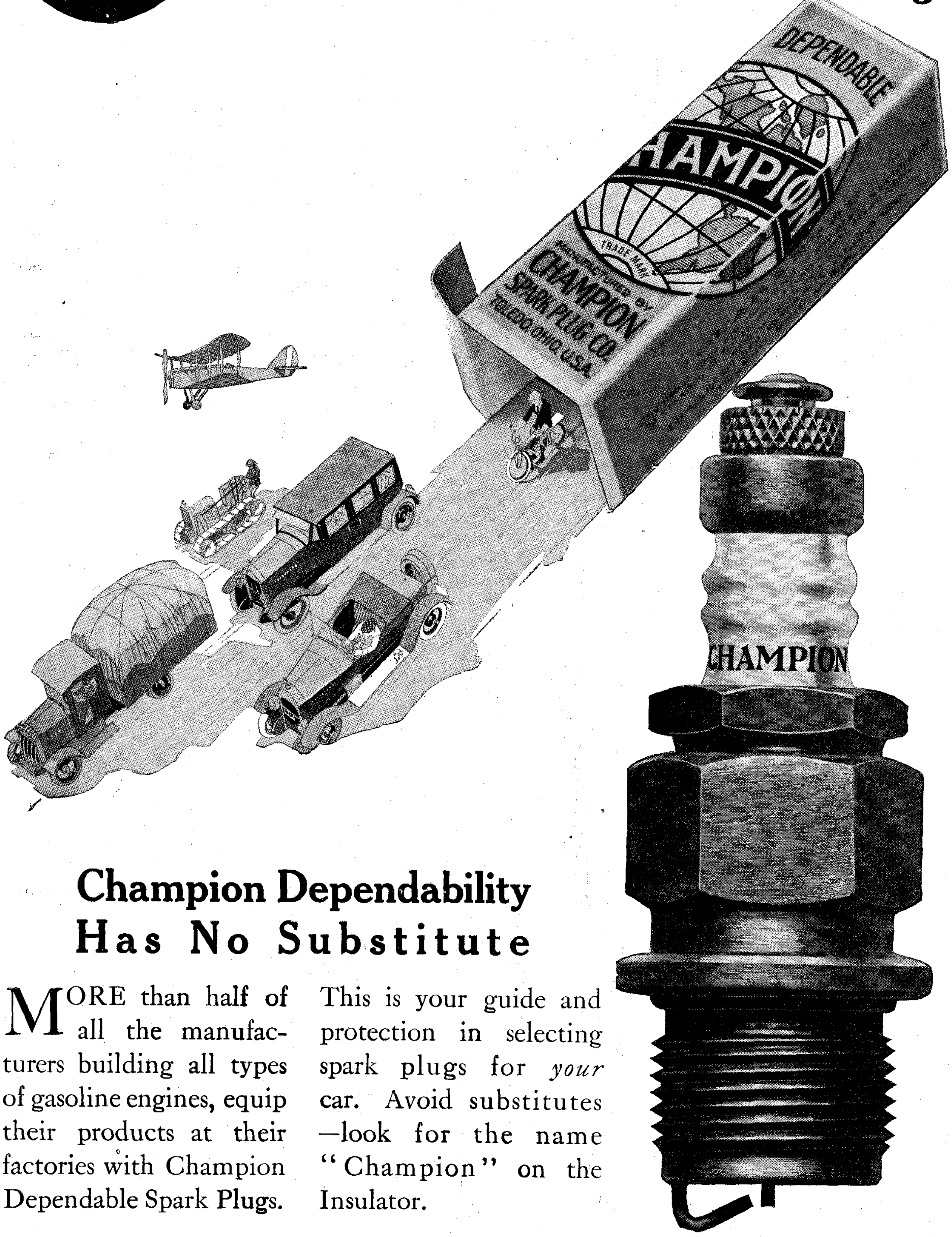
> For ten years he was a wanderer in Europe. At Sofia, he met Boris Saraffof, the Macedonian revolutionist, and the two pledged themselves to work jointly for the opprest peoples of Armenia and Macedonia. Andranik's next chance at the Turk came with the Balkan War in which his Bulgarian command was the first to enter Lilleburgas. But in the second Balkan war, which was merely a quarrel over the spoils of victory, he declined participation.
>
> "I am for fighting the Turk," he announced. "First, last, and always, the Turk. He is *my people's enemy and mine,* and only against him will I draw the sword."
>
> He retired to Varna, on the Black Sea, where he lived quietly with his sister until the outbreak of the Great War, then he collected and trained the Armenian Voluntary Regiments which, attached to the Russian army of the Transcaucasus, served under him until the revolution. Yet he led and fought simply as a patriot, declining a Russian commission and Russian pay for the reason, as he explained, that acceptance of these things might make him liable to service on some other than the Turkish front, for, as always, he wanted to fight the Turks, and only the Turks; and he had his reward in helping to wrest the three Asia Minor vilayets of Bitlis, Van, and Erzerum from his people's foe.
>
> The Romanof Government remarked these nationalistic tendencies of the Armenian leader, and presently caused his forces to be demobilized. This was because—since it did not then seem as if the Dardanelles would be forced—Russia had decided to annex Turkish Armenia to the Caucasus. Andranik now went to Tiflis and started a nationalistic newspaper known as *Hayastan,* which is the ancient name of what we call Armenia. "I want none but young men for writers," he said, "young men of the kind who will dip their pens in their life-blood and who will write such articles as those for which they might be hanged, drawn, and quartered by the Turkish or Russian governments." Indeed, Andranik would have been imprisoned as a result of *Hayastan's* outspoken nationalism but for the Russian revolution. Immediately he wired Kerensky, "Offer my services in any military undertaking against the Turk."
>
> Then followed that devil-and-child blend of epileptic seizure known as Bolshevism. The Russian Army of the Transcaucasus flung down its rifles and marched home, singing-drunk, leaving *everything* east of the Black Sea open to the Turkish Army's mercies. Transcaucasia immediately split up into three independent states—the Georgians on the Black Sea, the Tatars on the Caspian, and the Armenians between the two. Presently Georgia invited German troops into the country, the Tatars invited their coreligionists, the Turks, and Armenia was left "'twixt the devil and the deep sea." Nevertheless, Andranik mobilized some twenty thousand troops and defended Russian Armenia's *boundaries until* the Turks were within a few miles of Erivan, its capital. The British had not yet entered in force along the Caspian, and Armenia's fight was a hopeless one.
>
> Then Andranik did one of those things which so sharply differentiate him from a purely military chief. He gathered a great host of Armenian refugees about him—and any one who passes through the Erivan Republic to-day can see the horrors of Turkish wrought starvation from which he saved them—and trekked southward to the refuge of an impregnable mountain district. Accepting defeat, his one thought was for his people's safety.
>
> Since then the world's destiny has been decided and, with it, the destiny of little Armenia. But her hero, Andranik, will live always in a people's imagination, yet not more as a fighter than as a father. For he is truly the Moses who has led them out of captivity and through the wilderness. High up in the Karabagh mountains, lying between Persia and Berjaiban, one might have found him until his departure on his present mission to the United States, *surrounded by the great multitude* of refugees whom, in his sagacity and humanity, he has guided hither—a multitude which looks forth with faces set northward toward their Promised Land, the Republic of United Armenia.

## THE COST OF UNSKILLED LETTERS

THE experience of thousands of men in the Army and Navy, as officers or in clerical capacities, says an editorial writer in *The Iron Age* (New York, December 25), has had an effect already in the correspondence of business houses. Men have learned the value of terse but clear and comprehensive letters. He goes on:

> "Many business firms have realized for a long time how costly a thing unskilfully constructed letters may become. Ambiguity, omission of essential details, unnecessary length, untranslatable signatures, lack of friendly personal touch, roughness of diction, omissions of enclosures, the clumsy or inadequate form letter—all these and other sins of correspondence are mischief-makers. In some large offices specialists review the daily correspondence, in the effort to effect improvement, and call attention of employees and owners, too, if necessary, to *the delinquencies and bad habits of their* letter-writing. They work out form letters, and seek generally to reduce the length of correspondence wherever it is possible and otherwise act for efficiency. Not only does the result show itself in relations with those with whom the firm does business, but there is a direct money-saving in bills for stenography and typing and office supplies. The Army and Navy training has helped this work along. Many a man who thought he could write a first-rate letter has had his conceit destroyed by some one *higher up in the service* who received his efforts. The Army rule of typing the signature as well as penning it has been adopted in some establishments, which is an excellent plan, for many signatures are blind tho their owners do not always realize the fact. 'Dictated but not read' and 'signed in the absence of' are less often seen than formerly, because they could not be used officially in the service, tho the protest against the practise had already been heard and in many cases heeded. At the top of a letter the *subject to be treated is now often found.* This, too, had previously been established as a practise in some offices. Altogether this new influence which came into business out of the war should work out results of a good deal of importance. The beginning had been made. The added impulse should send the movement for good letter-writing a long step forward. Among the customs which might well become general is that of indicating, when answering a letter from some one connected with a large company, the person for whose attention the letter is intended. In every large office time is wasted almost daily in trying to determine for whom letters are intended."

# Champion Dependable Spark Plugs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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

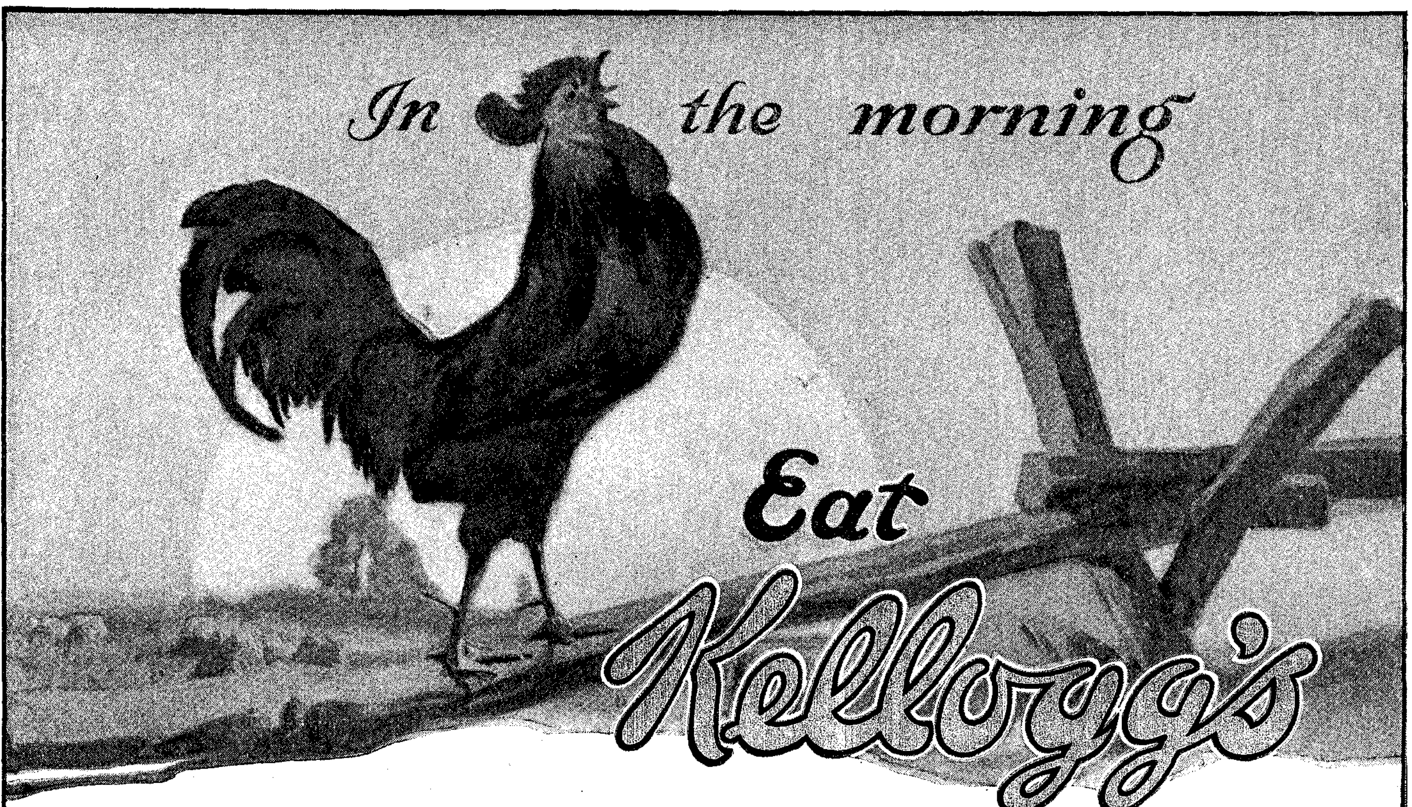
### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN ANCIENT ROME

BEFORE the days of the electric telegraph, a "telegraph" was almost any method of signaling, and at that time all signaling was "wireless," so that the heading of this article is justified. The phrase is used in this way by John A. Kingman in an article contributed by him to *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington), on the island of Capri, near Naples, Italy, which he styles in a subhead "An Imperial Residence and Probable Wireless Station of Ancient Rome." Mr. Kingman's theory of the "wireless stations" is built up partly from facts and partly from fancy. Tacitus says that the Emperor Tiberius, who had a palace on the island, received signals there. Ancient lighthouses were sometimes used for signaling, and there are the ruins of an old Roman lighthouse-tower on the island, whence Mr. Kingman says signals by mirror could have been sent direct to Rome with *only one* relay. This ruined tower stands on a headland about one thousand feet above the sea and is "one of the most valuable and interesting ruins on the entire island." Writes Mr. Kingman:

> "What right have we to assume that Capri was a signal-station—an imperial wireless-station of ancient Rome?
>
> "In the first place, we know that the ancients signaled in various ways and over long distances. They signaled by beacon-fires, by beacon-smoke, by pigeons, by flags, and by shouting from one sentinel to another.
>
> "Lighthouses are as old as the earliest chapters of the Bible. Beacon-fires and beacon-smoke were commonly used by the early Greeks, and there was no reason why the more practical Romans should not have employed improved methods, such as heliographing.
>
> "We do know that at the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus mirrors were employed by Archimedes; and tho we may doubt the burning of vessels from shore by mirrors, as stated of that occasion, we can appreciate the blinding effect of many mirrors on the eyes of the navigators of the attacking vessels. That is what probably happened during that conflict. At any rate, it shows that the great Archimedes, at least, had found some use for mirrors other than the usual one.
>
> "In imperial times the Romans had mirrors large enough to reflect the entire person; they even had mirrors of glass backed with tin instead of quicksilver.
>
> "Altho there are no references in ancient writings to the use of signaling by mirrors, such a simple and effective method surely must have been employed. A most significant thing is the old story of a mirror on the Alexandrian Pharos:
>
> "'Alexander the Great placed on the top of the tower a mirror constructed with so much art that by means of it he could see the fleets of his enemies at one hundred leagues distance'; and, to enter still more into particulars, 'a Greek named Sodorus, after the death of Alexander, broke the mirror while the garrison of the town was asleep.'
>
> "Now any tradition, no matter how distorted, has its *roots in truth;* and this one leaves us with the feeling that there was a mirror on the tower. The most likely reason for its presence there is that it was used to signal with in daylight hours; in other words, it was used for heliographing.
>
> "Signaling was certainly a common military practise among the ancients, and ancient writers, such as Vergil, Æschylus, and Herodotus, frequently alluded to it.
>
> "An interesting case of long-distance signaling by relaying is mentioned by Herodotus, in which it appears that certain tidings were sent to Xerxes in Asia by means of a line of beacon-fires arranged through the Greek islands.
>
> "The ancients went further than simply announcing some prearranged message; they had codes and sent long messages. The Greeks signaled on one occasion one hundred miles at one jump. This was from Mt. Chigri, 1,698 feet, to Mt. Athos, 6,500 feet.
>
> "The subject is one of absorbing interest, but little touched on by archeologists. Polybius, the Greek historian, has described ancient signaling methods in considerable detail, particularly an ingenious and elaborate method invented by Cleoxenus and Democlitus and perfected by Polybius himself.
>
> "Briefly, this method was about as follows, the letters of the alphabet being arranged on five boards:
>
> | | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|---|
> | A | F | K | P | U |
> | B | G | L | Q | V |
> | C | H | M | R | W |
> | D | I | N | S | X |
> | E | J | O | T | Z |
>
> "To send any letter, such as H, the signaling party raised two torches, because H is in the second column. Next, three torches were raised, as H is the third letter in its column. Very briefly, this was the theory.
>
> "The system was effective at about ten miles, and, tho designed for torches, it could be easily modified for mirror-signaling, as it *contains the fundamental principle* of the best modern system of signaling.
>
> "If the Greeks could invent such a theory of communication, it would seem likely that the Romans, a century and a half later, could have perfected its practise by using mirrors. Even our American Indians, having mirrors, signaled with them extensively, both on the plains and in the Rockies, the chief frequently being enabled to direct his warriors with certainty from a distant point overlooking the field."

Gallup's "Handbook of Military Signaling" states that "under favorable conditions the distance to which messages may be sent and received is only limited by the curvature of the earth." Mirror-signals have been seen with the unassisted eye at distances of 160 miles. Mr. Kingman goes on:

> "The reasonableness of the Capri 'wireless' station theory tempts one to speculate as to how much signaling was done and how it was done. It will be remembered that Tiberius, the unpopular successor of Augustus, spent eleven years of his reign on Capri, and without coming to Rome directed most successfully the affairs of the vast Empire. He even foiled the conspiracy of his trusted minister, Sejanus, who was supposed to have general charge of affairs after Tiberius retired to the island.
>
> "Tho Tiberius went to Capri an old man, he was the actual ruler—emperor, in fact—and his heavy hand was felt all over the Empire until the very end. With regular new bulletins and reports, received daily if need be, containing confidential information, he would be able to issue instructions and manage affairs as thoroughly as if he were in Rome.
>
> "Possibly the *Publica Acta* (Senate journal) and the *Diurna Acta* (authorized news) were sent to Capri by signal instead of by messenger. I hazard the theory of mirrors because of its simplicity and convincing character. Signaling by beacon seems too primitive for the wonderful civilization of the Empire. Of course, at night-time beacon-fires would have to be employed; mirror-signaling was a fair-weather method.
>
> "The mirror system would cost no money to operate, would be easy to use, and by it long signals could be sent. In times of stress, the primitive beacon would have to be employed when there was no sun.
>
> "This is a mere surmise, without basis other than the general advanced character of Roman civilization, which lacked little we have to-day. The Romans were not artistic, but they were wonderful mechanics, hydraulic engineers, sanitary engineers, and great builders of all kinds of structures and highways.
>
> "The distance in an air-line between Rome and Capri is 130 miles—too long for direct signaling: but if we look along the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea we find numerous mountains affording points where the signals could be relayed. The frequency of the relaying would depend on the conditions. The highest point on Capri is Monte Solaro, 1,980 feet. The pharos was about one thousand feet above sea-level. A line drawn from the pharos to Monte Circeo, on the Campanian coast, just grazes the island of Ischia; but the line of sight would be well above the island, *as the summit of Circeo is 1,775 feet.*
>
> "On a clear day it is possible to stand on this storied summit and, facing north, see the dome of St. Peter's in Rome, and, turning to the south, see Ischia and Capri. There is a *semaforo* at Monte Circeo in actual operation to-day, just as there is also a *semaforo* on the *telegrafo* hill at Capri.
>
> "Nothing could have been easier than to increase the number of relay stations, altho we may be sure the efficient Romans would signal over as long distances as possible.
>
> "When Tiberius retired to Capri he took with him, among others, the mathematician and astrologer, Thrasyllus, who would be an expert on optics, if there were any such at this time. Moreover, the Emperor was the greatest general of his time and would be intimately acquainted with long-distance signaling in its every detail.
>
> "There is a passage in Tacitus that refers to signaling from Rome to Capri. This is as follows: 'Meanwhile he [Tiberius] was upon the watch from the summit of a lofty cliff for the signals which he had ordered to be made if anything occurred, lest the messengers should be tardy. Even when he had quite foiled the conspiracy of Sejanus, he was still haunted with fears and apprehensions, insomuch that he never once stirred out of the Villa Jovis for nine months.'
>
> "Without undue effort of the imagination, we can picture Tiberius receiving the signals from Rome announcing the treachery of Sejanus, and we can sympa-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Eat
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◆ ◆ ◆

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◆ ◆ ◆

Buy a package of Kellogg's Krumbled Bran of your grocer. You will be agreeably surprised at its *different* appearance, while its rich flavor and palatable quality will please you.

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READY TO SERVE
WITH MILK, CREAM OR MIX ⅓
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BRAN
RECIPES

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

> thize with him in this final distress. Added to the enforced early separation from Vipsania, his first wife, a lifelong sorrow; the disgrace of Julia, his second wife; the death of his splendid son, Drusus, and other personal domestic afflictions—this final disappointment, the defection of his friend and trusted minister, must have come as a cruel blow to the old man."

### LUBRICATING THE HUMAN MACHINERY

CLEVER men are not hard to find; but clever men who will work together are rare. This dictum, credited to "a well-known engineer" by Prof. P. B. McDonald, of New York University, has a very important bearing on industrial problems, for in the industries, Professor McDonald says, "curious, often ridiculous disputes" are constantly occurring. Writing in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York, November 6), Professor McDonald calls attention to this as one phase of industrial unrest and suggests that the cause of it may be a too great standardization of our habits—a reaction against the extreme individualism in vogue a quarter of a century ago. The acme of standardization is "efficiency," which Professor McDonald apparently thinks minimizes the personal element and makes the worker feel that he is merely a cog in a machine. This feeling is the breeder of strikes and industrial unrest, whereas the treatment of one's men as human beings results generally in contentment and harmony. Writes Professor McDonald:

> "At Nitro, W. Va., where many millions of government money were spent on a great smokeless-powder plant, the directing representative of the War Department, Milo S. Ketchum, was kept busy settling disputes over conflicting authority. Like General Goethals at Panama, he had to decide, in addition to disputes between officials and departments, such ticklish questions as whether clothes-lines and dogs should be allowed in the town, to what extent government automobiles and telephones should be used for private purposes, and the apportionment of responsibility in neighborhood spite-wars. In an old community such difficulties are not so likely to arise, or at least they settle themselves, but in a 'company town,' or where petty officials contend for predominance in various departments, or where contractors oppose inspectors, even a judicial dictator with the ability of Harun-al-Rashid has difficulty in keeping peace.
>
> "The psychologists who served the Government during the war suggest that the problem of the future in the administration of industry will lie in conforming routine and bureaucratic machinery so that exceptional individuals—of whom the number is very large—can do the work for which they are fitted under the most favorable conditions. Such exceptional individuals are likely to possess unusual talent behind the unlikeliest-looking and unlikeliest-acting exteriors.
>
> "A few years ago, during the reaction against individualism, they were largely disregarded or ridiculed as 'cranks,' but a broader policy is now becoming evident. It is being realized that many apparently normal people may develop occasional 'queer streaks' and evince stubborn prepossessions about trivial matters, and that the handling of such irregularities is going to be of more consequence than might at first appear. We hear of labor strikes nowadays over grievances about eating lunch on company time, or the recognition of a committee, or the attitude of a straw-boss. The executive in most demand, particularly by unpopular corporations, is the man who can adjudicate the 'head off' such outbreaks.
>
> "Possibly the curious, often ridiculous, disputes which are occurring in industry are a consequence of too much mechanizing of the habits of human beings. At the end of the nineteenth century there came a reaction against the extreme individualism which writers like Herbert Spencer had made popular, and Americans underwent a craze for standardizing everything that possibly could be standardized. The high point of this standardization campaign was reached in Taylor's efficiency engineering, and while the merit of the application of scientific method to the details of human activity is well recognized, it is also acknowledged that human beings must be treated like human beings."

The establishment of grievance or welfare or sociological departments to keep the employees contented has had some measure of success, but are likely to be counteracted, Professor McDonald thinks, by conscious separation from the actual operating experience of the daily work. It is as tho a man went into a department-store, he says, and received unpleasant treatment from a floor-walker, for which the only satisfaction that could be obtained was an apology from another official whose daily task consisted in making apologies and who had little or no contact with the floor-walker. The obvious solution would consist in employing floor-walkers more capable of understanding and dealing with human beings. There could well be a little more trusting to one's intuition, rather than to organization, in the directing of enterprise and in the selection of leaders. He goes on:

> "Since it is obvious that every one can not be a boss or 'a leader of the band,' the only consistent way of attaining harmony and loyalty throughout an organization is to put in the positions of leaders only those men who possess the qualities of leadership. The average employee does not object to working under the direction of a man who really is a leader; what he does object to is working under a 'bounder' or 'two-spot.' Most soldiers who served during the war are familiar with the feeling which Arnold Bennett has described as coming to the young subaltern who was marching in a review past a general; the soldier suddenly realized that in the person of the general was that quality of leadership which could induce men to lay down their lives at his order—men otherwise selfish and independent.
>
> "We are told that Carlyle's ideas on hero-worship are extravagant, but we should realize that without the hero-worship that is instinctive in the human race democracy would be only chaos and anarchy. It is impossible for employees to feel the least symptom of deference toward many of the industrial officials who are set to direct them. When such misplaced bosses become fairly numerous in mines and factories, an epidemic of unrest and strikes begins. It is an indication that the personal element has been neglected; that positions demanding leadership have multiplied faster than the employers have ferreted out real leaders; that to the wrong men has been given authority over employees, who are quick to detect such mistakes.
>
> "Workmen are beginning to realize that they care as much about the personal treatment which they receive in their work as they do about the wages paid. Many men prefer to work for less wages on a position where they are looked upon as human beings than to receive high pay but scant personal consideration under bosses who should be driving trucks or ringing up fares. Man is still a very human individual and there are limits to the power of higher wages. An additional payment of so few cents per hour can not permanently recompense men for the general lack of consideration for the personal element in employees. Much of the unrest and discontent now so prevalent throughout the country is caused not so much by low wages or long hours as by a neglect of the personal element in industry. This personal element can be supplied, not by the creation of a new department in organization, but by a general change in attitude and policy in the personnel of officials. There are indications that such a change is under way. A franker recognition of the need for it may bring it about more surely and expeditiously."

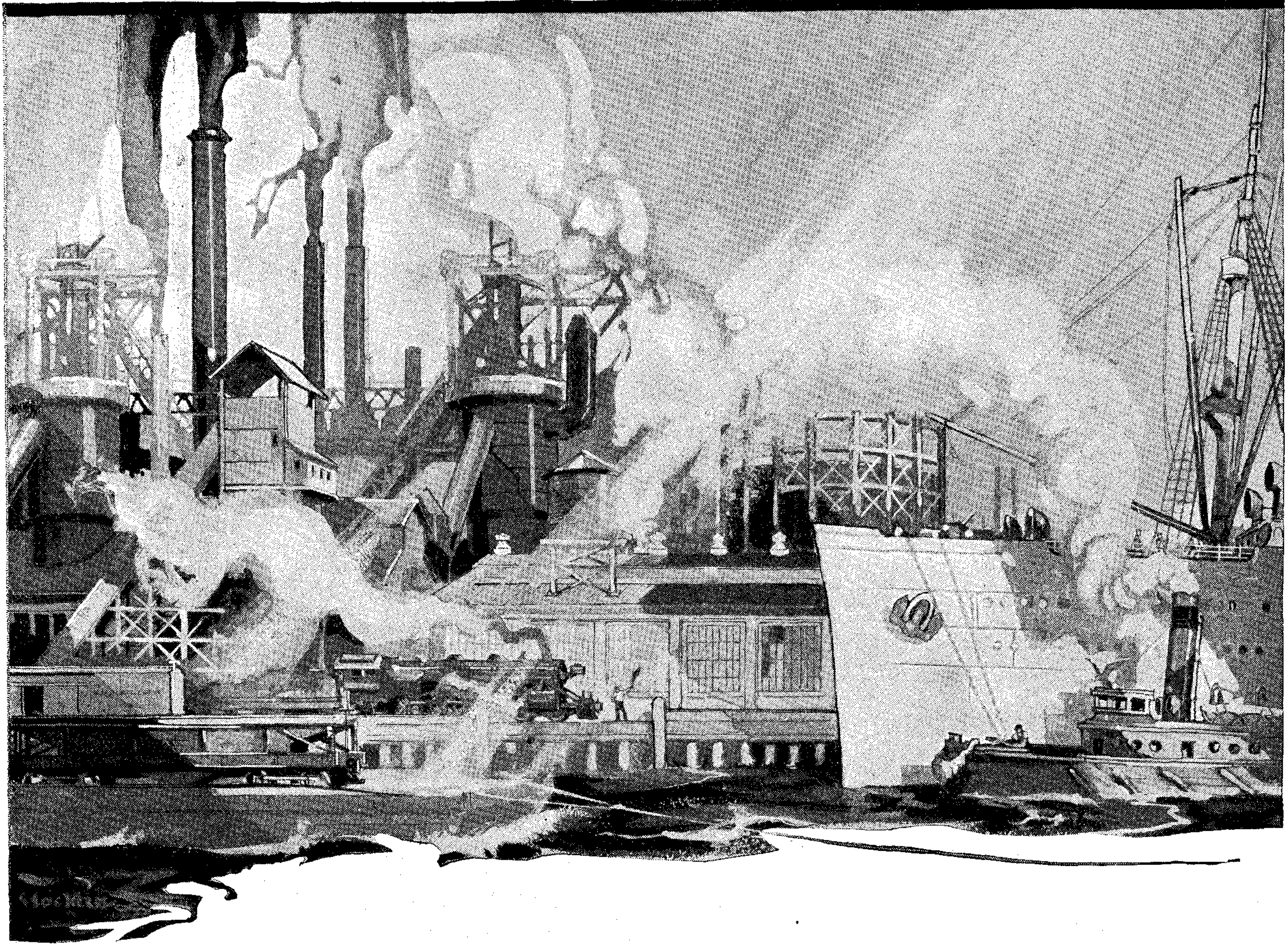
### THE LEAD-PENCIL IS SAFE

USERS of lead-pencils may breathe freely. To be sure, the famous Tennessee cedar, of which American pencils have been chiefly made, is practically exhausted, but a stand of juniper suitable for pencils—probably the greatest collection of pencil-wood in the world—has recently been discovered in Oregon. A writer in *The West Coast Lumberman* (Seattle) tells us that for the past ten years, and particularly during the last two, there has been extreme shortage of wood suitable for the manufacture of slats from which lead-pencils are made.

The wood from which these have been manufactured is commonly known as Tennessee cedar. Many thousand cases of these slats have in past years been manufactured from the Southern juniper-trees. The supply, however, has been diminishing from year to year until now the slat-factories of the South are utilizing every possible means of securing wood even to the extent of buying up old fence-rails and fence-posts. We read:

> "Shortly after the signing of the armistice, the dealers and manufacturers of pencil-slats in the Eastern States were swamped and flooded with an enormous demand for them. The price increased from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. and the scarcity for consumption in this country became even more acute.
>
> "The International Lumber Export Company, a corporation whose officers are Robert K. Dykes and C. R. Roy, of Seattle, began active business in January,

# ARMCO IRON Resists Rust



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BY reducing the need of costly replacements, Armco Iron annually saves many thousands of dollars to manufacturers and users of heavy-gauge metal products such as Freight Cars, Freight Car Doors, Rail Braces, Smoke-Stacks, Mining Cars, Gas, Oil and Water Tanks, Welded Barrels.

The unrivalled purity and evenness of Armco Iron make for unusual durability and resistance to various forms of corrosion. These same factors of purity and evenness also give to Armco (American Ingot) Iron perfect welding qualities, either for repair work or for the manufacture of stoves and other metal products where the sheets are welded directly together.

All manufacturers and users of heavy sheet metal products who want to benefit by metal conservation of an exceptional degree, should get in touch with us at once.

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Armco Iron Punched Rivets, ½″ in diameter or larger, are made by the Fort Pitt Rivet Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Armco Iron Cold Headed Rivets, ⅜″ in diameter or smaller, are made by the Fowler Rivet Co., Braddock, Pa.

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*"Never heard of these people before, but-"*

Just so; how natural it is for human beings to judge by *impressions.* We try to "size up" a man by his handwriting on the envelope, by his voice, by his waistcoats. It's instinctive. We all do it.

Now suppose it is *your* letterhead in his hand. Aren't you glad it's Systems Bond that is giving him that first impression—Systems Bond, which "crackles" so confidently in his grasp. There is something there besides mere paper—there's a vitality that supports the substance of your letter.

For Systems Bond is a rag-content paper—and loft-dried to boot. Tough and durable with its long rag fibres, Systems has the firm, close texture and rich finish that are the result of slow, natural seasoning. Beyond all this, Systems Bond is sold at a business man's price—a price appreciated by the shrewd judge of values.

Standardize on Systems—the unvarying bond paper. Ask your printer to use it on your next letterhead order. He knows Systems, and he can obtain for you, free, a copy of our book, "The Modern Manufacture of Writing Paper".

Systems Bond is the standard bearer of a comprehensive group of papers—a grade for every Bond and Ledger need—all produced under the same advantageous conditions—and including the well known Pilgrim, Transcript, Atlantic and Manifest Marks.

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*"The Rag-content Loft-dried Paper at the Reasonable Price"*

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

1919. For a year and a half prior to this Mr. Roy had been investigating the possibilities of the export trade in specialty items of lumber.

"With a knowledge that large quantities of pencil-slats were needed in this country and in foreign countries, more particularly Japan, he made a thorough investigation of the woods of the Pacific coast suitable for the manufacture of slats which would be equal to the Southern wood."

Mr. Roy is quoted as saying, in part, regarding the outcome of his search:

"We visited practically all corners of both States, but finally located near the city of Bend, Oregon, the largest merchantable body of juniper timber on the Pacific coast, and, no doubt, in the world.

"At present the company has acquired many hundreds of thousands of feet of the choicest and largest juniper-trees in that district, an estimated run of over ten years.

"The Western juniper in this district grows to a height of about forty feet. The foliage is very bushy and the bark resembles cedar to a great extent, except that it is more seamed. This tree grows on top of the lava ash and has no tap root. Some of the trees will measure almost six feet through at the butt, but the average will run about eighteen inches and the majority of them are very hollow-butted, altho one can note two trees standing together, one of which will be sound to the roots and the other will be nothing but a shell.

"The wood in the red juniper above mentioned and from which the slats are to be manufactured is reddish-brown in color. Out of the majority of the trees a portion of the trunk from six to eight feet in length can be secured which is free of limbs. Some of the trunks are large enough also to use for the manufacture of small cants or blocks from which the pencil-slats are made. In logging Western juniper it is only necessary to hitch a team of horses to one of the largest trees and it can be readily pulled over, there being no tap root. It seems a very peculiar coincidence. By reason of the fact that the country in which this juniper grows is very much wind-swept and by reason of the heavy foliage one would think the trees would blow over. They do not seem to do so, however. The stand in question has undoubtedly been growing for hundreds of years.

"The trees are limbed as far as the merchantable timber runs, after which they are bucked into small logs, which are trucked by automobile to the factory, where the pencil blocks are sawed, each block in this factory being of uniform length and uniform width. It is then run through a gangsaw in such a manner that all vertical grain pieces will be cut out, after which it is trimmed to the desired length. Each slat measures about three-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Six-ply slats measure about two and one-eighth inches in width and the slat is seven and one-fourth inches in length.

"After passing through the trimmer, the slats are carried on a conveyer to the sorting bins, where they are crated and later tied into bundles and packed into cases, each case containing sufficient slats to manufacture one hundred gross lead-pencils. By reason of the clearness of this wood and absence of knots, rot, worm-holes, and sap, the slats are almost absolutely clear and free from defects, particularly the first and second qualities."

### DEAD TEETH

When the nerve or pulp of a tooth has been "killed" or removed, the tooth itself is dead, and should no more be allowed to remain in contact with the live body than should any other bit of dead tissue. This is the conclusion of Dr. Josef Novitzky, of San Francisco, forced upon him by five years of research work, done very largely in the laboratory of surgical pathology of Leland Stanford University. Dr. Novitzky's results, contributed to various medical journals, have also been published in pamphlet form. That they are not in accordance with general dental practise, every one will recognize. Dentists everywhere are accustomed to "kill the nerves" in teeth and allow them to remain in the mouth. Dr. Novitzky asserts, however, that there is now a general agreement on the part of the best dentists and surgeons that if a tooth under these conditions is really dead, it is likely to become a dangerous focus of infection and should be removed. Some authorities, however, deny that such a tooth is itself "dead," and assert that it may continue to receive nourishment through its solid mass, or "cementum." This contention Dr. Novitzky thinks he has substantially disproved by his investigations. He writes in *The American Journal of Surgery:*

"It is not strange that medical and dental diagnosticians have not reached a very definite understanding as to whether, 'after the usual attention by the average dental practitioner, there still remains in and about the teeth infection sufficient to induce a focal area, with eventual serious consequences to the entire body.' For medical diagnosticians, in spite of striking exceptions . . . have tended to leave everything regarding the teeth in the hands of dentists. And dentists worthy of the name of oral diagnosticians are few and far between. The average dental practitioner has had little knowledge of pathology. What was taught him in dental colleges concerning septic conditions of teeth and jaws was in many cases wrong. On this wrong foundation the average dentist would build up a lifelong practise of incorrect treatment. At the present time, however, physicians, and some dentists, especially on the Pacific coast, are not disregarding the teeth as possible sources of dangerous infections; and the main problem of dentists has become that of septic teeth and jaws.

"During the past few years I have stated very positively on several occasions that all devitalized teeth are dead teeth and subject to the laws of infection and putrefaction. This has been stated not as my opinion, but as the inevitable conclusion drawn from the careful pathological examinations of hundreds of devitalized teeth. Of these hundreds of devitalized teeth, there was not one which, six months after devitalization, did not show unmistakable evidence of infection.

"Nevertheless, the results of such careful pathological examinations have not been accepted. There are still leaders of the dental profession who definitely express the opinion that a devitalized tooth may be retained in the jaw and aseptically filled. . . . It is claimed that Röntgen-ray examinations and cultural tests will establish this opinion as a fact. But I have failed to find any statement to the effect that any one properly conducting cultural test, six months after tooth-pulp devitalization, did actually establish the lack of infection as a fact.

"The presence or absence of septic areas is not a thing to be determined by opinion or arguments upon theory. We have here a clear question capable of being decided by arguments of fact.

"The answer to the question whether a devitalized tooth can be retained in a permanently sterile condition in the mouth depends on whether a devitalized tooth is dead. Physicians and dentists are willing to grant that when a tooth is dead, it can not be retained permanently sterile in the mouth. But they are not yet willing to grant unanimously that a tooth is dead when it is devitalized. Many of them still hold, that after the pulp is removed, a tooth may retain vitality, may receive nourishment, and may be capable of growth. . . . . . .

"When the dental pulp has been removed and the apical foramen closed, the only possible nourishment to the tooth would be by means of or through the cementum which surrounds the root. On the possibility of such nourishment hangs the whole tale. . . . . . .

"The theory that a tooth receives nourishment by means of or through the cementum is very attractive; but Noyes, Black, Hopewell-Smith, and others have rejected this theory by their repeated statements that normal cementum is structureless. The lack of structure in normal cementum has been corroborated by my own laboratory investigations [which] . . . show clearly that cementum in normal thin layers from the teeth of man is structureless. There is no way for blood-vessels or blood to pass from joint to pulp, or *vice versa*, except by way of the apical foramen. According to Dr. Southwell, of Milwaukee, when fluids were sealed in the pulp chamber of an extracted tooth and the tooth then placed in another liquid, there was no trace of fluid diffusion unless the cementum had been removed; attempts to force comprest air through the lateral root walls also failed.

"Many vague statements have been made concerning the vitality of devitalized teeth and the possibility of filling them so that they will not be subject to infection. But no evidence has been introduced to prove that devitalized teeth are not dead. Such statements as 'The commonly noted persistence of sensitiveness of root-canal dentine after thorough pulp removal suggests a cemental source of vitality, independent of the pulp,' are quite misleading. The sensitiveness may suggest a chimerical source of vitality. But evidence proves clearly the lack of such vitality. The sensitive region is apical, as may be determined by amputating the root-end. When the root-end is removed the sensitiveness disappears. Dentists generally know the pressure of air through the root-end during canal instrumentation affects the sensitive nerve tissue below the root.

"Has any one any real evidence to offer concerning the vitality of devitalized teeth or the permanent immunity of them to infection? Can any one inform me of a single devitalized tooth which six months

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"Behold the power of unity," declares the father to his sons, in Aesop's fable concerning the strength in a bundle of sticks as compared with the weakness in a single stick.

This "Power of Unity" is of absolute necessity to the strength of nations and of business. It is unity of service which is the strength and value of the Bell Telephone organization.

If all your telephone conversations were to be forever with but one person, a single line would meet all of your needs, but nation-wide service requires the cooperation of all those served as well as of all those serving.

The daily operation of the telephone for usual, local calls; its vitally important operation for the less-frequent long-distance calls; both depend upon the coordinated efforts of subscribers and telephone operators.

Moreover, in these days of high costs, an economic and universal service requires from each individual subscriber his financial and moral support.

Each community must support its telephone facilities to the best of its ability, if both it and the rest of the country are to receive the fullest benefit.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

*One Policy* *One System* *Universal Service*

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

after devitalization did not show traces of infection? Can any one tooth be cited as an exception to the rule I have drawn as a conclusion from the examinations and cultures of hundreds of devitalized teeth—the conclusion that all devitalized teeth are dead, and, within six months from the time of devitalization, infected."

In another article, Dr. Novitzky asserts that ordinary methods of extraction are not sufficient in the case of dead teeth that need removal, a minor surgical operation being necessary, with an expert to perform it. The importance of these various contentions of the San Francisco dental surgeon, if upheld and generally adopted by the profession, goes without saying.

### THE RESULTS OF NATIONAL IRRIGATION

DURING seventeen years past two million acres of worthless desert have been made productive by government irrigation. On this land are now employed or housed approximately 400,000 persons. The present value of the crops produced thereon amounts to $70,000,000 annually. The increase of value of the irrigated acreage amounts to $356,000,000. All the money contributed by the Government to the various irrigation projects will ultimately be repaid by the sale of lands, except about 3½ per cent. of the original investment. These results and others are summarized by Arthur P. Davis, Director and Chief Engineer of the United States Reclamation Service, in *The Reclamation Record* (Washington, December). Mr. Davis reminds us at the outset that the full importance of national irrigation can not be measured in dollars and cents. In the building of new commonwealths in the arid West the Government is utilizing undeveloped resources and creating opportunities for its citizens. The primary purpose of the law was to create homes, and this purpose has been fulfilled richly and abundantly. Viewed from this standpoint, national reclamation has amply justified all its exponents declared for it. He goes on:

"Since 1902 the Reclamation Service has constructed the irrigation system to supply completely 1,780,000 acres of land. Also the capacious storage reservoirs of the Government are furnishing a supplemental supply of stored water to a million additional acres in other projects, or a grand total of 2,780,000 acres.

"On the government-project lands are 40,000 families in independent homes. The population in cities, towns, and villages in these government projects has been increased by an equal number of families. That is to say, on the 1,780,000 acres reclaimed there are now profitably employed and satisfactorily housed 400,000 people. The arguments for increasing and making permanent the nation's virility, prosperity, and growth by creating more homes of this kind were never more forcible and unanswerable than just now

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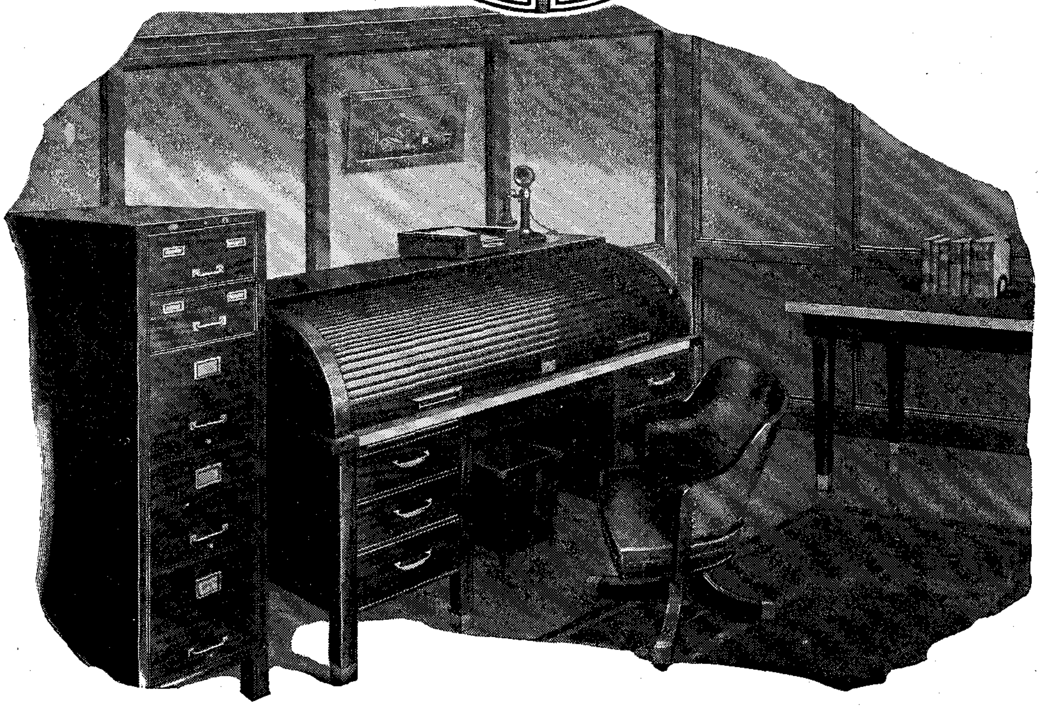

The conservative richness of mahogany is duplicated in durable Art Metal.

Experts agree that steel is more practical for office furniture and equipment than wood. It is certain to have longer life. It doesn't warp or swell. It is immune against fire—keeps records and valuable documents safe.

But until Art Metal perfected its special wood finish for steel furniture, undoubtedly wood was more beautiful.

Today Art Metal finishes in mahogany, fumed oak, Circassian walnut, quartered oak—in fact, any wood—duplicate the best cabinet work of master craftsmen.

We may even claim that if you place an Art Metal desk or filing cabinet alongside of its wooden rival, you will prefer our creation.

In buying equipment for your office combine the greater use, the longer life, the assured efficiency of steel with the better looks of the products of the Art Metal Construction Company—the largest manufacturers of steel office furniture in the world.

Art Metal

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Surprises

You Can Serve With Bubble Grains

Some morning serve Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs in this way:

After crisping, douse with melted butter. Then add your cream and sugar.

It will taste like a dish of confections. And men enjoy it just as much as children.

Add Puffed Rice to your fruit dish—any fruit. Fruit tastes best with some flimsy crust. That's why we have pies, tarts and shortcakes.

These fragile, nut-like bubbles add that crust. After a test you will never omit them.

For supper, float Puffed Wheat in milk. These are whole-wheat bubbles toasted. They are four times as porous as bread.

Children need whole wheat. They need the minerals in the outer coats. Served in this way they will revel in it.

After school surprise the children with these tidbits: Douse Corn Puffs or Puffed Rice with melted butter. Let them eat it like popcorn. Children can eat these grain dainties to their hearts' content—they so easily digest.

Scatter Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs like nut-meats on ice cream. A famous restaurant in Chicago first suggested this.

Puffed Rice is also used like nut-meats in home candy making—to make the candy porous, light and nutty.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice Corn Puffs

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

All steam exploded—puffed to eight times normal size. Every food cell blasted by Prof. Anderson's process, so digestion is easy and complete.

These are the greatest grain foods in existence and you should know them all.

Like Pancakes Made With Nuts

Now we make a pancake flour containing ground Puffed Rice. It makes the pancakes fluffy and gives a nut-like flavor. The flour is self-raising, so you simply add milk or water. You never tasted pancakes such as folks make with Puffed Rice Pancake Flour.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

3290

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

American people can not rightly claim to have measured up to their opportunity until the deserts of the West and the unused agricultural lands of the balance of the nation have been replaced by vistas of prosperous farmsteads.

"When measured by the yardstick of the financier—the dollar—the results of the Reclamation Service activities are interesting.

"As a creator of wealth, its service to the nation and the State has been as great as in its principal task of home-making. Out of the uninhabited and almost worthless desert it has carved an empire of nearly 2,000,000 acres, intensively cultivated, and producing crops whose annual average gross returns per acre are about double those for the rest of the country.

"Since the first government ditch began turning its waters upon the land in 1905 the crops produced on the reclaimed lands have had a total value of more than $250,000,000. The present annual crop returns are now more than $70,000,000, not including the value of crops grown on the million acres outside of projects which are supplied with stored water.

"The increase in land values has been enormous. In 1902, the beginning of government irrigation, the average value of the desert lands in the projects did not exceed $10 per acre. The total value, therefore, of the 1,780,000 acres in government projects did not exceed $17,800,000.

"Government irrigation has increased the value of the project lands $200 per acre, or a total of $356,000,000. It has increased the value of the 1,000,000 acres in other projects by $100 per acre, or $100,000,000. The increase in the value of land in the cities, towns, and villages within projects is easily $100,000,000, or a total increase in land values of $556,000,000, due to this work.

"In connection with the above summary no consideration has been given to 1,138,000 acres of land included in government projects which will be irrigated when the engineering works are completed, the present market price of which has increased at least $50 per acre by reason of this fact.

"The increase in the price received for State lands included in the projects and now mostly disposed of was at least $3,000,000 of direct revenue derived by the States. . . . . . .

"Under the provisions of the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, by which the reclamation fund was created, this is made a revolving fund, so that the return of any portion of the investment is made available for reinvestment in other operations. The reclamation fund, therefore, can be compared with capital invested in any business in commercial enterprises, and this authority so to use the fund makes possible the construction of works aggregating a cost greater than the amount of the original investment. . . . The construction of new works depends upon the repayment of the cost by the projects or units of projects which have been completed, as but little is being added to the fund from original sources. In all, twenty-seven projects have been approved for construction, and on nineteen of these public notices have been issued announcing the construction charges to be repaid by all or a portion of the area. . . . . . .

"The amount which may not be returned in connection with the constructed projects is only $5,080,000. If we add to this the deficit in the operating account to June 30 ($1,036,000), we arrive at a total deficit of $6,116,000. This is about 5.2 per cent. of the amount invested in constructed projects, or 3.5 per cent. of the total ultimate cost. It is probable that a portion of the deficit in the operating account will be returned by the increase of operation and maintenance charges for future years, so that the actual deficit upon completion of all units and projects which have been constructed and operated may be less than the figure given above."

### HOW TO MAKE OLD ROADS GOOD AGAIN

A MACADAM road with the old style of surface will not bear modern heavy traffic. It degenerates into a mass of ruts and holes, and the problem of giving it a new and adequate surface, utilizing the old material as far as possible, is one of the most difficult and important that confronts the highway engineer. This problem, as it is found and has been met in Kentucky, is discust in *The Road-Maker, Excavator, and Grader* (October) by William N. Bosler, division engineer of the public road department of that State. No matter how well macadam roads were constructed in the past, Mr. Bosler says, they will not stand under present-day condiions. It is true that maintenance is conomy, and the patrol system will proong the life of water-bound macadam oads, but, generally speaking, every third eason resurfacing is required. Most freuently the condition met in practise is road surface filled with ruts and potoles, or entirely worn off though lack of ubdrainage and ditching or through nferior grade of stone. He goes on:

"In central Kentucky two types of acadam roads are met with, namely, he old Telford and the water-bound acadam roads. Years ago, when maerials and labor were cheap, slaves were sed in laying this Telford type of contruction. To-day, we find the cross-ection of this same Telford road distorted lmost beyond recognition and with pracically no metal covering remaining.

"Being confronted with these conditions, nd a limited road fund at hand, the road ngineer is up against a tough proposition. some rare instances it might pay for im to salvage the remaining Telford, ush it with his portable crushing outfit, nd use the stone thus derived in conucting a new water-bound macadam ad. However, it is generally conceded at such a road would not be the equal of resurfaced macadam on this existing elford foundation. Owing to the present st of labor it would be prohibitive in price attempt to relay the existing Telford its original cross-section and then rerface as water-bound macadam. As a lution, it is the writer's opinion that the d Telford foundation should be left ndisturbed except where it is above the w established grade and cross-section, d a filling of creek gravel properly placed d spread on the old distorted Telford.

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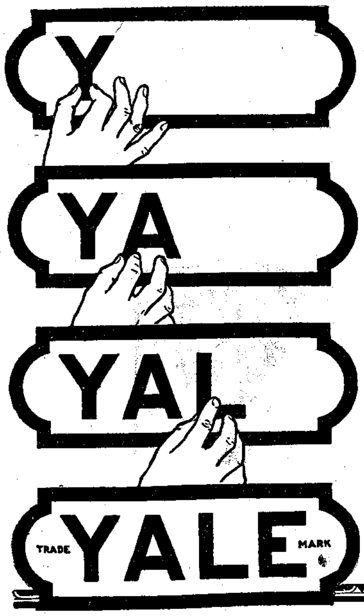

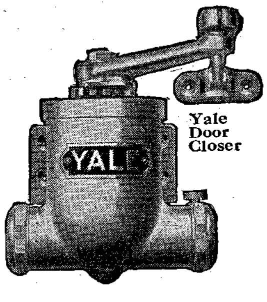

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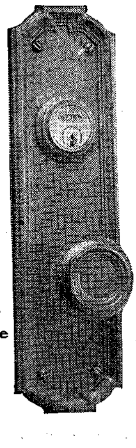


Yale Builders' Hardware

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

"Next, spreading and rolling on the sub-base just prepared, crusht stone not to exceed five inches compacted measurement. After this screenings are spread and rolled, watered, and rerolled until the surface is properly bound as a water-bound macadam road surface."

The ordinary water-bound macadam road that has begun to deteriorate is next considered by Mr. Bosler. He says of it:

"Our first duty is to ascertain what the existing structure consists of; how much metal remains and in what condition it is. This information can not be obtained entirely by a mere surface inspection. The trench method—that is, digging a trench, say, twelve inches wide to the full depth of metal, across the entire road gives the best results. These test trenches should be taken every hundred feet or so. This will enable one to see just where the road has worn and how much.

"Having determined the amount and condition of existing road metal and having established an economic grade line, it is our duty to salvage or prepare existing road metal for the new stone. Oftentimes scarifying is misused; you disturb what structure you had to start with, and in the end you are endeavoring to bond by rolling in one operation a greater depth of metal than can be properly handled. The better plan would be carefully to fill all ruts and pot-holes with clean stone, well graded, and thoroughly roll it. Add sufficient metal to insure seven inches of compacted stone, spread to true cross-section, rolling it thoroughly with a ten-ton roller. Add screenings, roll dry, then wet, and reroll until the whole is thoroughly bonded and presents a smooth surface."

If, however, the rutty road has four inches or more of compacted metal, but is distorted in cross-section, it must be scarified and rolled after filling the holes and ruts with new metal. Sufficient new stone is then added to insure seven inches of compacted metal, and rolled until the whole is completely bonded and presents a smooth surface. Mr. Bosler goes on:

"In some cases one might find a macadam road of seven inches or more of compacted metal filled with holes and ruts, but retaining its cross-section approximately and is true to line and grade. In that event it is the writer's opinion that it is useless and expensive to add an arbitrary amount of new stone. The proper course would be to fill the holes and ruts with well-graded crusht stone. Spike, scarify, and harrow them, adding just sufficient new metal to bring the road to its proper cross-section after shaping.

"In this day of inadequate road funds a road engineer who can work an existing macadam road filled with ruts and holes, utilizing every ton of stone remaining in it, and adding just as little new stone as is absolutely necessary to produce a well-bonded road of smooth surface, has indeed accomplished something that is a credit to himself and his county.

"Resurfacing or reconstruction of water-bound macadam roads, under present-day traffic conditions, presents problems worthy of the attention of highway engineers. These problems are of vast importance and should be given more earnest consideration than they have received in the past if we wish to make our road funds cover a greater mileage."

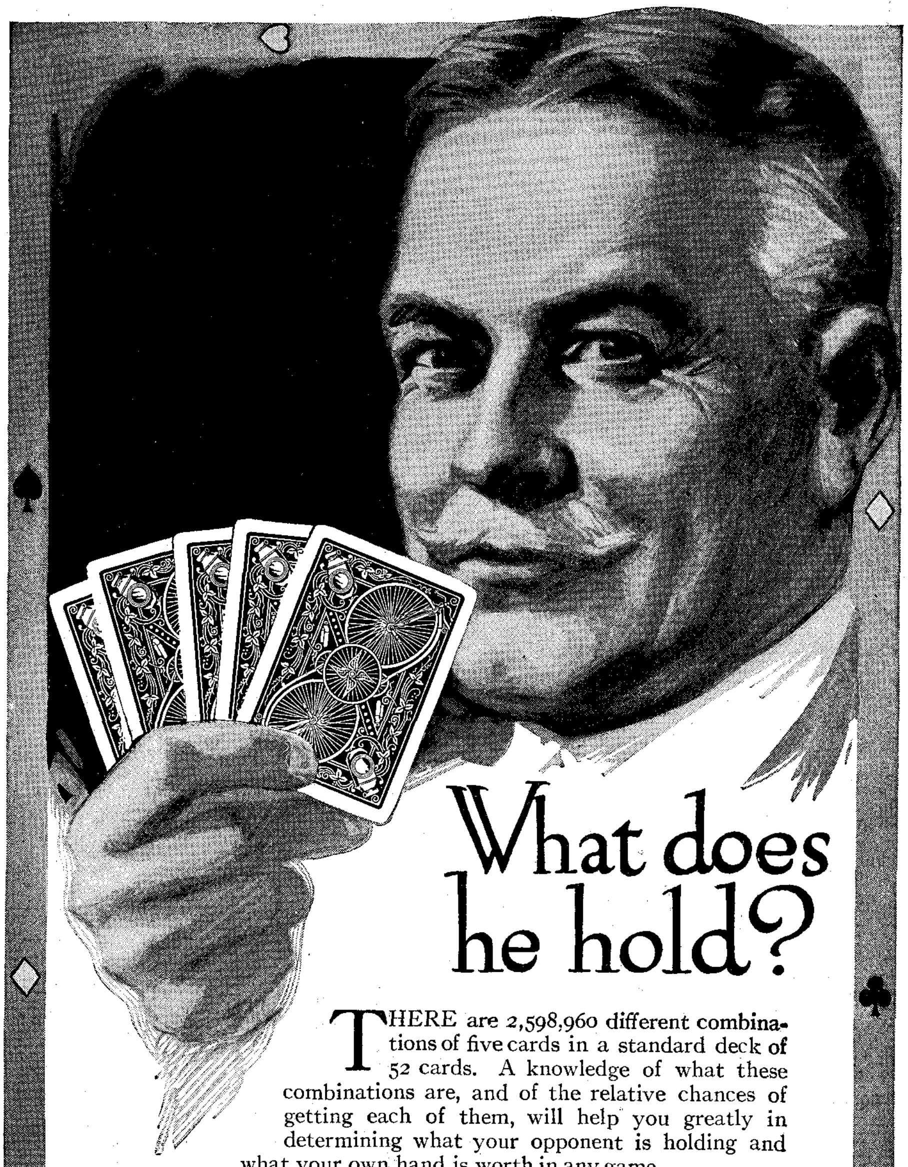
## SINFUL SIDE OF FEEDING THE PIGS

IS it more economical to eat grain ourselves, or to feed it to animals and then eat their flesh? *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.) pronounces unhesitatingly in favor of the more direct method. The farmer, says this publication, might as well burn up nine-tenths of his corn as to feed it all to the pigs, even if we eat the pigs afterward. Cereals are always largely wasted by feeding them to domestic animals. When we eat a beefsteak, we do not know whether it is transformed grass or grain. If the former, there is a net gain in foodstuffs, for we can not eat grass. But if it came from grain, we are conniving at an economic waste which, we are told, will be looked upon at some future day "as an act of supreme folly." The writer even asserts that the high cost of living, with the social unrest for which it is partly responsible, is due in considerable part to what he considers the destruction of food-staples incident to this wasteful method of feeding. We read:

"Dr. Graham Lusk, the leading apostle of scientific feeding in this country, in a recent paper published in *Science*, says, 'It is wrong to feed bread-grains to pigs when human beings need it more.'

"Of course it is wrong. When it takes ten pounds of good grain to make one pound of pork, the food-value of which is less than that of an equal weight of corn, it is evident that feeding corn to pigs is a wasteful and non-economical procedure. From the standpoint of food-conservation, the farmer might just as well set fire to his corn-field and burn up nine-tenths of it as to feed his corn to pigs. The facts upon which Professor Lusk bases his statement have long been known to the students of scientific feeding. The experiments of agricultural colleges in this country and Europe have clearly demonstrated the enormous waste that occurs in the feeding of cereals to domestic animals. What has been said in relation to the feeding of hogs is still more emphatically true with reference to the feeding of sheep and beef cattle, the production of which requires thirty pounds of corn or other food to produce one pound of food in the shape of beef or mutton. But it took the Great War to open the eyes of the scientists to the importance of making these facts known to the people and urging their practical application.

"Perhaps the reader will say, 'But we have more corn than we need for ourselves.' Yes, but somebody needs the corn. Every pound of corn fed to a hog deprives somebody of needed nourishment. The high cost of living, which is largely responsible for the present social unrest and threatened revolutions in various countries, is in considerable part due to the destruction of food-staples in the feeding of domestic animals. The amount of food produced every year in this country is quite sufficient to feed a population three



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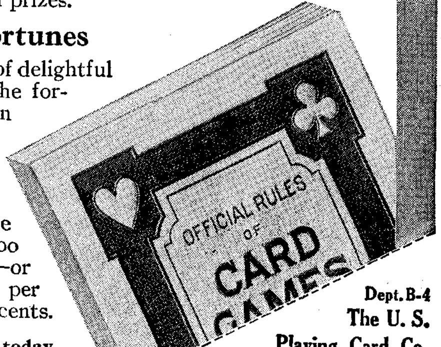
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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

times as great, if the larger part of it were not destroyed in the wasteful livestock industry. The statistics sent out by the United States Agriculture Department indicate that only about 10 per cent. of our great corn crop is utilized for food by the people of this country. Nearly all the rest of it is fed to domestic animals and in large part wasted. At some future day, when the world has learned to live biologically, it will be looked upon as an act of supreme folly to allow pigs and cattle to consume food staples while human beings go hungry because of the scarcity of bread. Why not begin to reform now?"

### FIFTY YEARS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

THE "jubilee number" of *Nature* (London, November 6), which has just reached its half-century of publication, is devoted to reviews of the progress of various sciences and their applications during the fifty years just past. The article on photography, by Chapman Jones, is especially worth reading. To most people fifty years ago, Mr. Jones begins by saying, photography was represented by the *carte-de-visite* which they exchanged with their friends, and a few "views" which they bought now and then as mementoes. Some preferred the larger "cabinets" which had been fashionable for two or three years. But there were also, as there had been for the previous thirty years or more, an increasing number of those who were really interested in the art and the science of photography. He continues:

"The rapid rectilinear lens, which has enjoyed a greater popularity than any other lens, had just been introduced. The carbon process had already been practised commercially, but in that very year it received its final simplification by the elimination of the use of a cement to hold the exposed tissue on to its support during development. Large photographs had been made, one, 12 feet by 7 feet, having been recorded in 1868. Photography in natural colors had had its history written, the principles of three-color photography were understood, the nature of the developable image had been much discust, and an electrical theory had been proposed. Actinometers had been devised. The cinematograph was represented by the zoetrope, or 'wheel of life,' a mere toy. . . . There was no plate sensitive enoug for a photographic zoetrope, and the three-color method of color photography was not practical, because the plates available were insensitive to red and nearly insensitive to green. But the keys to the removal of these two great barriers to progress were soon to be found. . . . . .

"During the seventies there were other notable matters. Printing in platinum was introduced, the replacement of glass by films received attention, and the photographic zoetrope became an accomplished fact in the work of Mr. Muybridge, of California.

"In the eighties hand-cameras began to appear, isochromatic plates (that is, plates sensitized for green) were commercially

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

produced, films were made practical, plates and films were coated by machines instead of by hand, and developing agents, which had hitherto been restricted to two or three, began to increase in number.

"In the next decade, the nineties, Carl Zeiss issued the first anastigmat, which was soon followed by the products of other firms, and the mechanical, photographic, and optical difficulties of cinematography were largely overcome. Many new developing agents were introduced, and the chemical constitution apparently necessary to confer the power of development was elucidated.

"In the early years of the present century much superior color sensitizers for gelatin plates were found, and panchromatic plates became practically a new power in dealing with color. The autochrome-plate provided the first commercially practical method of photography in natural colors on a single plate and by one series of operations. . . . . . .

"The applications to scientific and pictorial work, as well as to matters of immediate commercial importance, followed close upon each step that increased the scope of photographic methods, until in many cases these took the first place instead of a very subordinate position. We have examples of this in astronomy, in surveying, and especially in photoengraving and blockmaking, for in this last case the hand methods have been rendered commercially obsolete. With the increase of facility the popularity of photography increased until now one regards any person who can say that he has never taken a photograph as something akin to a person who is unable to write."

Regarding promises of future advance, Mr. Jones writes:

"Photography in its essence is a pictorial method of recording, and may therefore be fitly associated with writing, tho photography has the great advantage of being automatic. Besides this, it has so many advantages that it will form a necessary part of the training of every well-educated person. Whether it will be a college or a secondary-school subject the educationists must decide, but it will form a necessary adjunct to the study of almost all college subjects. In the professional and commercial world its importance will be increasingly recognized as a means of rapidly getting unbiased records. The cinematograph is a photographic method of recording movement whether slow or rapid, and will therefore be increasingly appreciated both for scientific purposes and as a means of education.

"As to pure photography—that is, the study of photography itself—we do not know what change takes place in silver salts when they are rendered developable. Of late this matter seems to have passed into the domain of atomic or molecular physics. We know little enough about gelatin, and want to know a great deal more. Gelatin has proved to be a better medium than collodion, but there seems no reason to suppose that a better than gelatin may not be found. We seem to have realized the maximum aperture (or rapidity) in lenses, but there is no such absolute boundary to the sensitiveness of photographic plates, and here we look for continued progress. One fundamental question: Why should silver occupy such a

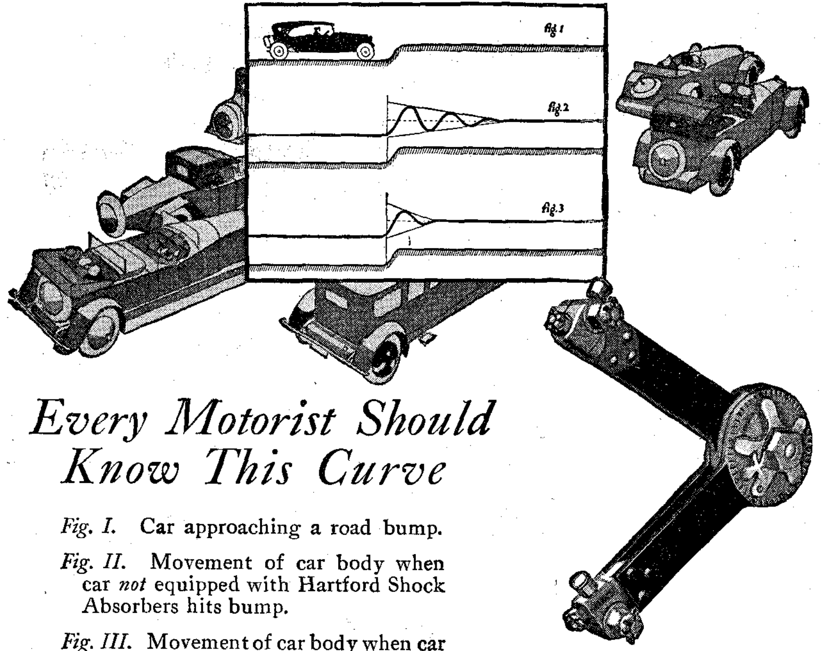

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*Fig. III.* Movement of car body when car equipped with Hartfords meets bump.

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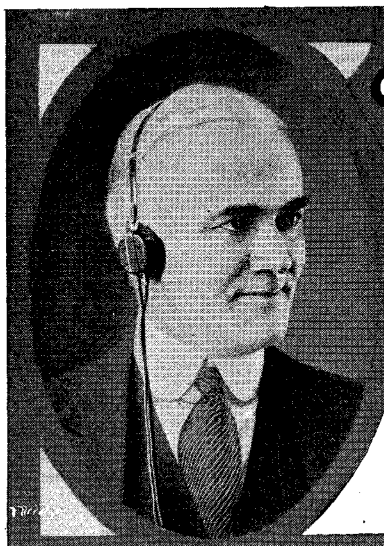

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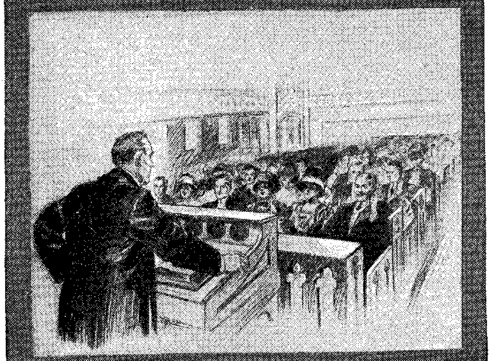

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

unique position among all the elements with regard to the sensitiveness of its salts?"

### THE DOMESTIC LIZARD OF SIAM

IN Siam, lizards live in the houses just as rats and mice do here. Some curious facts are told about the house-lizard of that country by George Pratt Ingersoll, formerly United States Minister to Siam, writing in *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.). Siam, Mr. Ingersoll tells us, is especially prolific in lizards of all kinds and sizes, which are found in abundance in cities as well as in the country. Among them is a large one known in Siam as the "Toh-ke" or Tokay, about a foot long, having a black body, sometimes with white stripes, ugly, bulging eyes, and short, clumsy legs. Other remarkable features are mentioned:

"The Tokay crows with a hoarse, infernal voice quite loud some five or six times, followed by a rattle or fiendish chuckle. The Tokay is not pleasant to look upon and his creepy motion is not attractive but, with it all, the reptile is not in any way dangerous and will run away, when disturbed, as rapidly as his uncanny body and legs will allow him. These large lizards are found all through Siam in the thickly inhabited cities as well as in the uncultivated districts. In the city of Bangkok they are a common sight on the trees, on fences, and walls and often on the outside of houses and sometimes indoors around the shutters, stairways, and halls. They run along the walls in a rather uncanny way, seeking shelter, when attacked, in dark corners, or crevices, or in the water drain-pipes. They are harmless in one sense, but no one rejoices in their society. Even the Siamese, who, from their Buddhist training and teaching, are kind to all living things, do not enthuse over the Tokay. These lizards rarely travel on the floors, preferring, for some reason, the side walls, and when safely established in their retreats in the wall, will begin their unwelcome call, which is particularly annoying during the night after one has retired. Siamese servants, from their Buddhist training, have an aversion toward killing any creature, so when a Tokay is discovered in a house the Chinese servants are called and they fly, with sticks and with glee, to the attack and usually succeed in dispatching the reptile. During my tenure of office at the Legation in Bangkok I think perhaps a dozen of these Tokays were destroyed. For eight months an unusually large and noisy Tokay, nicknamed by us 'The Kaiser,' made his residence in an opening between the upper story and the chancellery of the legation, and tho every known device was resorted to to dislodge him he held sway, starting in on his hideous croakings just as soon as we retired and at intervals throughout the night reminding the neighbors, as well as us, of his presence.

"The small lizard, known as the ching-chok, is about four to five inches long, brown in appearance, with beadlike eyes and toes flattened into suckers which enable him to cling to the smooth surface of walls and ceilings. These infest houses in great numbers. I counted twenty-one on our parlor wall one evening. They run rapidly on the floor and are not much in evidence during the days, but just as soon as the evening shades prevail they appear, coming from crevices, from behind pictures, cracks in walls, etc. They are harmless in every respect and live on small flies and mosquitoes, and are really useful, therefore, are seldom interfered with. Unlike the Siamese, however, they are not peace-loving in their intercourse with each other. Two of them will often dart for the same fly or bug and a fight will ensue between them over the spoil, often resulting in both losing their balance and falling from the wall to the floor, or into some one's lap.

"There are countless other varieties of lizards in Siam, but these are the only ones so sociably inclined as to come without invitation to visit you in your house."

### THE LIGHT-WEIGHT TROLLEY-CAR IS COMING

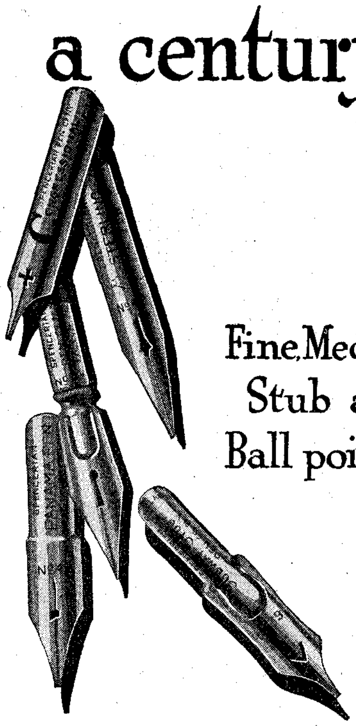
THE trolley-car of the future is certain to be built to light-weight standards and stript of all excessive material, we are told by an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York, December 13). Some engineers put this weight, he says, at not more than 300 pounds per passenger-seat. Others consider that a weight of 400 to 450 pounds will be nearer that actually realized. Whether these figures are high or low, he goes on, it is certain that weight economy is one of the outstanding aims of the car-builder. We read:

"The problem of reducing operating costs has been forced on the attention of all operating men for several years, and the present financial conditions of the electric railways of this country have emphasized still further the necessity for economy. Weight reduction offers perhaps the greatest results in this direction. In the cars produced just previous to the year 1917, the weight per seated passenger for double-truck cars was from 588 to 694 pounds. For single-truck cars, the weight per seated passenger was from 474 to 748 pounds, and for ultra-light cars built for one-man car operation, the weight per passenger seat was from 345 to 511 pounds.

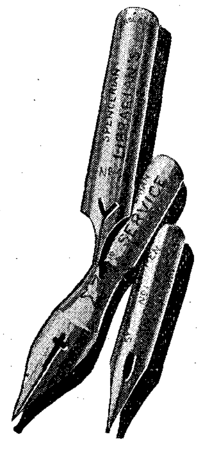
"The use of these light cars has shown the officials of electric railways how little power is actually needed to transport passengers and also how much power has been wasted by heavy cars. Thus it pointed the way to the use of light cars of the safety type that are now coming into use so rapidly. The weight of the present standard safety-car is about 425 pounds per passenger seat. While this is not as low as some of the ultra-light cars produced, it is a marked improvement over the weight of the single-truck cars used just previous to the year 1916. Among railway men responsible for the maintenance of car equipment there has been some disappointment because the saving in power consumption from the lighter weight has been in a measure offset by increases in maintenance cost. This is unavoidable to some extent, but efforts should not be spared to make the car of the most rugged construction consistent with weight reduction.

"Improperly maintained track has always been regarded as one of the principal factors in the deterioration of cars, but in addition to those conditions which originate outside the car, there are many produced in the car structure itself. By avoiding excessive wear and by renewing parts

The Standard for over half a century



Fine, Medium, Stub and Ball pointed



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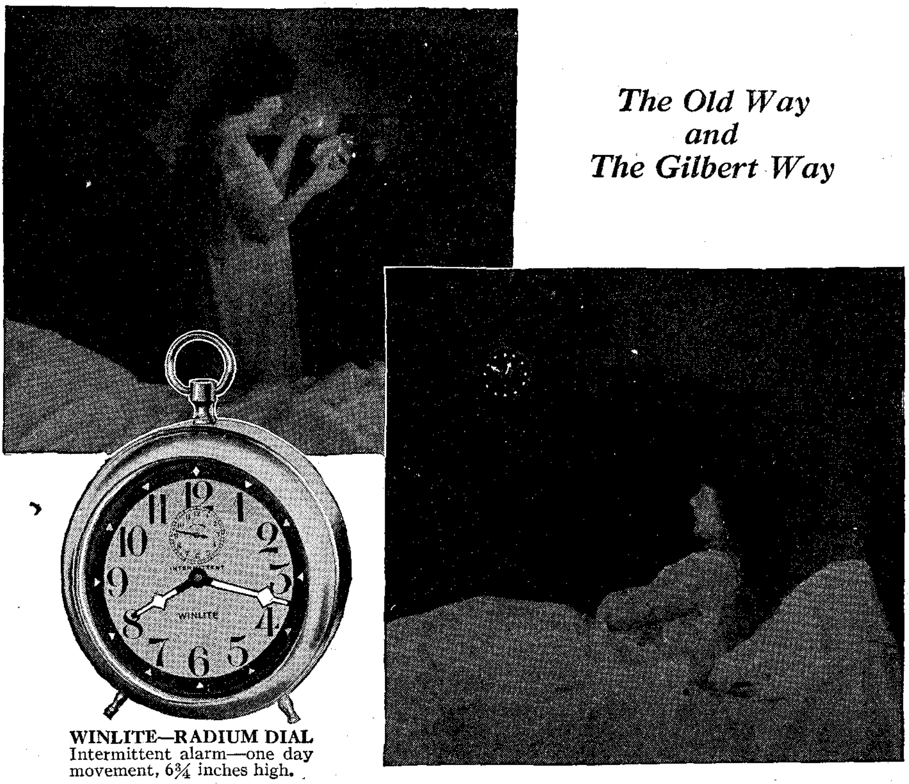

**WINLITE—RADIUM DIAL**
Intermittent alarm—one day movement, 6¾ inches high.

GILBERT Night and Day
Radium Dial Clocks

Different and better—in looks and in service. Ask your dealer to show you one of these dual purpose Gilbert radium clocks and you will understand why they are today in the bedrooms, boudoirs, nurseries and dens of people who insist upon having the best in their home surroundings.

You, too, will realize the new comfort and convenience of these clocks, when in the darkness of your room you can see at a distance their sharply outlined radium hands point unmistakably to the clearly defined radium markings which have been placed opposite numerals. A clear vision of both hands and hour markings, instead of a blurred circle of diffused radiance due to treating the entire numerals with a thin coating of radium.

Fine in appearance, their simple but attractive lines, substantial and lasting finish, and artistic dial make them fit into an atmosphere of refinement. Their excellent timekeeping qualities are the result of over a hundred years' experience in clock building by their makers.

*There are other Gilbert Clocks, radium dial clocks in fine wooden cases—and a complete line of ornamental non-radium dial clocks for mantels, desks, or walls, in dining room, library and parlor.*

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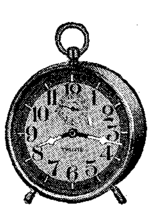
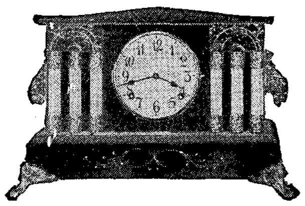
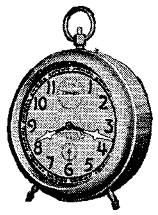


**TWILITE—RADIUM DIAL**
One day alarm clock—6¼ inches high.



**No. 2030—BASS**
(Normandy Chime) Ebony finish decorated with moss-green marbleized mouldings—brass trimmings. 17¾ inches wide, 10¾ inches high.



**RADIUM NINE—RADIUM DIAL**
Nine day clock with automatic alarm—7 inches high.

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before they have become worn to such a point as to produce excessive vibration in the equipment, the maintenance forces are helping to solve this problem. Manufacturers of equipment have also realized that they can assist in this work by reducing the dynamic forces originating in the car equipment itself. These changes give less pronounced results than those involved in reducing the weight of the car-body. Nevertheless, taken altogether, their influence upon the weight of the car can not fail to be of great importance. The practical accomplishment of the light car has been definitely established, and a still further reduction in weight is sure to result without any sacrifice of the features of strength which are considered to be of paramount importance."

### ARE DRUGGISTS PROFITEERS?

THE druggist and the plumber have received more than their share of attention from the humorous paragrapher, who uniformly represents them as overcharging for their services. We have had occasion to quote the opinion of the "domestic engineer" on this matter, as exprest in his technical papers, and we are now pleased to see that the druggist has turned on his persecutors and is fighting back with some success. Our quotations below are from an editorial headed "Druggists and Profiteering," printed in *The Druggists' Circular* (New York). The writer admits at the outset that profiteering is going on. Prices for practically everything have legitimately advanced, and there are not lacking, he says, those who take advantage of the situation to charge more than is justified by conditions. Unfortunately, the victims are not always able to differentiate between legitimate increase and out-and-out robbery. Granting that there is a druggist profiteer here and there, the writer asserts that druggists generally are certainly not in that despicable class. He writes:

"Charging more for goods now than was charged for similar goods two, four, or six years ago is not necessarily profiteering. Merely charging a greater profit on each retail sale now than was formerly charged —regardless of the increased price the retailer has to pay for his supplies—is not profiteering, as the question of 'overhead' expense and inflated wages for the retailer himself must be taken into consideration. The proprietor of a store is as much entitled to more wages as is the bricklayer, the motorman, the factory employee, the unskilled day-laborer.

"Filling a prescription is both skilled labor and professional service, and not only that, but it is selling merchandise. We have heard of harsh criticism of druggists by physicians for alleged overcharging. The doctor writes a prescription for a patient, collects two dollars for his professional service requiring but a few minutes of his time, and tells him that the druggist should fill the prescription for about forty cents. The patient goes to the drug-store and is charged sixty-five cents by the pharmacist. He feels that he is being imposed upon, and so reports to the prescriber. And in some cases the latter has had the poor grace to side with the patient in the matter, saying that it is an outrage that he should be charged such a price for drugs costing not over ten or fifteen cents. Maybe the drugs did cost at wholesale only that amount a few years ago, but what they cost now is an entirely different matter. A few years ago the physician could get a hair-cut for twenty-five cents, but now he has to pay fifty—and the barber charges only for his time and skill, as he furnishes no materials for the customer to take away. Is not a druggist's skill at least as great as that of the barber? Even if the drugs used in filling a prescription cost nothing at all, would not the time spent and the service rendered by the druggist be entitled to as great a reward as that demanded by the barber? Looked at from any angle, the druggist is as much entitled to the increased prices he is charging for medicines dispensed on prescriptions as the tailor is for the increased price he is charging for a suit of clothes.

"For a profiteer, be he druggist or grocer, landlord or shoemaker, meat-packer or day-laborer, the jail is too good a place, and of all the different kinds of profiteers there are, we have less use for the profiteering druggist than for any other, as he brings a certain amount of discredit upon a calling in whose good name we have an especial interest; but before we condemn any man as a profiteer let us be sure that he is not more sinned against than sinning."

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### BRAIN-CELLS AND INTELLECT

IMBECILES have fewer brain-cells than normal persons. This has been known to pathologists for some time. In 1895 an actual count of cells in the higher brain showed this to be the case. In *The Journal of Comparative Neurology*, Dr. Robert S. Ellis describes a count of what are called the Purkinje cells, after a noted Bohemian physiologist. These are large, flask-shaped cells deep in the outer layer of the lesser brain, or cerebellum, and Dr. Ellis finds that their number is small in the case of born idiots. In sufferers from brain disease, such as paresis, the cells are there, but they have disintegrated, and little remains of them but the enveloping fibers. Says Dr. Ellis, as quoted in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, November):

"In the spring of 1916, while examining the cerebellum of a general paralytic, the writer was first imprest by the fact, familiar perhaps to most neuropathologists, that in this disease there are often a disintegration and disappearance of a large number of the Purkinje cells, leaving, however, the basket of fibers which normally surrounds them. Over a year later, while examining the cerebellum of a microcephalic idiot, the same scarcity of Purkinje cells was observed, with the difference, however, that the section did not show the same evidence of the cells having become reduced in number by disintegration; the empty pericellular baskets were

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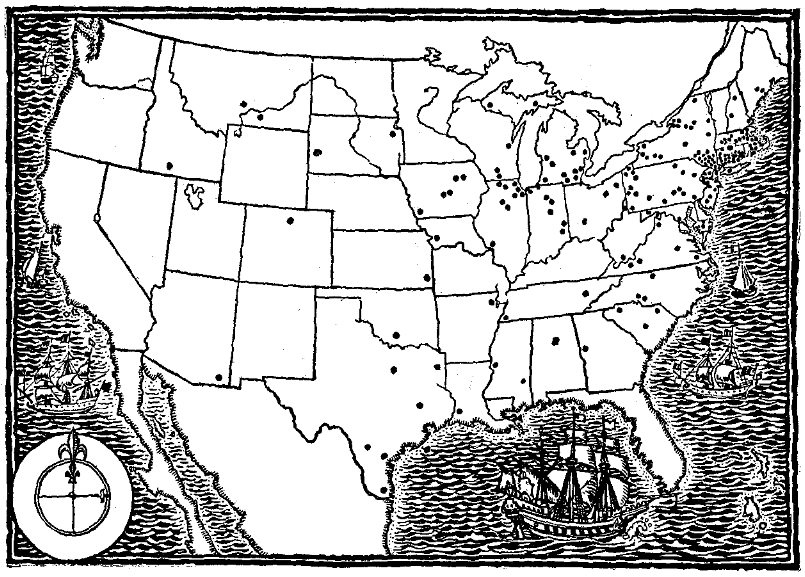

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

not found as in the case of paresis; it seemed, rather, that through some defect of development the normal number had never been present.

"In order to get a fair basis for comparison, a number of cerebella were studied and the relative frequencies of cells noted. In some of the cases the cells appeared to be almost uniformly distributed and with few large spaces between them; others showed losses similar to the two cases already mentioned.

"Among the cerebella examined was one of a man who had died at about the age of sixty-five years after a protracted illness, and this, too, showed a distinct loss of cells. So from this preliminary set of observations it seemed clear that the number of Purkinje cells is variable under different conditions.

"It is well known that in paresis, in extreme old age, and in low grades of feeble-mindedness there is ordinarily a considerable degree of deficiency in motor coordination. The question consequently arose, how far is it possible to find differences in the number of cells that will account, partially at least, for the observed differences in behavior?

"The writer's primary interest at the time of taking up this investigation lay in the question of the anatomical basis of mental defect, and it seemed not improbable that a careful study of the Purkinje cells might throw some light on one of the most evident deficiencies found in such cases. The human motor-mechanism is much more highly developed than that of lower forms, especially with reference to speech, hand-movement, and the maintenance of equilibrium while standing or walking. Mental defectives generally show less motor-control along these lines, and it is desirable that we know as far as possible the neural basis for such lack of coordination. It accordingly seemed worth while to determine whether the brains of aments show defects in other parts, such as the cerebellum, which is not generally associated with intelligent reactions as such."

Dr. Ellis concludes that in low-grade mental defectives there is a distinct deficiency in a large percentage of the Purkinje cells. He does not go into the question of heredity, but he does contend that practically all the cases are due to some form of antenatal degeneration.

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**Reassuring.**—A woman recently engaged a new maid with whose appearance and manner she was greatly pleased. When the terms had been agreed upon, the lady of the house said:

"Now, my last maid was much too friendly with the policemen. I hope that I can trust you."

"Indeed you can, ma'am," replied the new maid. "I can't bear policemen. I was brought up to hate the very sight of them. You see, my father was a burglar."
—*London Tit-Bits.*

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**Prepared for the Worst.**—Mr. Grump (calling upstairs)—"What a time you are taking to get drest for the concert! Look at me; a bit of wadding in each ear and I'm all ready."—*Boston Transcript.*

## MACEDONIA

*(Continued from page 42)*

Slavia Mr. Stephanove says in *L'Indépendance Macédonienne* that—

"Strumitst is anything but Serbian. Not a single Serbian is to be found there. The district comprises forty-nine Christian villages, all of which are inhabited by Bulgarian Macedonians. According to most statistics the town of Stromitsa prior to 1912 contained a population of 22,000 Bulgarians, 12,000 Turks, 40 Greeks, 1,800 Gipsies, and 800 Jews. No statistics ever mention the existence of Serbians.

"If anything, Strumitsa should form an integral part of free Macedonia.

"This act on the part of the Paris Conference is just what it should not be. It hands over a whole district to an alien rule in order to satisfy the territorial appetite of an ally.

"That act, therefore, is an act of partition. A new part of Macedonia is taken from one state and given to another, with the sole aim of pleasing the Ally and punishing the Enemy!

"Macedonia once more becomes the prey of rival claims. Thus the evil practise of the ancient diplomacy is again resorted to. Thus Jugo-Slavia is to be built on the ruins of another Poland. Thus the world must be prepared for the resurrection, one day—not a distant one—of that other Poland!

"A second equally ominous sign in connection with the future of Macedonia is the minority-rights clause which the Balkan states will be compelled to underwrite. But in Macedonia it is the ruling nations, Serbia and Greece, that form a minority, and a very insignificant one. Whatever the claims of the present masters of that land, the verdict of all serious authors, scholars, travelers, consuls, and missionary agencies is, that its population in its greatest majority is neither Greek nor Serbian."

ETHNICAL MAKE-UP OF THE COUNTRY—On this point Mr. Stephanove cites Sir Arthur Evans, whom he calls one of the greatest experts on Balkan matters and a most ardent champion of Jugo-Slavdom. In 1903, Sir Arthur returned from a prolonged sojourn in Macedonia, which had risen once more against Turkish misrule, and wrote an article on the country in the London *Times* for September 30. Among other things he said:

"The fact is that even in this country—largely owing to interested efforts to disguise the true situation—the great preponderance of the Bulgar element in Macedonia is only imperfectly realized. I can only say, as my personal experience after exploring almost the whole interior of the province, that outside the fringe already referred to, and some small urban centers, practically the whole mass of the population is Slavonic, speaking characteristically Bulgarian dialect. The Bulgarian shibboleths, such as placing of the article after the word, extend even to the Uskub region, sometimes claimed by the Serbs, whose real speech only begins north of the Shar range. Whereas in certain small towns, such as Castoria, where the Greek element was in the majority, it was far outweighed by the populous Bulgar villages around. This great preponderance of the Bulgar element is a fundamental factor in the present situation, which has been obscured by statistics drawn from Greek sources."

CONQUEST OR CONSENT—The above opinion is shared by all impartial and thorough investigators of Macedonian conditions according to Mr. Stephanove, who proceeds:

"All such authorities agree that the Serbians and the Greeks hold Macedonia by conquest, not by the consent and will of the population. That is corroborated by the fact that all non-Greek and non-Serbian schools, churches, and national institutions have been closed, the leaders of the native population and its educated class have been compelled to flee abroad for safety, are imprisoned, or killed. The use of the Bulgarian and Albanian language has been prohibited. That terrible state of things can be easily verified by all who may entertain a particle of doubt about it.

"An attempt to enforce the minority rights in Serbia or Greece would be more than futile, as will testify all who are familiar with the political conception and training of the governments of these races. If the Serbian régime is resented in a kindred state like Montenegro and Croatia, it certainly will never be tolerated in Macedonia, where the Serbian is considered an intruder and enemy. To build a Jugo-Slavia on such a Macedonia is to dig its grave. If for five centuries the stubborn Bulgar element could not be stamped out by the combined forces of Turks, Albanian renegades, and a concerted Greek and Serbian propaganda, from now henceforth the chances will be far less, as the large Bulgar ranks are now being reenforced by a compact Mohammedan and Albanian population, with the cooperation of the other elements, the Jews and the Koutzo-Wallachians, who would never willingly yield to a Greek domination."

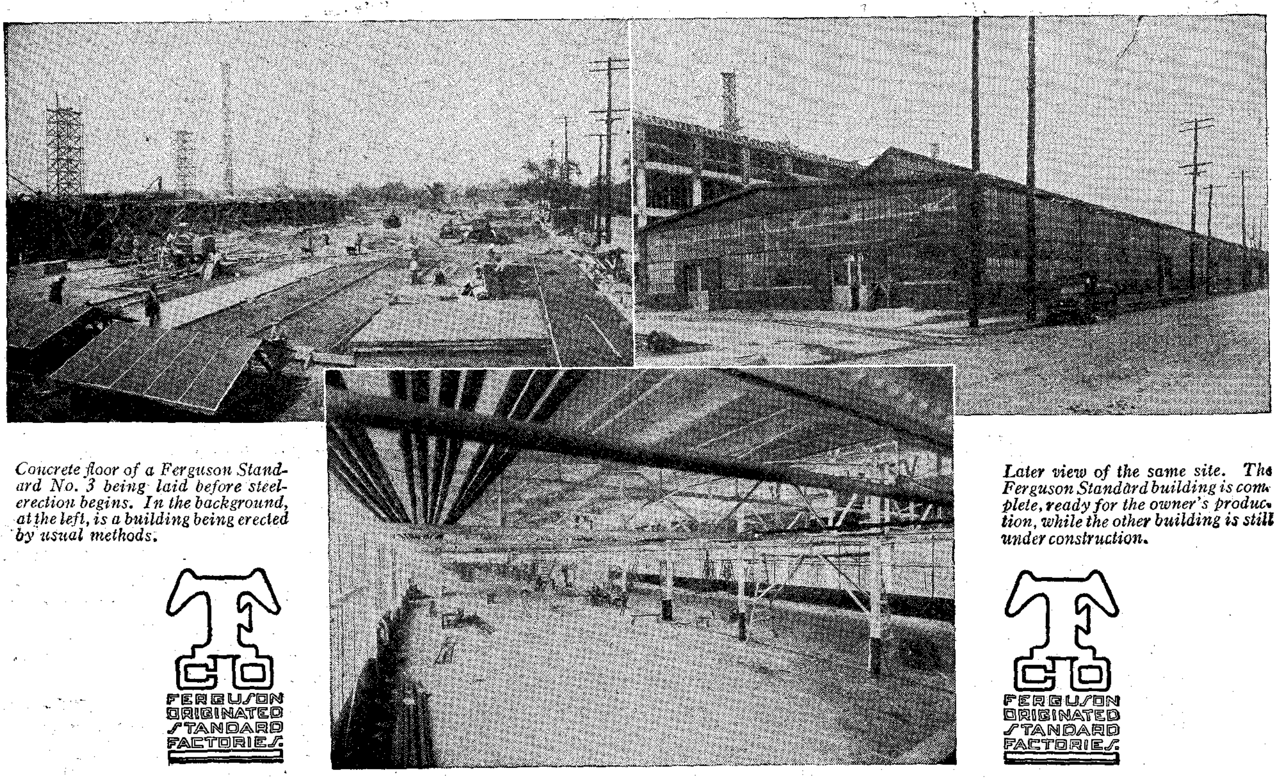
THE WAY OUT FOR MACEDONIA—The foregoing facts should be borne in mind by all diplomatists engaged in the task of solving the long-unsolved Macedonian question, says Mr. Stephanove, who maintains that "Macedonia can not be held responsible for the blunders of Bulgaria's rulers," and, besides, it "did not constitute part of Bulgaria when the war broke out." We read then:

"All Serbian, Greek, and Bulgarian statesmen have repeatedly declared that their countries 'wish not a foot of alien territory.' Pashitch, Trumbitch, Vesnitch, Venizelos, Thodoroff, Gheshoff, all have made their country's position implicit by such declarations. Well, then, let the Peace Conference take them at their word. If that is so, the Macedonians also should be given a chance to manifest their will as to their future form of government.

"Macedonian autonomy and independence is not a new demand of the Macedonians. It is as old as the Macedonian struggle for freedom.

"An independent Macedonia under the guaranty of one of the least interested Powers, America or England, for example, or under the League of Nations, would certainly 'save the lamb and satiate the wolf.'

"An independent Macedonia would prove a blessing to all the Balkan states, as it would once for all rid them of the 'apple of discord' it has been constituting ere now. It would increase the chances for the creation of a real Balkan Alliance or a strong Jugo-Slav Federation."



*Concrete floor of a Ferguson Standard No. 3 being laid before steel-erection begins. In the background, at the left, is a building being erected by usual methods.*

*Later view of the same site. The Ferguson Standard building is complete, ready for the owner's production, while the other building is still under construction.*

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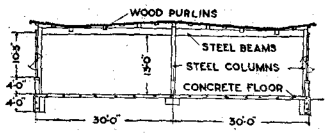
*Interior of the Ferguson Standard No. 3 shown above—100 x 800 feet. It has steel columns and roof-trusses, continuous steel sash, and brick walls below sills. Note the thorough distribution of daylight. Ventilation is equally thorough, without cross-drafts.*


WOOD PURLINS
STEEL BEAMS
STEEL COLUMNS
CONCRETE FLOOR
10'-3"
13'-0"
4'-0"
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30'-0"
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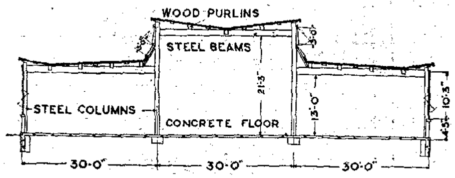
ST'D NO. 1 STEEL CONSTRUCTION


WOOD PURLINS
STEEL BEAMS
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21'-3"
13'-0"
10'-3"
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3'-0"
30-0"
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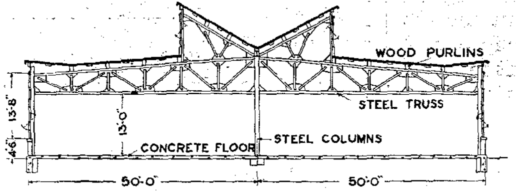
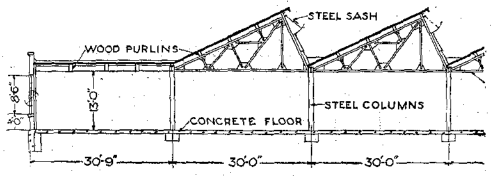
ST'D NO. 2 STEEL CONSTRUCTION


WOOD PURLINS
STEEL TRUSS
STEEL COLUMNS
CONCRETE FLOOR
13'-8"
13'-0"
4'-6"
50'-0"
50'-0"

ST'D NO. 3 STEEL CONSTRUCTION


STEEL SASH
WOOD PURLINS
STEEL COLUMNS
CONCRETE FLOOR
8'-6"
13'-0"
30'-9"
30'-0"
30'-0"

ST'D. NO.4 STEEL CONSTRUCTION

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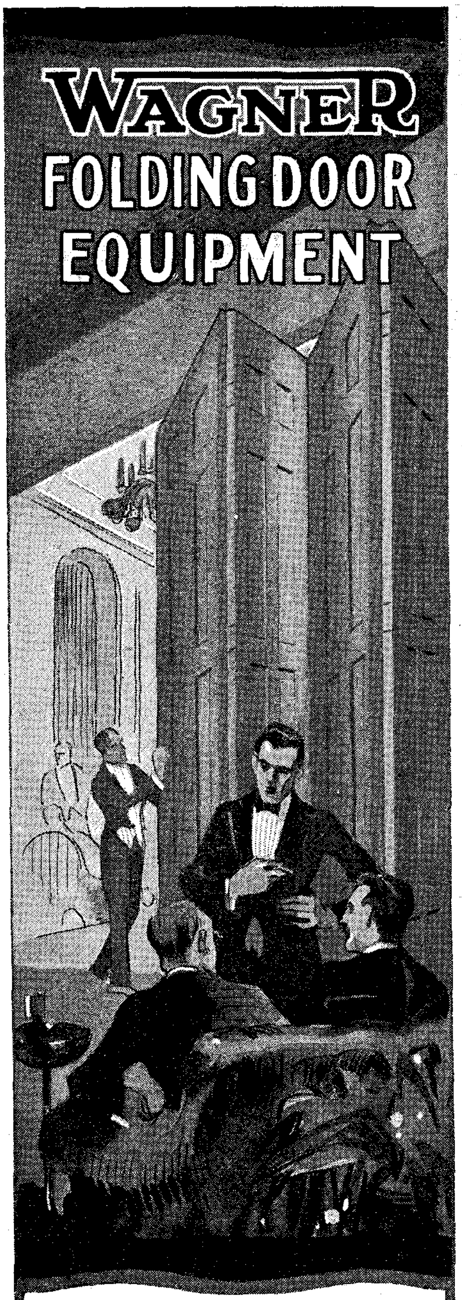

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# SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

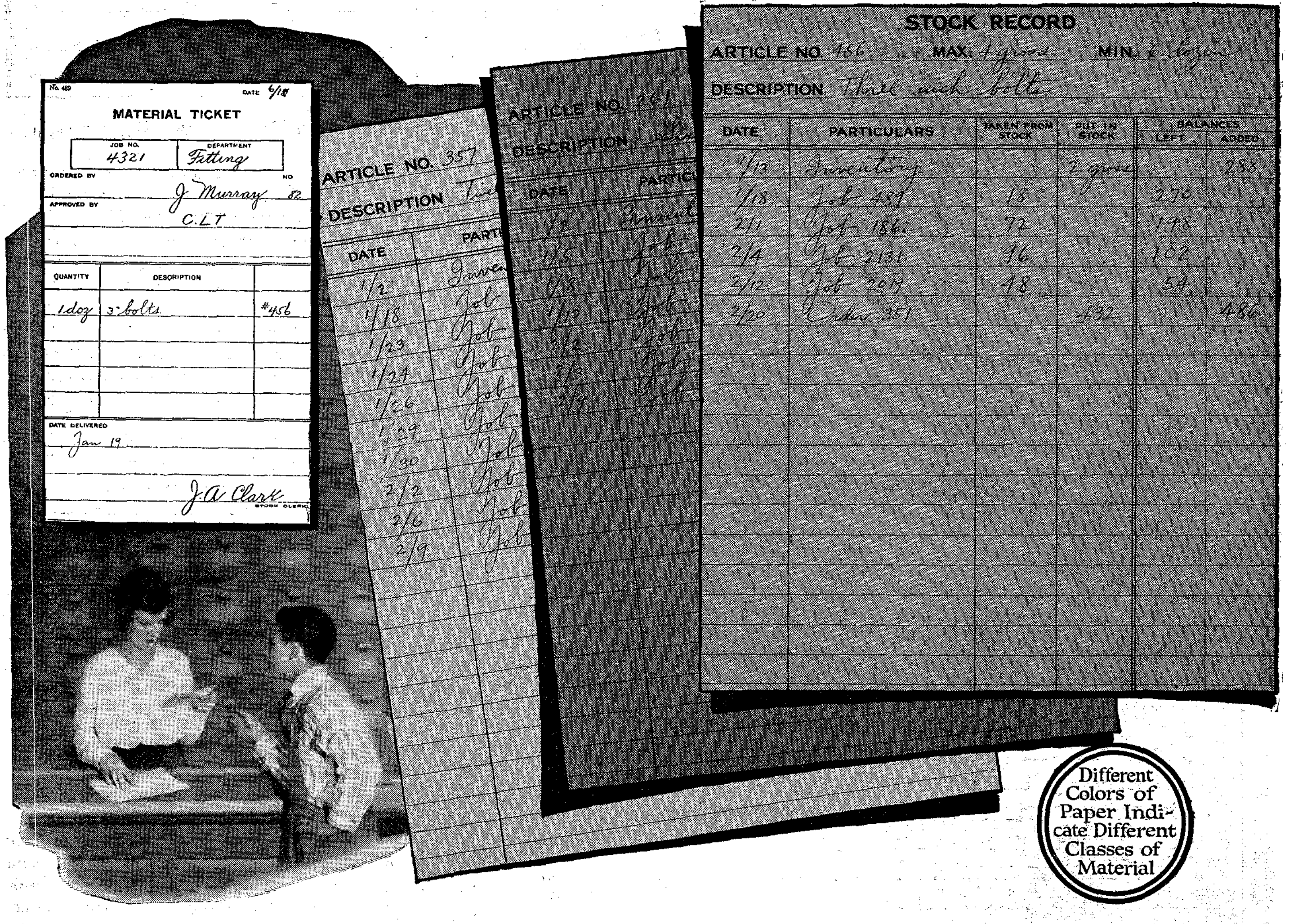
## THE HARVARD-OREGON FOOTBALL GAME IN PASADENA

FARTHEST East met farthest West on New-year's day when, in an environment of orange groves and with the "bleachers" piled with roses, Harvard University's great football team met the equally powerful eleven from the University of Oregon. If the final score was 7 to 6 in Harvard's favor, an Oregon field-goal, missed by inches, was all that saved the Crimson from defeat. On the other hand, the game ended with the ball on Oregon's two-yard line. As a final consideration, the Oregon line was holding like a stone wall at the very end. To quote the brief summary of Robert Edgren, sporting editor for the New York *Evening World*, who saw the contest:

> If there is any great difference between Eastern and Western football it failed to show. Both teams varied football strategy with straight-line bucking, and if anything Oregon had a little the better of it in both departments of the game. Each team had an iron defense when driven close to the home-goal line. To the surprize of all the spectators Oregon's light line stood squarely up to the Harvard giants and never showed a sign of weakening. In fact, Harvard's line was more leaky than the lemon-yellow. The speed of Oregon's attack was superior. Toward the end of the game Harvard stalled for time again and again, while the eager Oregonians flashed into action so suddenly that they seemed hardly to wait for their signals.
>
> Oregon was badly handicapped when her great halfback, Bill Steers, was roughed out of the game in the middle of the second period, when he had just broken through the whole Harvard defense and run thirty yards down the field on an Oregon series play before he was forced out of bounds and savagely jumped on by three Harvard tacklers. Steers was unconscious for the time limit, and dragged from the field, and was still groggy when he was sent in again in the last period on the desperate chance that he might be able to boot one of his long field-goals.
>
> In the last quarter Oregon, having fought Harvard down to within her twenty-yard line, missed winning by a few inches when little Manerude's try for a field-goal floated outside the line of the goal post by so slight a margin that Oregon's exultant rooters could hardly believe their eyes when the score board showed the same old 7-6 that had decorated it since Harvard scored in the second.

In the Harvard Club in New York City graphic methods had been adopted to report the struggle taking place three thousand miles away. Lawrence Perry, in the New York *Evening Post*, gives this striking account of football by telegraph:

> Outside on Forty-fourth Street the darkness had fallen; the electrics blazed; men and women in evening garb in motor, in taxi, afoot, were hurrying to dinner. The metropolis had entered upon its night life. Strange it was to sit there in the lamplight and hear of "Felton to Casey" and "Harvard kicks off," and all the stuff which has been associated with the golden sunlight of autumn afternoons.
>
> There were between four and five hundred ardent adherents of Harvard gathered in that Georgian room, at one end of which stood a gridiron in a crimson frame, flanked by blackboards bearing the names of the rival players. Behind a screen sat the hidden genius of the scene, a telegraph-operator, who translated the sharp staccato clatter of the sounder into sentences 'that brought either cheers or groans. A young man of pleasing address, a quiet sense of humor, a resounding voice, and a keen sense of the importance of that which he had to impart did the announcing. Flattering it must have been to hold the attention he did, to have so many men hanging upon his words with suspense so deep that it seemed almost to be agony. When Oregon failed of success in all but two of her many attempts at field-goals the cheers which greeted the failure were the full-lunged sounds of strong men knowing vast relief. And when Harvard made her advance that resulted in the touchdown—well, this was no longer a club room; it was a segment of the Stadium at Cambridge at the supremest moment.
>
> The score board, of course, was the announcer's rival. As the ball, following the course of a Harvard punt, would travel deep into Oregon territory, every eye was riveted upon that gridiron. And then, as the ball traveled in reverse direction, indicating a run back, what shouts would arise! "Hey, stop that ball!" "That's far enough, quite!" "Have a heart!" These were junctures when the board was supreme. But there were other junctures—as, for instance, when the announcer said: "Steers has been hurt. He wants to get back into the game, but is very wabbly." Upon which the Harvard Club, with a sincerity that was perhap open to question, shouted that it was too bad; that they wished "Bad Bill" n harm, but—etc.
>
> Announcer: "The operator at the Boston Harvard Club has wired the operato at Pasadena asking whether the dela is due to the fact that they are buryin Steers." Great stuff. Loud cheers fro the Harvard Club of New York.
>
> Announcer: "A large section of th spectators are taking violent exception t Harvard's rough play." Whereupon on Percy Haughton, who has been followin the battle with his well-known side-lin squint of furrowed care, arose and clappe his hands and smiled. So did other Oh, they were for gore at the Harvard Club All in all, it was a great evening. No suspense at the gridiron side could have bee more agonized than that which marke the advances of the football deep int Harvard territory, and the Stadium neve saw more spirited rooting when the tid turned. Even Gilman Cooamore, of a sages of the gridiron the most cool an minutely mindful of details which escap most followers of the game, let science g hang and rooted with the rest.
>
> Harvard made the most points and wo —that's football, after all. In the way o straight rushing Oregon ran rings aroun the Crimson. But—*but* Oregon had noth ing that was qualified to spread th



No. 489 DATE 6/18

MATERIAL TICKET

| JOB NO. | DEPARTMENT |
|---|---|
| 4321 | Fitting |

ORDERED BY J Murray NO 82

APPROVED BY C.L.T

| QUANTITY | DESCRIPTION | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 doz | 3" bolts | #456 |

DATE DELIVERED Jan 19

J.A. Clark STOCK CLERK

STOCK RECORD

ARTICLE NO. 456 MAX. 4 gross MIN. 6 dozen

DESCRIPTION Three inch bolts

| DATE | PARTICULARS | TAKEN FROM STOCK | PUT IN STOCK | BALANCES LEFT | BALANCES ADDED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/13 | Inventory | | 2 gross | | 288 |
| 1/18 | Job 481 | 18 | | 270 | |
| 2/1 | Job 1862 | 72 | | 198 | |
| 2/4 | Job 2131 | 96 | | 102 | |
| 2/12 | Job 2019 | 48 | | 54 | |
| 2/20 | Order 351 | | 432 | | 486 |

ARTICLE NO. 357
DESCRIPTION
DATE
ARTICLE NO. 361
DESCRIPTION
DATE
Different Colors of Paper Indicate Different Classes of Material

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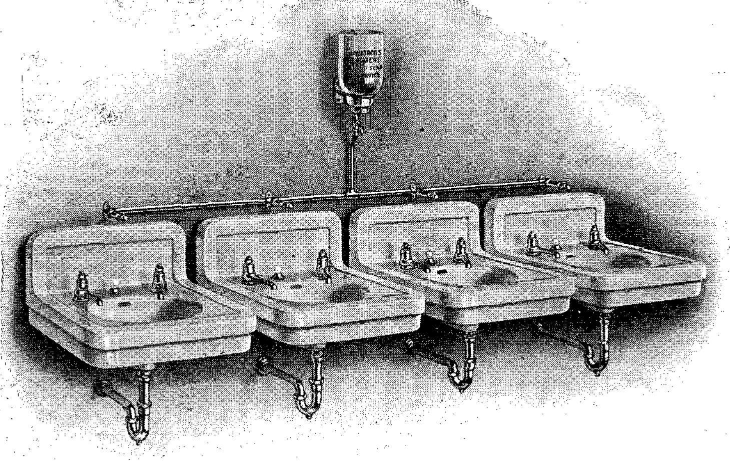
A New Liquid Soap Fixture



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IMPERIAL PRODUCTS

## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
*Continued*

Harvard defense in territory where the defense always draws close to protect against further gains. Oregon threw one forward pass. I think she would have liked to throw more, but Harvard's defensive arrangement spiked overhead play just as Harvard made Michigan's forwar passing game impracticable a few year ago at Cambridge. Harvard played more on the defensive than Oregon, but when she cut loose she had the offensive equipment upon one occasion to cross the Oregon goal and upon the other to carry th ball to the Oregon goal-line. Harva fumbled a great deal, and after Ralp Horween was retired her punting fell off lot—which kept her in hot water mor than would have been the case had th kicking been better. In the fourth quarte Oregon had several chances to win th game through goal-kicking, but in eac instance failed. She had the plays t take her within goal-kicking distance, bu not inside Harvard's fifteen-yard line Harvard's grit and gameness were manifested by that advance in the last part of the final period when for nearly fiftee minutes she had been clawing with h back to the wall. Starting from her twenty yard line she marched to Oregon's one-ya mark—where the game ended. It was fine advance to have made at that tim and showed what the team's heart wa made of. Oregon had a wonderful line attack. With more of the modern theor put into practise the outcome of the gan might have been different. It must hav been a raw, ragged, nerve-racking game t see. The score-board reproduction wa eloquent of this surmise.

## COLLEGE ATHLETICS RECEIVE A GOVERNMENT O. K.

COLLEGIATE sports and athletics, s often in former years spoken of with degree of disapproval by serious-minde educators, were triumphantly justifie and semiofficially indorsed when Secretar of War Newton D. Baker, speaking at th annual meeting of the National Collegia Athletic Association, declared that t United States Army "had the profounde interest in the physical training that being taught in the colleges." Practica pinning the war-cross on the broad ch of collegiate athletics, Secretary Ba said:

> The product of your training came our military camps and acquitted then selves in splendid fashion. Had it n been for such collegiate training o Army could not have been officered quickly and so efficiently. It was contribution of inestimable value.

He declared that the fact that 35 p cent. of the men examined in the select draft were in some respect physical deficient was a sufficient reason that t schools and colleges should take a deep interest in everything that would co tribute to proper development of the bo for the best interests of the individual a the nation both in peace and war. Follo ing the lead of the Secretary of War, sa

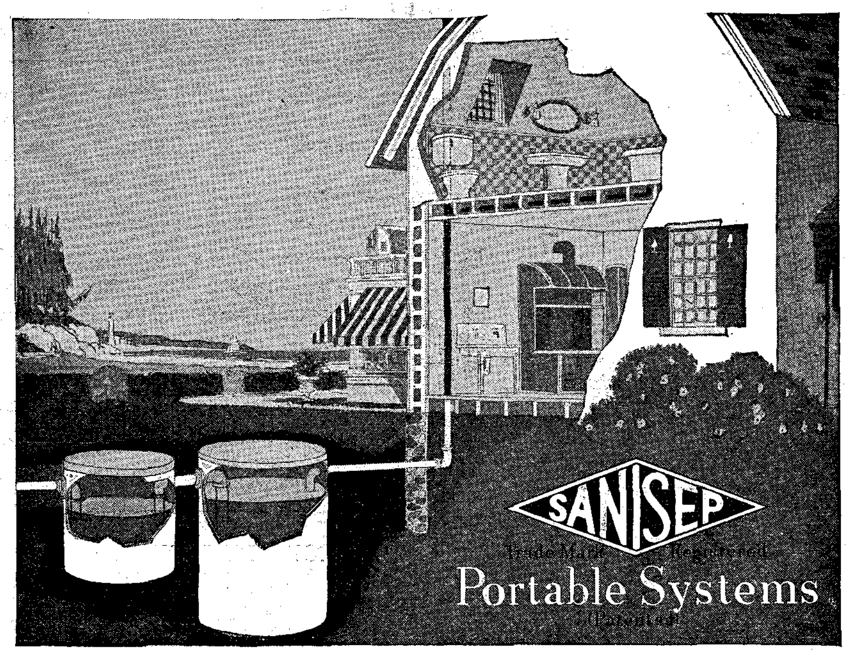
## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
*Continued*

the New York *World* in its report of the meeting:

> One hundred and eighty-odd delegates from 167 educational institutions from one end of the country to the other heartily approved a plan, which will be worked out in detail, and which will be recommended for adoption, looking to some form of compulsory physical education in the schools and colleges of the land.
>
> This was only one of the many broad questions discust at a meeting of three sessions, the first of which began at ten o'clock in the morning, and the last of which ended after midnight.

The association does not pretend to control athletics, but it tries to establish principles, and its recommendations have had a strongly beneficial effect on sports. At this meeting, held at the Hotel Astor in New York, there was a lively discussion of football rules. Says *The World* further:

> E. K. Hall, chairman of the Football Rules Committee, read a comprehensive report which aroused wide interest.
>
> After explaining why no meetings of the committee had been held for two years because of the war, he pointed out that the game had become more or less stabilized, and emphasized the wide-spread popularity of the sport last fall, as indicated by the great number of games, the amazing number of players and attendance figures, which broke all records.
>
> He then went into a short history of how the present rules had been evolved after much experimenting and many changes, and drew the conclusion that the past two seasons, without even a meeting of the committee, had provided an acid test for the code, and that results had been distinctly satisfactory. He concluded by saying:
>
> "The Rules Committee feels that all evidence tends to confirm the belief that the process of changing the football rules has now been completed; that an open game has been established; that so far as can be accomplished by the rules unnecessary hazards in the game have been largely eliminated; that an open game has been developed which puts a premium on speed and skill and has, to a large extent, reduced the premium on weight and force, and that mass play has been entirely eliminated.
>
> "We now have a game in which the smaller institutions have an opportunity to enter the intercollegiate football arena on some other basis than simply a practise team to a larger institution. In other words, the interest has been diversified and increased.
>
> "The Rules Committee, I believe, is practically unanimous in the opinion that the only changes that are likely to be necessary in the near future are trifling and incidental rather than fundamental.
>
> "Under these circumstances your committee hopes that the members of this association will feel that the general objects and purposes of the fundamental changes made in the football rules have been accomplished; and, furthermore, that fundamental changes at this time are neither necessary nor desirable, and that the influence of the association may be directed toward creating a sentiment against any tinkering with the rules and



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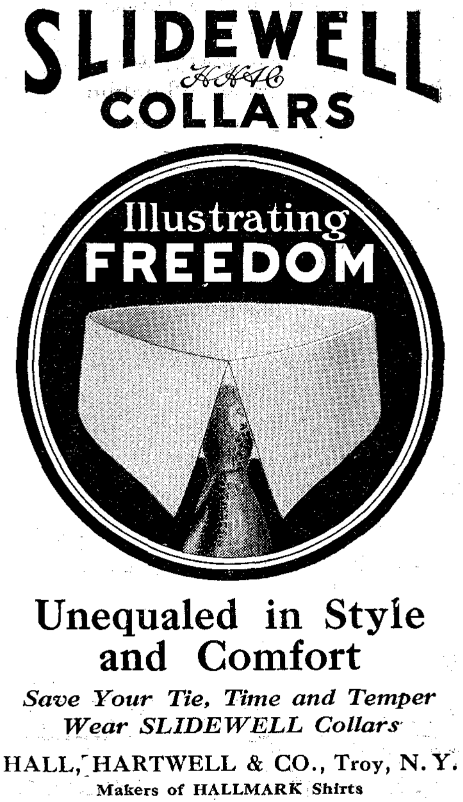
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## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
*Continued*

against the making of any further changes, the necessity for which are not clearly apparent."

A resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to investigate athletic conditions, resources, and methods at all colleges throughout the country, and it was suggested that the Rockefeller Foundation might be induced to aid in this work.

The actual membership of the association now includes 174 educational institutions with a student body of more than half a million.

---

## TY COBB REMAINS KING OF ALL BATSMEN

IN these days when the depths seem to be shaken up in nearly every conceivable place, the batting average of Ty Cobb is hailed by the sports writers of the land with joyous relief. "Nothing seems sure these days but death and taxes," remarks the New York *Tribune*, "unless it be Tyrus Raymond Cobb, of Augusta, Ga. This veteran of more than a dozen major league drives seems so much better than the rest of the field in organized baseball that even old Father Time can not head him off." The batting averages of the American League, recently released by President Ban Johnson, gives the famous "Babe" Ruth, of Boston, monarch of home runs, twelfth place, with .322. Cobb's own high record of .384 is exceeded by Murphy of Chicago who, however, played in only thirty games, and is thus not classed with the leaders, all of whom were engaged in one hundred games or more. *The Tribune* comments:

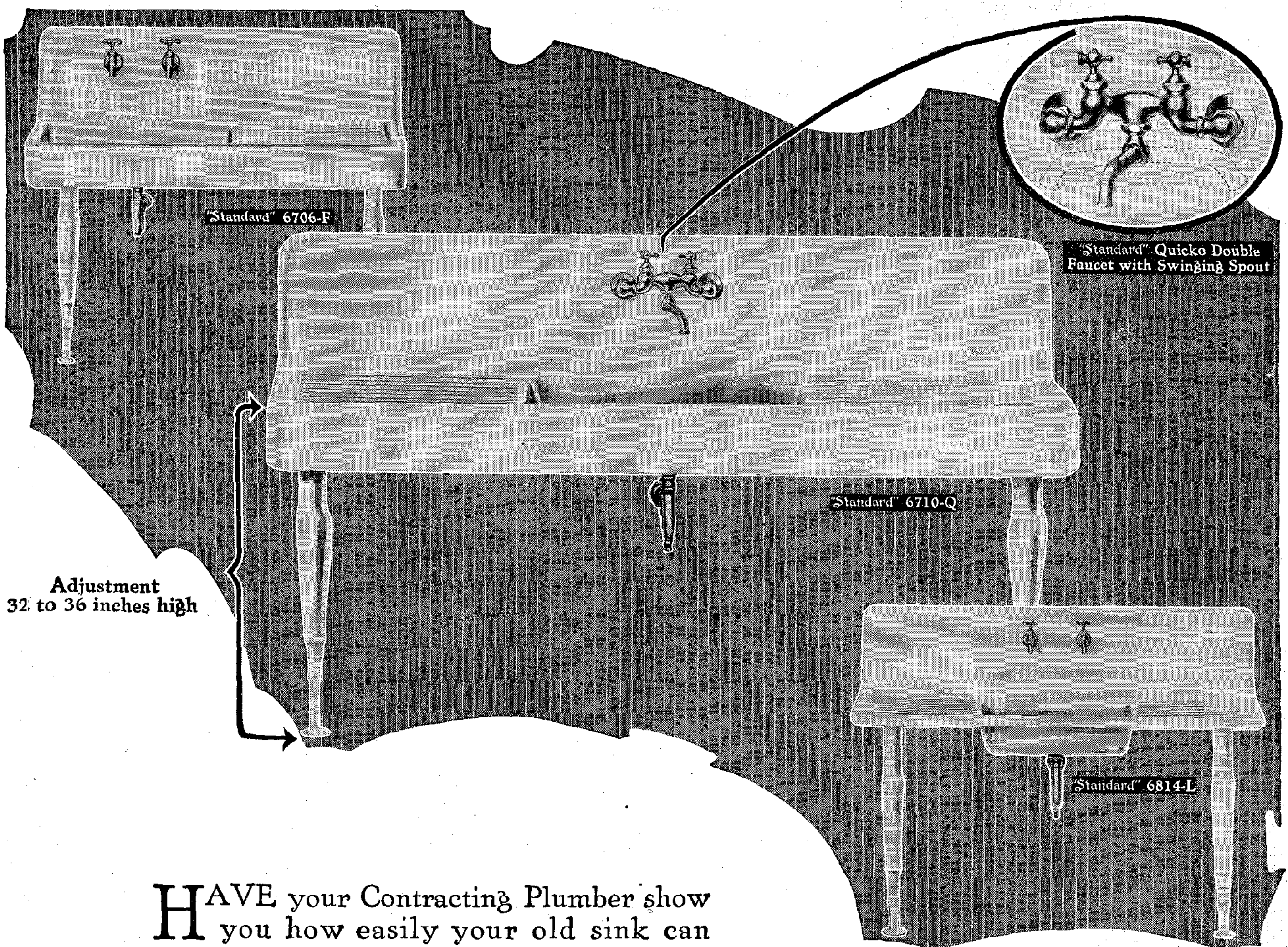
> The batting averages of the American League finds the "Georgia Peach" away at the head of the procession for both major leagues, with the wonderful clouting average of .384 for 124 games played. In thirteen seasons Cobb has set the pace in the American League no less than an even dozen times. He had rung up nine successive championships before Tris Speaker headed him—the first and only time—in 1916. No one has been near Ty since. Speaker, with .296, dropt below the .300 mark for the first time in his major league career.
>
> Bobby Veach, a teammate of Tyrus, was fourth among the batters, with .355, while young Flagstead, the other Detroit outfielder, showed an average of .333 for ninth position. Quite some outfield, that of Detroit, which averages .357.
>
> Harris, of Cleveland, finished second to Cobb, with .375 for 62 games. Sisler, of the Browns, was sixth, with .353, and Joe Jackson (White Sox), next, with .351. Babe Ruth, the home-run king, finished twelfth, with an average of .322 for 130 games. Twenty-six American League players hit .300 or better. Roger Peckinpaugh was the only Yankee representative among the élite, he qualifying with .305. Baker hit for .293 and Pratt for .292.
>
> Following are the official percentages of the fifty leaders, including all who played in fifteen games or more:
>
> | | *Games* | *Pct.* |
> |---|---|---|
> | Murphy, Chicago | 30 | .486 |
> | Cobb, Detroit | 124 | .384 |
> | Harris, Cleveland | 62 | .375 |
> | Phillips, Cleveland | 22 | .364 |
> | Veach, Detroit | 139 | .355 |
> | Jamieson, Cleveland | 26 | .353 |
> | Sisler, St. Louis | 132 | .352 |
> | Jackson, Chicago | 139 | .351 |
> | Zachary, Washington | 17 | .333 |
> | Flagstead, Detroit | 97 | .331 |
> | Tobin, St. Louis | 127 | .327 |
> | Jacobson, St. Louis | 120 | .323 |
> | Ruth, Boston | 130 | .322 |
> | Rice, Washington | 141 | .321 |
> | Heilman, Detroit | 140 | .320 |
> | E. Collins, Chicago | 140 | .319 |
> | Shorten, Detroit | 95 | .315 |
> | Schang, Boston | 113 | .306 |
> | Peckinpaugh, New York | 128 | .305 |
> | McInnis, Boston | 126 | .305 |
> | Johnston, Cleveland | 102 | .305 |
> | Wingo, Philadelphia | 15 | .305 |
> | Leibold, Chicago | 122 | .302 |
> | Uhle, Cleveland | 26 | .302 |
> | Gardner, Cleveland | 109 | .300 |
> | Chapman, Cleveland | 125 | .300 |
> | K. Williams, St. Louis | 65 | .300 |
> | Weaver, Chicago | 140 | .296 |
> | Speaker, Cleveland | 134 | .296 |
> | Burns, Philadelphia | 126 | .296 |
> | Caldwell, Boston-Cleveland | 33 | .296 |
> | McMullin, Chicago | 60 | .294 |
> | Griffin, Philadelphia | 17 | .294 |
> | Baker, New York | 141 | .293 |
> | Pratt, New York | 140 | .292 |
> | C. Walker, Philadelphia | 125 | .292 |
> | Gandil, Chicago | 115 | .290 |
> | O'Neill, Cleveland | 125 | .289 |
> | Judge, Washington | 135 | .288 |
> | Menoskey, Washington | 116 | .287 |
> | Roth, Philadelphia-Boston | 111 | .287 |
> | Milan, Washington | 88 | .287 |
> | Kinney, Philadelphia | 57 | .284 |
> | Fewster, New York | 81 | .283 |
> | Schalk, Chicago | 131 | .282 |
> | Lamar, Boston | 59 | .280 |
> | J. Collins, Chicago | 63 | .279 |
> | Wambsganss, Cleveland | 139 | .278 |
> | Scott, Boston | 138 | .278 |
> | Bodie, New York | 134 | .278 |
> | Elmer Smith, Cleveland | 114 | .278 |
>
> Chicago leads in club-batting. According to the official records, the percentages run:
>
> | | *Games* | *Pct.* |
> |---|---|---|
> | Chicago | 140 | .287 |
> | Detroit | 140 | .283 |
> | Cleveland | 139 | .277 |
> | New York | 141 | .267 |
> | St. Louis | 140 | .264 |
> | Boston | 138 | .261 |
> | Washington | 142 | .260 |
> | Philadelphia | 140 | .244 |

---

## MIKAMI, TENNIS AMBASSADOR FROM JAPAN TO THE UNITED STATES

WITH the death of Hachichiro Mikami, the Japanese lawn-tennis player who developed and brought out Ishiya Kumagae, and later toured America with him, lawn-tennis in Japan, in the Philippine Islands, and in the United States loses one of its best-liked and most expert champions. "Hashy," as he was familiarly known by the many friends he made on the courts of this country, succumbed to fever in the Philippine Islands. J. P. Allen write in the New York *Evening Post:*

> Mikami and Kumagae played considerably in the championships of the Orient, at Manila, in singles and doubles, before they ventured to the United States. At Manila they had met and competed against many of the Americans, chiefly from California, such as Maurice E. McLoughlin, Melville H. Long, Carlton R. Gardner, Clarence J. Griffin, and others. Edwin Gee, the leading figure in the lawn-tennis world of Manila, believed that the two Japanese would add to their laurels by visiting the United States. He prevailed upon them to make the trip in 1916.
>
> Mikami at no time during his appearance in this country displayed ability equa to that of Kumagae. His game was of the old-fashioned base-line type he had learned



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| *CLEVELAND | 4409 EUCLID |
| CINCINNATI | 633 WALNUT |
| *TOLEDO | 311-321 ERIE |
| *COLUMBUS | 243-255 S. THIRD |
| *CANTON | 1106 SECOND ST. N. E. |
| *YOUNGSTOWN | 458 W. FEDERAL |
| *WHEELING | 3120-30 JACOB |
| *HUNTINGTON | 2ND AVE. AND 10TH ST. |
| *ERIE | 128 W. TWELFTH |
| *ALTOONA | 918 11TH |
| MILWAUKEE | 426 BROADWAY |
| *MILWAUKEE | 311-313 FIFTH ST. |
| *LOUISVILLE | 321-323 W. MAIN |
| *NASHVILLE | 315 TENTH AVE. S. |
| *NEW ORLEANS | 846 BARONNE |
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| KANSAS CITY | 201 RIDGE ARCADE |
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| DETROIT OFFICE | 414 HAMMOND BLDG. |
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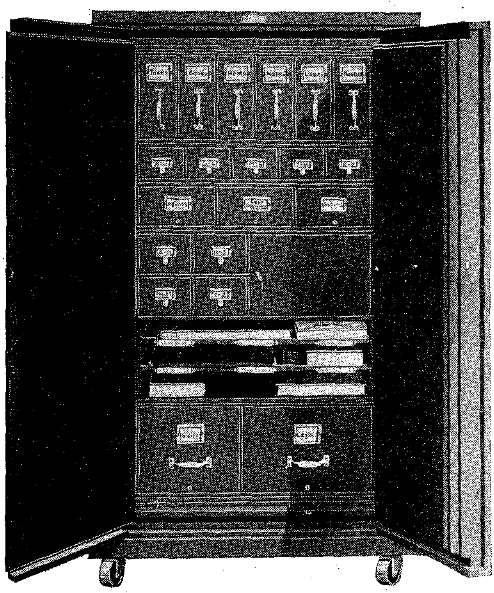

## A Service for You

THE SAFE-CABINET COMPANY will inspect your premises for fire hazards and show you how to guard against them. We advise on better methods of housing, filing and protecting your records. The advisability of adopting our recommendations is then a matter for your decision.

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## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
*Continued*

from Englishmen living in Japan and the Philippine Islands. He was older than Kumagae and was not so quick to adapt his game to the newer methods that h found upon the American courts. Th news of Mikami's death came as a surprize because there had been no intimation tha he was ill. During the summer Ralph L Baggs, who was in the United States Army service in Siberia, returned home by way o Manila. While there he met Mikami. A that time of the year the heat was too intense for lawn-tennis. The two, who ha become acquainted while Mikami was her in 1916, had a golf match in the dawn o the morning by way of sport.

The playing of the two Japanese Mikami and Kumagae, furnished one o the features of the season of 1916. Comin to this country direct from Japan, the first competed in tournaments on th Pacific coast. Then they graduall journeyed eastward, on the way playin in the sectional doubles at St. Louis. I was there that they began to display thei real form which became interesting a Kumagae began to bowl over some of th stars in singles in matches later on in th East.

As a result of their campaign in th doubles Mikami and Kumagae received ranking in the Class 1 division for tha year. Their ranking practically brackete them as classed with Clarence J. Griffi and Roland Roberts, of California, an Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Frederic C Inman, of this section of the country, i point of skill. In a review of that yea Frederick B. Alexander says of the "Mikami, Kumagae's partner, tho hardl in the same class, gave a good account himself. As a doubles team they bo showed they had a great deal to learn, a their base-line game was not adapted to it

While the racket-wielding of Mika lacked the powerful sweep and spectacul features that lifted Kumagae to a hi place and fame, still its wonderful accura its surety in openings, and in forcing position made him a formidable conten in tournaments. As an indication of strength it is a matter of record t Mikami received a ranking in Class This ranking placed him on a par w such well-known men as Charles Bull, Jr., John S. Cannon, Walter Mer Hall, Richard Harte, Francis T. Hunt Frederick C. Inman, Edwin P. Larn W. S. Ellroy, and John S. Pfaffman, all whom were rated in the same class w Mikami for that season's play.

The death of "Hashy," as he w familiarly known by the many friends made on the courts of this country, h come as a grievous surprize to the Ame cans who found so much good-fellowsh with the two Japanese during the seas three years ago. "Hashy," whose know edge of English was greater than th possest by Kumagae, always translat the newspaper accounts of their play to his compatriot. The two had gr times discussing and laughing over t newspaper comments upon their p formances. In the estimation of ma who knew of his interest and acco plishments at the game it is agreed t the death of Hachichiro will be a gr loss to lawn-tennis in the Philipp Islands and Japan, as he was apply there some of the lessons and methods had learned during his visit to this count

## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
*Continued*

### DID "PSYCHIC" POWER AID BRAWN WHEN CARPENTIER LICKED BECKETT?

A VULGAR punch in the jaw has been the pugilist's favorite method of inducing his opponent to accept defeat since the memory of boxing fans runneth not to the contrary. But in the recent bout between Georges Carpentier and Joe Beckett in London, however, rumor, especially British rumor, now has it that other factors besides punches played an important part, albeit they belong to a class not sanctioned by the Marquis of Queensberry. It is being whispered that the clever French man achieved his victory over the Englishman through means no less extraordinary than the exercise of certain mysterious, occult powers, in some quarters referred to as "hypnotism," and in others designated the "projection of personality." It is well known, of course, that Carpentier used the punch in the jaw also, and that ostensibly this was what determined the match; but those who favor the hypnotic theory hold that prior to administering the knockout blow, a stealthy assault had been made on Beckett's brain, filling him with "one vast, uncontrollable, irresistible, all-pervading, supremely passionate, overwhelming desire to lie down and quit." Those who attribute the result to "projection of personality" give credit not so much to the French boxer as to his manager, François Descamps. They say two personalities were fighting Joe Beckett from the moment he entered the ring, one being Carpentier and the other his manager. Carpentier alone, we are told, Beckett might have beaten, but against the combination of Carpentier and Descamps it appears the English fighter didn't have a chance. The matter is discust by Stuart Martin in the London *Mail* as follows:

> Descamps is a very excitable man. He is a bundle of nerves, a typically French, overflowing personality, whose individuality oozes from every pore. He does not effervesce. He exudes.
>
> Descamps is the man who made a bet that his pupil would knock Beckett out in six rounds. Descamps says that when Carpentier meets Jack Dempsey, Carpentier will win in six rounds. Watch Descamps. He is the man who is aiding Carpentier with all his mental force. His mentality accompanies Carpentier into the ring in every fight. He is his unseen, silent partner, and to him as much as to Carpentier is Beckett indebted for the blow on the jaw which finished the fight and took the championship of Europe out of his reach.
>
> What was Descamps doing as Beckett came into the ring on Thursday? Those who were near him tell me he was watching Beckett intently. The fact is, he began to fight Beckett as soon as Beckett stept into the ring.
>
> There is a vague suggestion that Carpentier has a hypnotic eye. He has not. Hypnotism has nothing to do with it.

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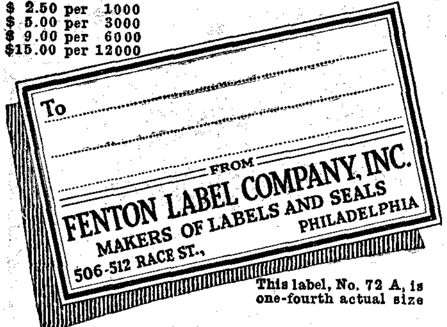

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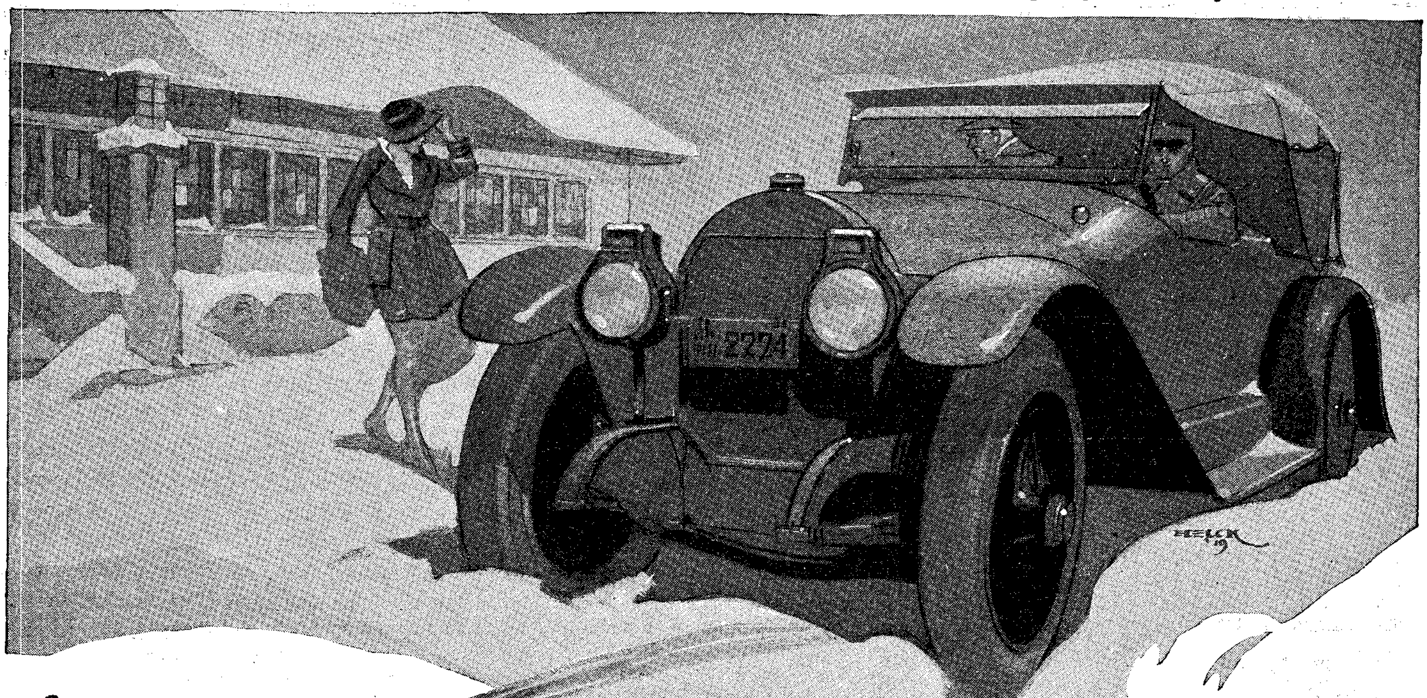
## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
*Continued*

> But projection of personality has.
>
> Beckett was "constantly glancing round at Carpentier as he was getting his gloves adjusted." There you have the personality of Descamps beginning to work; impinging itself on Beckett's brain and beginning its task of confusing the English boxer's thoughts.
>
> Possibly Descamps is not quite conscious of his own power, but it is there all the same. This projection of personality is not hypnotism, but it is to be seen operating everywhere.
>
> Have you ever noticed in a railway carriage how a man engaged in conversation with a friend will stop suddenly and look round, losing the thread of his talk because you are looking at him? You can break up all kinds of conversation if you project your mentality into the seat of *sub-conscious memory of a stranger.* The spot on which to concentrate is just at the root of the nose, between the eyes.
>
> Numerous instances of this force might be given. Bombardier Wells is a victim to it. He is a highly sensitive man, and being sensitive he absorbs the conflicting *mentalities* which are *concentrating* on him when he fights. The result is that his own mind becomes confused, and people who watch him say he is nervous. He is not nervous. He is sensitive, and his mind is absorbing personalities until he has no personality left of his own.
>
> Descamps, they say, feels every defeat of Carpentier as a defeat for himself. If you took Descamps's mind to the analytical table you would find that he would make a first-class medium. He is a psychic subject. His personality stands beside Carpentier in every match, for he has trained Carpentier's mind as well as his body. Carpentier acts as Descamps wills.

Whatever the truth of it, the matter is receiving its full share of notice in the American newspapers, and particularly its bearing upon the proposed match between Carpentier and Jack Dempsey. One of the diverting comments that has come to our attention is made by a writer in the Anaconda (Mont.) *Standard*, who opines that if Carpentier ever meets Dempsey professionally, "a tier or two should be reserved for the world's ablest psychologists," to the end that it may be determined once and for all to what extent psychic elements can enter the prize-ring as a factor in the combat. It does not appear, however, that the inclination to explain Carpentier's victory on psychic grounds is shared by all who witnessed the match and have written descriptions of it. For instance, Mr. Bernard Shaw, who, according to W. O. McGeehan, sports writer in the New York *Tribune*, "knows more about boxing than any of the writers who discourse on boxing exclusively," in his report written for the London *Nation*, makes no mention of "psychology," but brings forward the equally curious idea that Mr. Carpentier had been studying the statuary in the British Museum. Says Mr. Shaw:

> The physical omens were all against the Briton. Beckett, who was trained, if anything, a little too fine, has a compact figure, a boxlike chest, stout, stumpy arms useful only for punching, and a thickish neck too short to take his head far out of harm's way. Carpentier, long and lithe, has a terrible pair of arms, very long, with the forearms heavy just where the weight should be. He has a long chest, a long reach, a long, flexible neck, and, last but not least, a long head. Nobody who knew the A B C of boxing could doubt for a moment that unless Beckett could wear him down and outstay him, and stand a good deal during the process, he could not win at the physical odds against him except by a lucky knockout.
>
> When the men stood up, another curious asset of Carpentier's raised the extraordinary question whether he had not been taught to box by a lady. Some years ago Mrs. Diana Watts, a lady athlete who believed that she had discovered the secret of ancient Greek gymnastics, reproduced with her own person the pose and action of the discobolus and the archer in the Heracles pediment in the British Museum, both of which had been up to that time considered physically impossible. Her book on the subject, with its interesting photographs, is still extant. Her method was to move and balance the body on the ball of the foot without using the heel, and to combine this with a certain technique of the diaphragm.
>
> Now the moment "Time" was called and Carpentier was on his feet in the ring it was apparent that he had this technique. He was like a man on springs; and the springs were not in his heels but in the balls of his feet. His diaphragm *tenue* was perfect. Whether his lady instructor was Mrs. Diana Watts or Dame Nature, she has turned out a complete Greek athlete. This really very remarkable and gymnastically important phenomenon has been overlooked, partly because it has not been understood, but partly also because the change in Carpentier's face when he *sets to work is so startling that the spectators* can see nothing else. The unmistakable Greek line digs a trench across his forehead at once; his color changes to a stony gray; he looks ten thousand years old; his eyes see through stone walls; and his expression of intensely concentrated will frightens every one in the hall except his opponent, who is far too busy to attend to such curiosities.
>
> There was no fight. There was only a superb exhibition spar, with Beckett as what used to be called a chopping block. For a few moments he wisely stuck close to his man; but Mr. Angle gave the order (I did not hear it, but was told of it) to break away; and Beckett then let the Frenchman get clear and faced him for outfighting. From that moment he was lost. Carpentier *simply did the classic* thing; the long shot with the left; the lead-off and get-away. The measurement of distance—and such a distance!—was exact to an inch, the speed dazzling, the impact like the kick of a thoroughbred horse. Beckett, except for one amazed lionlike shake of his head, took it like a stone wall; but he was helpless; he had not time to move a finger before Carpentier was back out of his reach. He was utterly outspeeded. Three times Carpentier did this, each hit more brilliant, if possible, than the last.
>
> Beckett was for a moment dazed by the astonishing success of the attack; and in that moment Carpentier sent in a splendidly clean and finished right to the jaw It is not often that perfect luck attends perfect style in this world; but Carpentier



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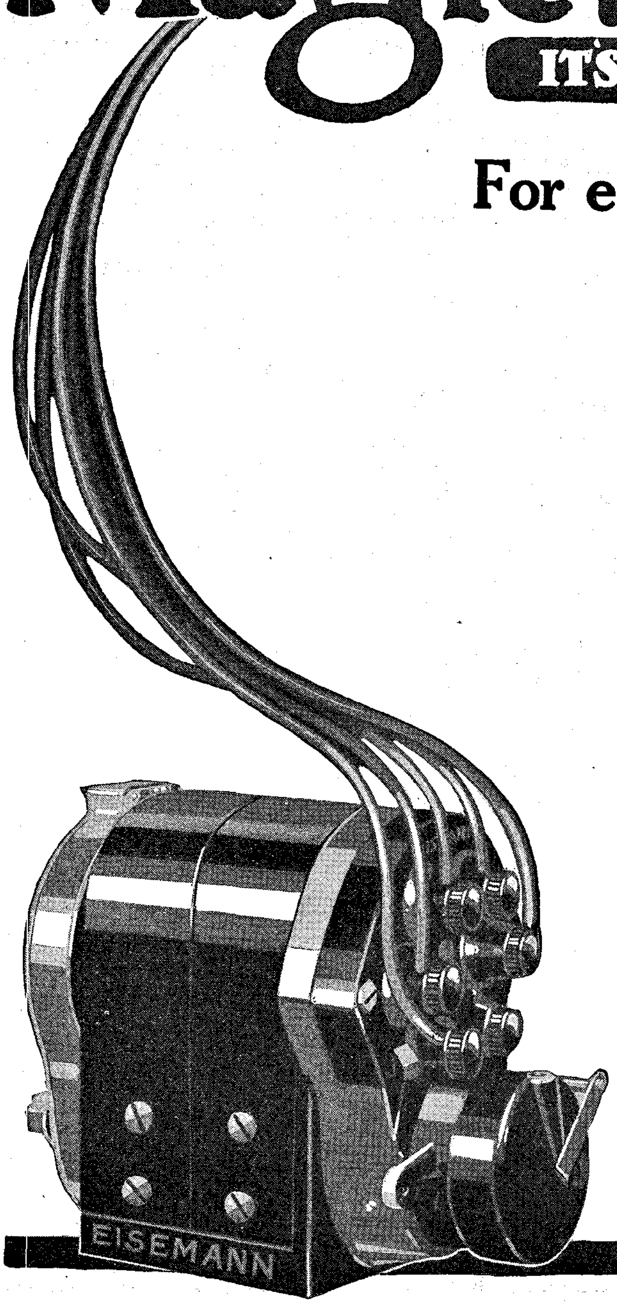

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## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
*Continued*

seemed able to command even luck. The blow found that mysterious spot that is in all our jaws, and that is so seldom found by the fist. There was no mistaking the droop with which Beckett went prone to the boards. In an old-fashioned fight he would have been carried by his seconds to his corner and brought up to the scratch in half a minute quite well able to go on. Under modern rules he had to lie unhelped; and at the end of ten seconds Carpentier was declared the winner.

If there is anything in practise begun in early youth and continued, apparently without interruption until the age of maturity, this should help explain Carpentier's victory. According to his own account of his career, appearing in the London *Graphic*, he has been in the boxing game literally "from his youth up," having made his first appearance in the ring at the tender age of eleven. He writes:

> I was thirteen when, in 1907, I took part in the contest to decide the world championship of France; I hasten to add that the name "champion of the world" did not imply what people understand by it to-day. We were only a few young fellows just out of our knickers who contested for the laurels. Boxing then was not very well known in France. Spectators were not numerous, but we fought well. I had to oppose athletes twenty-four to thirty years old, and I, at thirteen, had but a slight build, which made me look ridiculous on the evening of my *début* in the ring. It was necessary to concentrate all my energy to convince the public that it was not some torturer who obliged me to box. This torturer was no other than François Descamps — already my professor, master, and adviser, in those early days.
>
> Here I stop to explain how Descamps discovered me. He was instructor at the Lens Gymnasium where I went, and here I had the opportunity of observing my elders boxing, and I felt that I preferred boxing to all other sports. One day, when I thought Descamps was away, I put on the gloves and began a contest with a pal much bigger than myself—which made the combat a very serious one for me. As soon as I had floored my opponent, I felt some one behind me, and, looking back—horror! it was Descamps! He scolded and punished me, but at my earnest request he consented to teach me how to box. What more could I ask for? And so, in less than two years after that, I made my first trip to Paris to fight for the boxing championship of France. It turned out that my punch and movements against men of physique superior to mine were of sufficient force to gain me several victories, and I became the champion of my class. I passed through the ordinary professional routine.
>
> My first big fight was at Maisons-Laffitte, in Paris, against the champion jockey, Salmon. I was then fourteen years old, and the match was arranged for fourteen rounds of three minutes each. Well do I recall the vehement criticism in the press which followed. Descamps, they said, was trying to kill me. I, so young and so frail, was set to oppose fully developed men accustomed to sport and in the prime of their strength! They called it slaughter—

## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
*Continued*

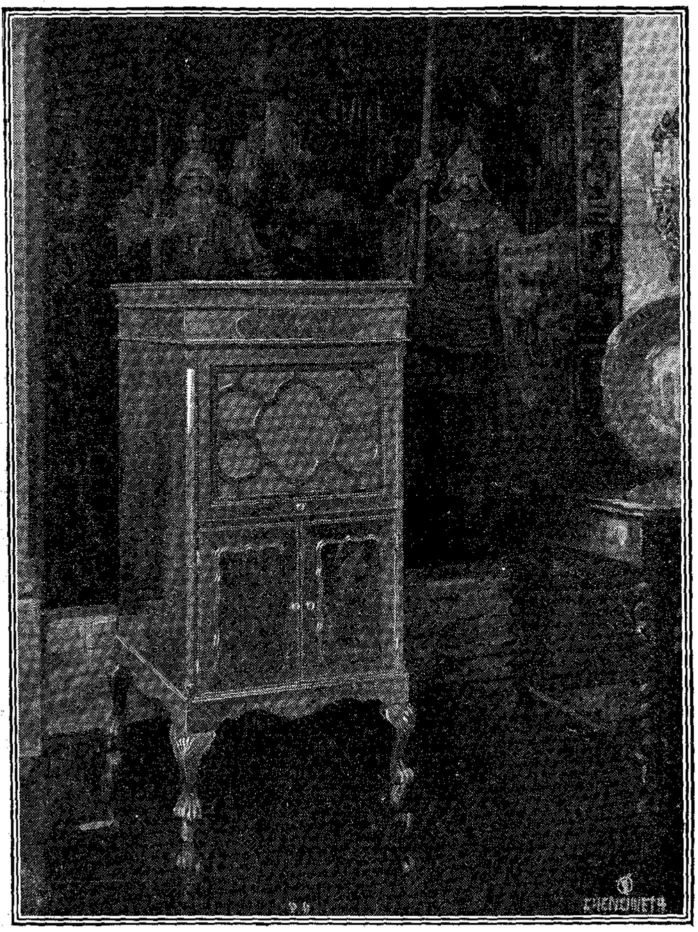
nothing less; never would I recover from such treatment, and so on. Such was the beginning, and then was arranged a magnificent fight of eighteen rounds, in which I began to realize Salmon's strength. Descamps considered it was better to give up the contest than risk a fatal defeat. He had thrown down the sponge, but I did not regard the matter in the same way, and insisted upon continuing the fight. Salmon had already left the ring. Now I could have fought Descamps himself. I cried in my rage. It was a defeat of a kind which I could not countenance at the moment, and not, I may say, until all was over could I be convinced of it.

Descamps considered that I had all the necessary qualifications for a boxer's career. From this time boxing became fashionable in France, and I had the opportunity of frequent fights. I did not always win, but the majority of contests were in my favor. In 1909 I beat Ledoux on points. Now, ten years later, Ledoux is to fight the incomparable Jim Driscoll, and I am to meet Joe Beckett! One of us has grown faster than the other. I grew so fast that my weight has often made me very uncomfortable. Called to contend for the championship of France and Europe, I was obliged to reduce my weight. The boxing experts! Would that they had had something better to do than to trouble themselves about me. They really began to say that Descamps wanted to kill me when he undertook to lessen my weight. I did not complain, altho I was the victim. It was in such conditions as these that I fought Sid Burns, Young Joseph for the championship of Europe, welters, at the National Sporting Club, and Jim Sullivan for the middleweight championship of Europe at Monte Carlo.

But the necessary training to reduce my weight was not, I may say, always a success, and on account of that I was beaten by Billy Papke, former middleweight champion of the world, and by Frank Klauss, champion of the world, in the same class. But this did not keep me from triumphing over that marvel of the "noble art," William Lewis. Now I was able to fight at my weight and had only to undergo my training. I met Joe Jeannette, the famous mullato. A decision on points was given against me, and this gave rise to heated protests on my behalf, but I have made it a rule never to argue about a verdict.

The heavyweight championship was contested between the scientific Bombardier Wells and me. This was at Gand, in 1912. I almost lost. The first rounds saw me nearly on the ground. My warmest supporters believed that all was up with me, and that I no longer stood any chance. I can assure you some of them wept. How they were deceived! At the fourth round, having taken due observation of the play of my worthy rival, I went into the fight with renewed determination, and I won on a knockout!

I pass over many other matches in silence, and come to the last, preceding the war. On that night, in July, 1914, I was up against the American, Gunboat Smith, at the London Olympia. At the fourth round I knocked him to the floor. There he remained ten seconds. The gong sounded, which marked the "out," but Smith thought it was to mark the end of the round, which had lasted only two minutes forty seconds. The fight con-



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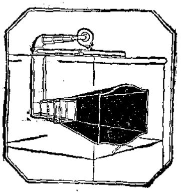

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tinued. At the sixth round I fell; Gunboat Smith hit me and was disqualified.

And then the war! I joined the Air Force, August, 1914, as a pilot. I won the Military Medal—with two palms and my War Cross. At the end of hostilities I became monitor at the Joinville School, still keeping up my training and enthusiasm for boxing. I returned to the ring on June 25, 1919, and then fought Dick Smith, whom I beat by a knockout in the ninth round.

## BOSWELL TAKES DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON TO THE BECKETT-CARPENTIER FIGHT

CHARLES A. DANA said something to the effect that the man who had read Euripides in the original Greek could report a dog-fight better than the man who hadn't. This consideration evidently influenced the English editors who secured the services of such literary celebrities as H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, and Bernard Shaw to describe the championship fight between Beckett and Carpentier, and well did the resultant reports justify the enterprise of the journalists.

But the dramatic critic of the London *Times*, even more enterprising than the editors, summoned the shade of Boswell, and with him his idol, Dr. Johnson, with all their coterie from out the past, to view the great encounter, and thus portrays the event as seen through the eyes of the faithful Boswell:

> I am now to record a curious incident in Dr. Johnson's life, which fell under my own observation, of which *pars magna fui*, and which I am persuaded will, with the iberal-minded, be in no way to his discredit.
>
> When I was a boy in the year 1745 I wore a white cockade and prayed for King James till one of my uncles gave me a shil- ing on condition that I should pray for King George, which I accordingly did. This uncle was General Cochran; and it was with natural gratification that I re- eived from another member of that amily, Mr. Charles Cochran, a more valu- ble present than a shilling, that is to say, an invitation to witness the Great Fight at the Stadium and to bring with me a riend. "Pray (said I) let us have Dr. ohnson." Mr. Cochran, who is much more modest than our other great theater-manager, Mr. Garrick, feared that Dr. ohnson could hardly be prevailed upon to condescend. "Come (said I), if you'll et me negotiate for you, I will be answerable that all shall go well."
>
> I had not forgotten Mrs. Thrale's rela- ion (which she afterward printed in her 'Anecdotes") that "Mr. Johnson was very conversant in the art of attack and defense by boxing, which science he had earned from his uncle Andrew, I believe; and I have heard him discourse upon the age when people were received, and when ejected, in the schools once held for that brutal amusement, much to the admiration of those who had no expectation of his kill in such matters, from the sight of a igure which precluded all possibility of personal prowess." This lively lady was, however, too ready to deviate from exact authenticity of narration; and, further, I reflected that, whatever the propensities of his youth, he who had now risen to be called by Dr. Smollett the Great Cham of literature might well be affronted if asked to countenance a prize-fight.
>
> Notwithstanding the high veneration which I entertained for him, I was sensible that he was sometimes a little actuated by the spirit of contradiction, and by means of that I hoped I should gain my point. I therefore, while we were sitting quietly by ourselves at his house in an evening, took occasion to open my plan thus: "Mr. Cochran, sir, sends his respectful compliments to you, and would be happy if you would do him the honor to visit his entertainment at the Stadium on Thursday next?"
>
> JOHNSON—"Sir, I am obliged to Mr. Cochran. I will go."
>
> BOSWELL—"Provided, sir, I suppose, that the entertainment is of a kind agreeable to you?"
>
> JOHNSON—"What do you mean, sir? What do you take me for? Do you think I am so ignorant of the world as to imagine that I am to prescribe to a gentleman what kind of entertainment he is to offer his friends?"
>
> BOSWELL—"But if it were a prize-fight?"
>
> JOHNSON—"Well, sir, and what then?"
>
> BOSWELL—"It might bring queer company."
>
> JOHNSON—"My dear friend, let us have no more of this. I am sorry to be angry with you; but really it is treating me strangely to talk to me as if I could not meet any company whatever occasionally."
>
> Thus I secured him.
>
> As it proved, however, whether by good luck or by the forethought of the ingenious Mr. Cochran, Dr. Johnson could not have found himself in better company than that gathered round him in Block H at the Stadium. There were many members of the Literary Club, among them Mr. Beauclerk, Mr. Burke, Mr. Garrick, Mr Gibbon, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Mr. R. B. Sheridan. A gentleman present, who had been dining at the Duke of Montrose's, where the bottle had been circulated pretty freely, was rash enough to rally Dr. Johnson about his uncle Andrew, suggesting that his uncle's nephew might now take the opportunity of exhibiting his prowess in the ring.
>
> JOHNSON—"Sir, to be facetious, it is not necessary to be indecent. I am not for tapping any man's claret, but we see that thou hast already tapped his Grace's."
>
> BURKE—"It is remarkable how little blood is ever shed in these contests. Here have we been for half an hour watching—let me see, what are their names?—Eddie Feathers and Gus Platts—and not even an ensanguined nose between them."
>
> REYNOLDS—"In a previous contest one boxer knocked the other's teeth out."
>
> SHERIDAN—"Yes, but they were false teeth."
>
> At this moment the talk was interrupted by the arrival of the Prince. As his Highness passed Dr. Johnson, my revered friend made an obeisance which was an even more studied act of homage than his famous bow to the Archbishop of York, and he subsequently joined in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" with the most loyal enthusiasm, repeating the word "fe-ellow" over and over again, doubtless because it was the only one he knew. ("Like a word in a catch," Beauclerk whispered.) I am sorry that I did not take note of an eloquent argument in which he proceeded to maintain that the situation

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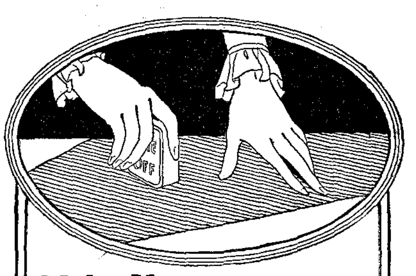

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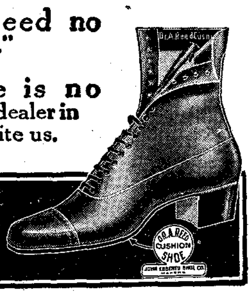

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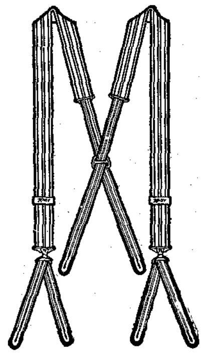

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are worn *under the shirt* with or without a belt. Worn with belt, you can wear your belt loose. Tight belts are dangerous—ask your doctor. Kady Concealed give the right hang to the trousers, hold the shirt down, and contribute to a neat appearance. Just the thing, too, for wear with evening clothes. Simple, easy to fasten. Ask for **Kady Concealed**—75c. If your dealer does not carry them, write us.

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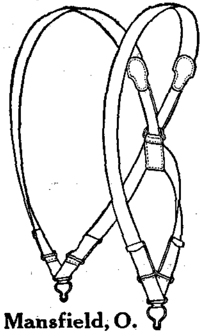

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
*Continued*

of Prince of Wales was the happiest of any person's in the kingdom, even beyond that of the Sovereign.

But there was still no sign of Beckett and Carpentier, the heroes of the evening, and the company became a little weary of the preliminary contests. A hush fell upon the assembly, and many glanced furtively toward the alley down which the champions were to approach.

GIBBON—"We are unhappy because we are kept waiting. 'Man never is, but always to be, blest.'"

JOHNSON—"And we are awaiting we know not what. To the impatience of expectation is added the disquiet of the unknown."

GARRICK (playing round his old friend with a fond vivacity)—"My dear sir, men are naturally a little restless, when they have backed Beckett at 70 to 40."

REYNOLDS—"But see, the lights of the cinematographers—[We were all abashed by the word in the presence of the Great Lexicographer]—are brighter than ever. I observe all the contestants take care to smile under them."

SHERIDAN—"When they do agree their unanimity is wonderful."

JOHNSON—"Among the anfractuosities of the human mind, I know not if it may not be one, that there is a morbid longing to figure in the 'moving pictures.'"

After all this preparation, the actual combat that this ancient party (hypothetically) came to see must strike the reader as most brief and unsatisfactory. But so, it is true, the Beckett-Carpentier fight, in its actuality, must have struck many a British sportsman, author, and philosopher who paid his good money for a few minutes at the ring-side. Almost too sudden to be interesting was that world-heralded knockout. Sporting writers by the hundred have described the actual proceedings. This modern Boswell writes:

> But at length Beckett and Carpentier made their triumphal entry, Beckett first, quietly smiling, with eyes cast down, Carpentier *debonair* and lightly saluting the crowd with an elegant wave of the hand. After the pair had stript and Dr. Johnson had pointed out that "the tenuity, the thin part," in Carpentier's frame indicated greater lightness, if Beckett's girth promised more solid resistance, Mr. Angle invited the company to preserve silence during the rounds and to abstain from smoking. To add a last touch to the solemnity of the moment, Carpentier's supernumerary henchmen (some six or eight, over and above his trainer and seconds) came and knelt by us, in single file, in the alley between Block H and Block E, as tho at worship.
>
> What then happened, in the twinkling of an eye, all the world now knows, and knows rather better than I knew myself at the moment, for I saw Beckett lying on his face in the ring without clearly distinguishing the decisive blow. While Carpentier was being carried round the ring on the shoulders of his friends, being kissed first by his trainer and then by ladies obligingly held up to the ring for the amiable purpose, I confess that I watched Beckett, and was pleased to see he had successfully resumed his quiet smile. As I carried my revered friend home to Bolt Court in a taximetric cabriolet, I remarked to him that Beckett's defeat was a blow to our patriotic pride, whereupon he suddenly uttered, in a strong, determined tone, an apothem at which many will start: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel!" "And yet," said Beauclerk, when I told him of this later, "he had not been kissed by Carpentier."

## SOMETHING ABOUT "BABE" RUTH, PRICE $125,000

WHEN the chief of all home-run sluggers, "Babe" Ruth, of Boston, was sold to the New York Yankees at a price reputed to be in the neighborhood of $125,000, the baseball world gasped, and metropolitan journals devoted their leading "scare-heads" to the record-breaking event. Six years ago, according to "Daniel," writing in the New York *Sun*, this same hero of the diamond was in St. Mary's Industrial Institute in Baltimore, where he was sent not for any misdoing, but because he needed a home. "Certainly baseball has been kind to the hardest hitter in the history of the game," comments Daniel, with passing mention of Mr. Ruth's present $20,000 salary, and gives this account of the great batman's progress:

> He was an orphan, without friend or relative, and the institute provided a welcome haven. The records tell us that Ruth attended Mount St. Joseph's College, of Baltimore, but he never went to that or any other collegiate institution. He did not even complete his grammar-school education, but that handicap does not show in his hitting. He appears to be able to address the ball with great skill and force even if his diction does lack polish and his literary efforts seem a bit brusk.
>
> On the St. Mary's baseball team Ruth soon began to attract attention as a pitcher and before long he came under the eagle eye of Jack Dunn, manager and owner of the Baltimore Club of the International League. Dunn was quick to recognize the diamond in the rough and he applied to the superintendent of the school to permit Ruth to join the Orioles. This permission was granted only after Dunn had signed papers whereby he became Ruth's guardian. As a pitcher with Baltimore Ruth was a big success. Soon came the cherished opportunity to play in the big leagues. Dunn, prest for money, placed Ernie Shore, Ruth, and Egan, a catcher, on the market and there was lively bidding for the trio. The Boston Americans purchased them for a sum reported to have been $15,000. Thus was Ruth's major league career started. For a short time Ruth went back to Providence, the Red Sox farm, but after eighteen days he was back again in a Boston uniform, making a reputation as a great pitcher and the hardest hitter among the flingers. Now we find Ruth a Yankee outfielder. The investment of the Boston club in 1914, made under the ownership of Joe Lannin, certainly has proved a paying one, for the Yankees gave something like $15,000 for Shore last year and now $125,000 for Ruth.
>
> The deal which made Ruth a Yankee dwarfs all previous sales in the major leagues. The sum paid—$125,000—exceeds by $70,000 that involved in the trans

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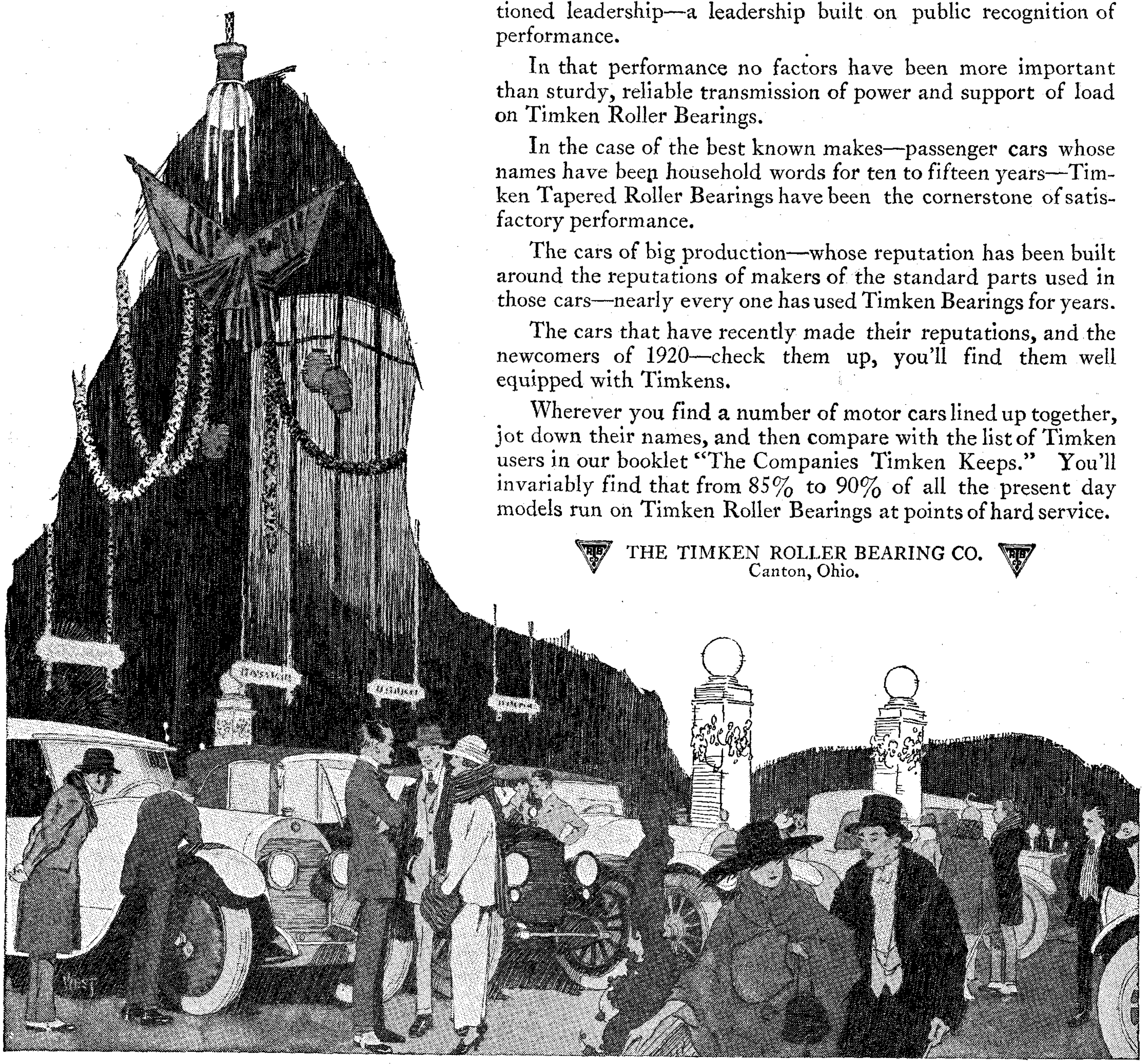

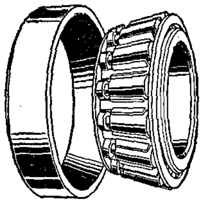

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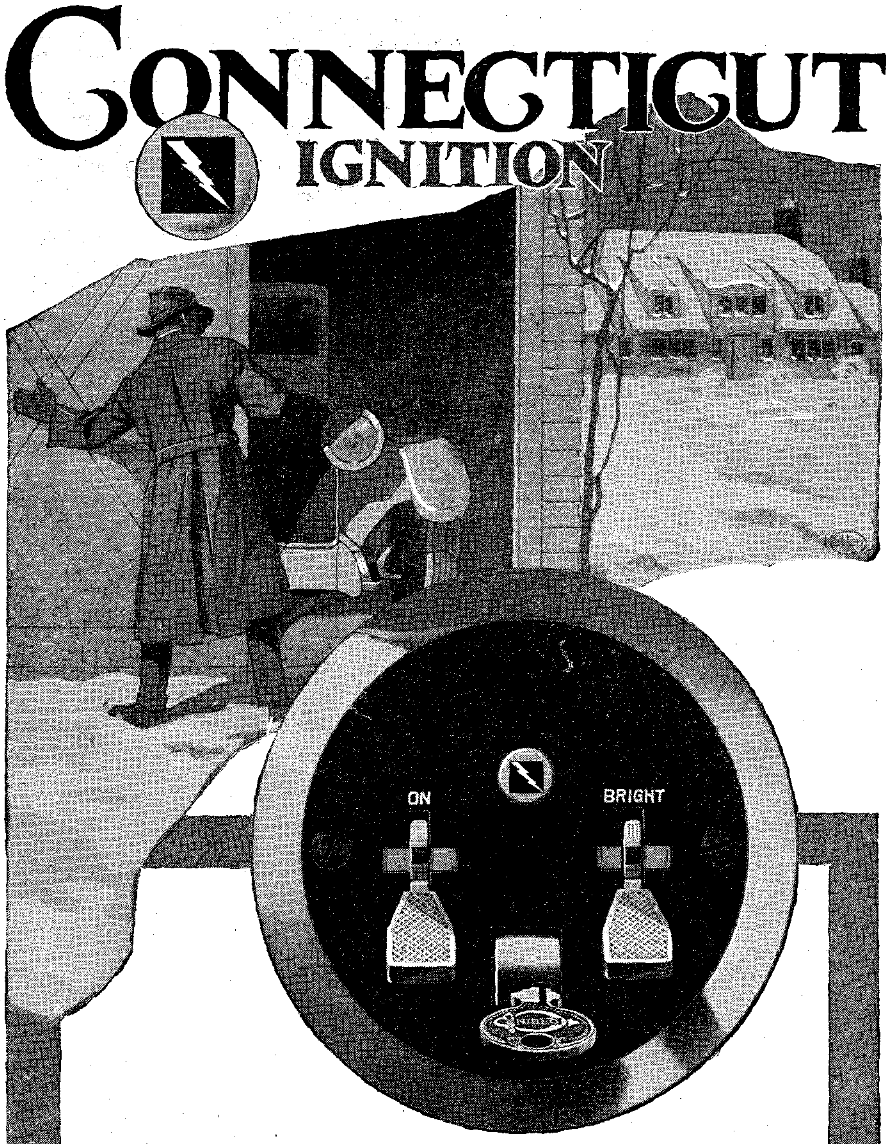

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## SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
*Continued*

action which made Tris Speaker a member of the Cleveland club in 1916, a sale which set the major league financial record for any one player at $55,000. In return for Speaker the Red Sox received $50,000 in cash and Sam Jones, pitcher, and Fred Thomas, third baseman, whose combined value was placed at $5,000. Previous to the Speaker sale the greatest sum paid for any player was $50,000, which the Chicago club of the American League paid to the Athletics for Eddie Collins, the great second baseman, in 1914. At that time it was doubted whether that sum would be equaled in a deal for a ball-player. The Yankees had been offered Collins for $45,000, but had declined to buy the infielder at even an approach to that figure. It was feared that Collins was going back.

Colonel Ruppert and Colonel Huston have figured in quite a number of big financial deals since they acquired the Yankees. Last summer they paid Boston $48,000 for Carl Mays, the pitcher who was destined to start a big rumpus in the league. New York gave $40,000 in cash and Allen Russell and Bob McGraw, pitchers. McGraw only recently returned to the Yankees by the waiver route. In 1916 Colonels Ruppert and Huston paid the Athletics $37,500 for Frank Baker, the third baseman, who was expected to make a winner of the Yankees. That same year the owners of the Yanks acquired Lee Magee, all around man, from Harry Sinclair of the Federal League for $22,500. That was $22,500 thrown into the street, for as a Yankee Magee was the biggest failure on record.

In December, 1917, the Red Sox completed a big financial transaction with the Athletics. Boston got McInnis, Bush, and Schang and gave $60,000 and Vean Gregg, Chet Thomas, and Merlin Kopp.

The fourth biggest individual sale in the history of the American League involved Joe Jackson, the outfielder, who was sent by Cleveland to Chicago in 1915. Charley Comiskey gave $32,000 in cash and Ed Klepfer, pitcher, and Bobby Roth, outfielder, for the Carolina slugger.

---

**Improved Mathematics.** The teacher had been explaining fractions to her class. When she had discust the subject at length wishing to see how much light had been shed, she inquired:

"Now, Bobby, which would you rather have, one apple or two halves?"

The little chap promptly replied:

"Two halves."

"Oh, Bobby," exclaimed the young woman, a little disappointedly, "why would you prefer two halves?"

"Because then I could see if it was bad inside."—*The Queenslander* (Brisbane, Australia).

---

**Discipline.**—A visitor, green about army life, walked interestingly to the soldier who was digging a hole.

"Digging a trench, my good man?"

"No," smiled the soldier, sadly, "I'm digging a grave. One of our rookies just passed away. We were on the rifle range and the captain told us to hold our breath while pulling the trigger on the rifle. This lad's rifle was old and rusty, and the trigger stuck, and there you have it."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

# INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

## HOW FRANCE PAID IN THE 70'S—AN EXAMPLE TO GERMANY

FRANCE'S unexpectedly prompt payment of the indemnity exacted of her t the close of the Franco-Prussian War may hrow some light on Germany's ability to pay he reparation bills, thinks a writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Under the erms of the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles, February 26, 1871, between France and Germany, France undertook o pay an indemnity of 5,000,000,000 rancs and the cost of supporting the German troops up to the date of evacua- ion. Of this sum 1,000,000,000 francs ad to be liquidated during the year of the igning of the Treaty, while for the payment f the remaining 4,000,000,000 francs hree years' time was allowed. The Treaty of Frankfort, signed on May 10 and atified by France eight days later, provided that payment should be made en- irely in specie and in claims to specie. A irst payment of 500,000,000 francs was to e required within thirty days after the eestablishment of order in Paris, 1,000,- 00,000 francs more during 1871; 500,000,- 00 francs on May 11, 1872, and the re- aining 3,000,000,000 before March 2, 874. On this last amount interest was o be computed at 5 per cent., from March 2, 1871, altho it was allowed rance to liquidate sums paid on account n advance, three months' notice being iven in each such case. It will be re- embered as a remarkable proof of French ndustry and thrift that the complete ettlement of the indemnity was effected arly in September, 1873. The transaction etween France and Prussia nearly fifty ears ago furnishes some illustrations of nancial experience which have an im- rtant bearing upon the present repara- on, says the writer in *The Journal of ommerce*, who observes:

> In settling the claims of Germany under e indemnity of 1871, the French Treasury aced its chief reliance upon bills of ex- ange. In all, some 120,000 pieces of paper re purchased, their total value being 248,000,000 francs. This great "port- io" included items with a face value of s than 1,000 francs and others running to er 5,000,000 francs each. While some re the direct result, as shown on their e, of merchandise transactions, others peared to be simply finance bills. There re, in fact, included in the aggregate th straight bank credits, drafts drawn by rent houses upon their branches, re- ittances for future shipments, bills drawn settlement of debts, the proceeds of upons, dividend payments, and a variety miscellaneous obligations used in settle- ent between debtors and creditors. This eat accumulation of bills of exchange all kinds was only in part the result of erchandise balances. France had regu- ly imported more than she exported ring the years 1867–1871, and while in 72–73 the balance shifted heavily to e side of exportation, the surplus of ex- rts thus created was entirely insuffi- nt to provide the sums which were called —and obtained—by the Treasury in its erations. Saving continued in France roughout the unfortunate period of her feat and was resumed on a greater scale an ever as soon as stable conditions were stored. It was estimated that something e 1,000,000,000 francs annually was pplied in the form of foreign exchange rough the investment of French resources in the securities of other countries. These annual savings, working through the machinery of the foreign exchange market, furnished the bulk of the funds which were required in settling the obligation payable to Germany by the French Government.
>
> According to very careful computation, the French indemnity eventually involved an actual specie payment of only about 112,000,000 francs, or little more than 50 per cent. of the total. Of this sum, equal in American money to but slightly more than $100,000,000, 273,000,000 francs consisted of gold and 239,000,000 was silver. These payments represented the amounts actually transmitted in the course of various financial operations, and did not include shipments of coin indirectly due to the settlement of the indemnity and resulting from general commercial operation.

"Possibly the most obvious point of difference between the position of France at the time of her indemnity payment and that of Germany as concerns the present reparation," says the writer we are quoting, "relates to the condition of foreign trade." He continues:

> Whereas the Franco-Prussian War was not of sufficient length or severity to destroy the foreign trade of France, the war just closed has in substance terminated that of the Central Powers. France, consequently, after 1871, found herself able to sell her goods freely in foreign markets, and thus to build up almost at once large balances and still larger borrowing power abroad. Germany's industries, their physical equipment at least, have remained unimpaired, and can presumably begin to turn out export goods at once, or as soon as foreign raw material can be obtained and worked up; but foreign connections have been broken, while the essential domestic requirements of the inhabitants, due to the long-continued shortage of materials and of foreign manufactured goods, are unquestionably far larger than those which existed in France after the war of 1870. It will, no doubt, be a much longer time before Germany can begin to create an available surplus trade-balance than was true of France at the time when arrangements were making for the adjustment of the indemnity exacted by Germany. In somewhat the same way it is also likely to prove true that France's capacity to provide funds for remittance by saving can not at once be paralleled by Germany. There was only a temporary check to French saving at the period of the Franco-Prussian War. While, however, German savings have been maintained at considerable figures, with expanding "deposits" in banks and large dividends in many directions, it is also true that such savings are in no small measure merely a bookkeeping showing, the saving power of the people having been greatly decreased or even destroyed in many directions because of inability to get the materials of industry or of opportunity to sell what was produced. This in several important particulars renders the German reparation problem quite separate and distinct from that which was offered by the French indemnity. Not the least of the technical difficulties to be met and overcome is presented by the banking situation. The German mark is to-day quoted at only about two cents, while the reparation payments must, as stated in the Treaty, be made in "gold marks," or in other words,

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in marks estimated at the gold equivalence of value. Such a requirement, of course, necessitates some immediate restoration of order in the German currency and banking system, or else the great enlargement of the nominal or face amount of the required reparation, this enlargement corresponding to and offsetting the depreciated foreign value of the mark as measured by the currencies of solvent countries.

### GERMANY'S LOTTERY BOND PLAN

The idea of attracting bond-buyers by incorporating a lottery feature, giving a subscriber the chance of becoming a millionaire if he happens to buy a bond with a "lucky number," would never be considered in this country. Our financial authorities and our bankers feel that all lottery-bond proposals are simply a confession of financial weakness. The British Parliament is not thought likely to favor any such proposal. France, however, as *The Financial World* notes, has a "premium" bond-redemption scheme with drawings by numbers at certain intervals, and Italy is said to be launching a lottery-bond flotation patterned somewhat after the German plan. For the benefit of interested readers *The Financial World* thus sets forth the chief features of the German scheme:

> The latest German loan is divided into 5,000,000 lots of bonds of 1,000 marks each and those must be redeemed in eighty years. Regular semiannual drawings are provided for and of the bonds drawn for payment there is a bonus added, the lowest payment in addition to the principal being fifty marks, and this continues for ten years. At each drawing there are 2,500 winnings. Five of these will give the holders of lucky numbers 1,000,000 marks each; fifty of 500,000 marks; seventy-five of 300,000 marks; three hundred of 100,000 marks, and one thousand drawings will each give 1,000 marks. It is said that it is possible for the holder of a 1,000-mark bond to draw as high as 1,000,000 marks if he has the lucky number. Besides this the winnings are not subject to taxation. There are also other features attached to the plan, notably an insurance clause in the bonds which provides that after twenty years the holder of the bond may demand a reimbursement from the Government and receive his original capital, plus fifty marks per annum for the twenty-year period.
>
> When first authorized the lottery-loan plan appealed to the cupidity and gambling instinct of a large element of the people, and there was a rush for the new issue. Everybody feverishly pictured himself or herself the holder of a lucky number, but after a time the excitement and interest died down, and the latest information is that the 5,000,000,000-mark loan has not been fully subscribed for, the total being less than four billions. Besides this, the Government did not get all cash, a feature of the loan being that one-half the subscription price could be paid in war-bonds.

### BANK LOANS ON WHISKY

FROM, the great distilling State of Kentucky comes the statement that no great apprehension need be feared by those who have argued that war-time prohibition and the enactment of national prohibition would result in the loss of millions of dollars loaned on whisky as collateral. It has been generally believed that the aggregate amount loaned by banks on whisky totaled a very large sum; but, according to figures given by the Lexington (Ky.) *Herald*, the loans made by national banks to dealers in distilled spirits as of September 12, 1919, aggregate only $9,289,087, of which more than $5,500,000 wa loaned by banks in New York City. "Th official figures," quoting *The Herald* "lessen materially the effect of the argument that the banks would be heavy loser in case the war-time prohibition held unti national prohibition became effective.' As we read:

> Nine million five hundred thousan dollars is in itself a large sum. Bu distributed throughout the banks of th country, with five millions of dollars distributed among the great banks of Nev York City, it is a comparatively smal amount. The five millions of dollars hel in New York could be charged off t profit and loss without affecting the dividends paid by the banks that were required so to enter it as a loss.

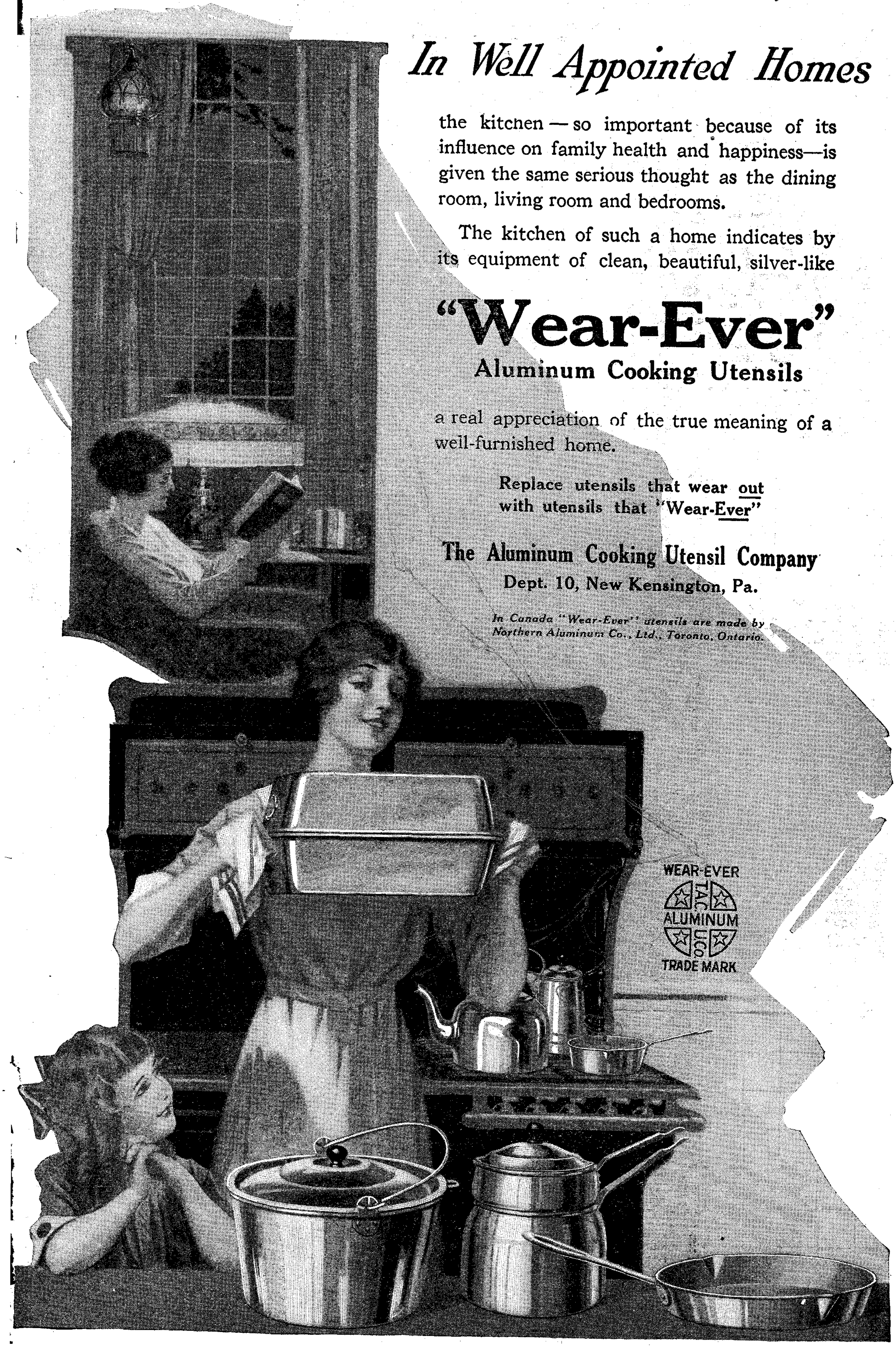
Proceeding further, *The Herald* argue that the country has really gained financially through war-time prohibition. I believes the money lost through loans o whisky infinitesimal compared with th loss from the month's orgy that might hav followed the lifting of the ban. *The Heral* continues:

> The total value of all whisky in storag at most aggregating a few hundred millio of dollars, would have been transferre from the present owners to many pu chasers. The loss in money would be n greater if the ownership of the money wer transferred from the purchasers who dran the whisky to the present owners, who ca not drink all the whisky; and the incidenta results from the consumption of tha amount of whisky by the people of th country would have caused an economi loss far greater than the value of th whisky. The experience of every city i the country is similar to the result i Lexington, where there are days followin days on which the police are not calle upon to make an arrest, and where th criminal docket of the Circuit Court becoming rapidly cleared of all cases murder, homicide, and violence. Ho great would have been the incidental cr of crimes of violence and disorder, of i creased poverty and wretched homes, ha the whisky in storage which can not no be legally sold or purchased been di tributed throughout the country, no o can accurately estimate.

### WHY BUSINESS FAILURES ARE GOING OUT OF FASHION

There are not as many failures in bu ness as there used to be, notes *The W Street Journal*, which concludes that ban ruptcy statistics are therefore losing th significance as an index of business con tions. Comparisons covering any peri of change in the past twenty-five years said to show almost invariably favora declines in both the number and amo of mercantile insolvencies reaching t tables of the reporting agencies. So t year 1919, being no exception to its pre cessors, "closes with a fourth less admi ted mercantile delinquencies than 1918 *The Wall Street Journal* speaks of bo years as being "unusually prosperous ev if the growing industrial discontent 1918 culminated in 1919 in sustain irregularity in retail distribution; e pansion of inflation, with diminishing co sumptive credit, were especially manife in the last six months of the latter year Last year, according to R. G. Dun & C there were fewer commercial failures th in any year back to 1881, when the to number of firms in business was less th half what it is now. Some suggestions to the cause of the constant decrease in t number of failures are made in *The W Street Journal* editorial:

> It is likely true that failures decre



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the kitchen — so important because of its influence on family health and happiness—is given the same serious thought as the dining room, living room and bedrooms.

The kitchen of such a home indicates by its equipment of clean, beautiful, silver-like

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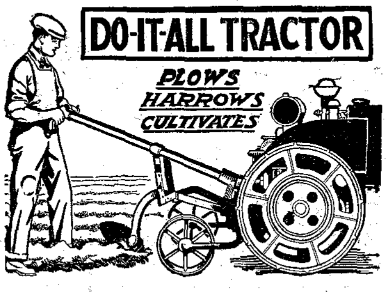

"DO-IT-ALL" TRACTORS PLOW ON THE LEVEL.

With one wheel in the furrow the tractor is not tipped sideways, but is level. Both bull wheels are adjustable up and down. They not only plow on the level, but they give you better clearance when cultivating by elevating the tractor *away from the ground. It not only gives you better plowing*, but increases the life of the tractor. THE "DO-IT-ALL" weighs 900 lbs. It pulls a 10-inch plow. It has 6 H. P. on the belt, power enough to pull a 4 ft. hay mower or a riding lawn mower. There is a big opportunity for live-wire dealers who have an organization to sell tractors. Here is the biggest proposition on the market, and the dealer must measure *up to the proposition. If you wish to farm in an up-to-date* manner buy the "DO-IT-ALL" tractor. If you continue to farm you will some day own a "DO-IT-ALL" tractor. You gain nothing by delay. While our production is big, so are our sales. "The Early Bird Catches the Worm." There is over 25 years' engine manufacturing experience behind this tractor, and it is protected by basic patents. Ask *for* Catalog "7."

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not because the times are less changeable, or the number of individuals willing to take a chance at the risk and cost of the wholesaler, jobber, and manufacturer, grows less. The improved employment of credit, both in originating new business ventures and in liquidating and readjusting old ones, seems a more potent influence in current trade than the growth of competitive distribution, the disasters of war, or the attrition of dull times.

Some credit must be given to the Bankrupt Act, which gave judicial cognizance to creditors' compositions. A great deal of credit is due to the insistence on verified commercial statements, fortified by statutory penalties against false representations. In process of time the Reserve system may also come in for some share of the credit.

Perhaps the credit men themselves may lay claim to an important part in both these innovations and the new spirit of mutual confidence and good will which so admirably differentiate competitive selling from competitive risk. Trade secrecy no longer aids and abets trade frauds.

Cooperation has almost entirely replaced the system of prior liens. If a failing trader has the least right to survive, an interlocked commercial credit system, covering practically the whole country, is ready to aid him. The modern structure of trade houses the weak and puling as well as the strong. Only incorrigibles are thrown out.

*Dun's Review* points out that there were fewer failures last year than year before in all branches of trade and in all sections of the country and it presents the following failure report covering a quarter of a century:

| *Year* | *No.* | *Assets* | *Liabilities* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1919...... | 6,451 | $67,037,843 | $113,291,237 |
| 1918...... | 9,982 | 101,637,798 | 163,019,979 |
| 1917...... | 13,855 | 103,464,805 | 182,441,371 |
| 1916...... | 16,993 | 113,599,026 | 196,212,256 |
| 1915...... | 22,156 | 183,453,383 | 302,286,148 |
| 1914...... | 18,280 | 265,293,046 | 357,908,859 |
| 1913...... | 16,037 | 174,688,151 | 272,672,288 |
| 1912...... | 15,452 | 136,538,168 | 203,117,391 |
| 1911...... | 13,441 | 124,516,544 | 191,061,665 |
| 1910...... | 12,652 | 136,538,168 | 201,757,097 |
| 1909...... | 12,924 | 102,773,007 | 154,603,465 |
| 1908...... | 15,690 | 146,199,325 | 222,315,684 |
| 1907...... | 11,725 | 138,535,645 | 197,385,225 |
| 1906...... | 10,682 | 66,610,322 | 119,201,515 |
| 1905...... | 11,520 | 57,826,090 | 102,676,172 |
| 1904...... | 12,199 | 84,438,076 | 144,202,311 |
| 1903...... | 12,069 | 90,013,981 | 155,444,185 |
| 1902...... | 11,615 | 58,729,557 | 117,476,769 |
| 1901...... | 11,002 | 55,455,940 | 113,092,376 |
| 1900...... | 10,774 | 78,079,555 | 138,495,673 |
| 1899...... | 9,337 | 50,221,409 | 90,879,889 |
| 1898...... | 12,186 | 82,577,452 | 130,662,899 |
| 1897...... | 13,351 | 105,014,054 | 154,332,071 |
| 1896...... | 15,088 | 156,081,500 | 226,096,134 |
| 1895...... | 13,197 | 121,021,535 | 173,196,060 |

## ARE LUXURIES ESSENTIAL FOR AMERICANS?

All the preaching of thrift and all the warnings against extravagance can not induce the average American 'to cut off the social enjoyments and the creature comforts upon which he spends the larger part of his earnings," the New York *Commercial* is convinced. "Only under stress of national need will the ordinary American restrict his mode of living within confines narrower than those set by convention." The savings-banks' returns are cited as proof that people, with all their spending, are not forgetting to put aside a considerable part of their wages or salaries, tho not as much as they should. Without in any way condoning our national extravagance, *The Commercial* wonders how serious a fault our insistence upon luxuries really is, and whether it is not an essential part of our nature. To quote:

> The American is a liberal spender. He wants the best and he wants plenty of it, and if he does not get the best he must have that which looks like it; wherefore he is an easy dupe of the unscrupulous dealer, for the American is quick to accept a merchant's word, tho rather slow to delve into the warp and woof of the goods. Perhaps this is an innocent fault which attends our generous culture.
>
> The British are not essentially different from us. Whether they are liberal or whether they are not is neither here nor there, but they, too, seem to be spending money lavishly. Indeed, the same conditions we find here obtain in England. People are saving, but they are also saying: "We must have this and we intend to have that," and they get it. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that the demand for cheap furs at the recent London auction was so great that these furs leapt in price, while the pelts of finer grades remained stationary, some even having been withdrawn for lack of bids.
>
> The wealthy man knows the value of money better than the poor man. It is difficult to get the poor man to understand the value of one-sixteenth of a cent, and yet the wealthy man, dealing, as he does, in fractions in the course of business and banking, piles up his thousands on such "shoestrings." When the people of wealth are not demanding goods in great quantity, which does happen in periods, it is evident that they are trying to make the most of a tight situation and so keep even, as it were. When they want luxuries they usually can afford to buy them, but they also know when not to buy.
>
> The ordinary individual who sees a fur, let us say, attractively prepared and designed is quickly led to desire it, and between that and buying is a short and quick step. Evidently the common house cat's pelt, which increased 40 per cent. in price at the London sale, is a wonderfully attractive adornment for the English woman.
>
> It is perhaps well that we live our lives as we do. The progress of the race through the centuries has been such that we have arrived at the point where we have been able to produce an admixture of spiritual and physical attributes which compel a need for luxuries. He is poor in soul indeed who ignores the appeal to the esthetics and breathes only the atmosphere of utilitarianism. If we were all like such a person, many wheels of industry would quit humming and we would reduce ourselves close to the level of the primitive man.

## ALLIED SECURITIES MAY SOON BE LISTED ON OUR STOCK EXCHANGE

The proposal to list on the New York Stock Exchange the internal securities of foreign governments, particularly those of Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, is said by the New York *Times* to be finding considerable favor both in Wall Street and at Washington. Our government authorities, as represented by Mr. Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation, recently held a conference with the Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange, and representatives of the French Finance Ministry and the Paris Stock Exchange. A number of our leading bankers and dealers in foreign exchange have also been conferring on the subject. William W. Heaton, chairman of the Stock List Committee, is quoted as saying that progress has been made, but that the scheme presents many difficulties and may take some time to complete. As we read in *The Times:*

> The most definite proposition thus far made is for the Stock Exchange to admit to dealings French *rentes*. If that is done and the operation proves successful, i has been said that in all probability further steps would be taken to admit som of the European bond issues. These, [illegible] is believed, will be the prewar issues at first,

with the war-bonds coming later, as the market here is developed and the general situation abroad rights itself.

If the foreign securities are put on the Stock Exchange a new schedule of listing regulations will probably have to be arranged. At present there are obstacles in the way of placing the foreign issues on the active list here which will have to be overcome, but bankers believe that these obstacles are not insurmountable and that a working basis can be arrived at.

One of the chief difficulties in the way of listing French *rentes* is the fact that these securities, which are simply evidences of the interest debt owed by the French Republic to persons who have purchased that amount to perpetual annuities, are not available in a form which makes them physically within the listing requirements of the Stock Exchange. The *rentes* are lithographed and are not signed by a responsible officer of the French Government. To overcome this, it has been suggested that a certain amount of *rentes* be trusteed in Paris with the agent of some American trust company, and that the latter issue its engraved certificates of deposit, which will be signed by a responsible person. By having the trading medium made an engraved certificate the chances of counterfeiting are expected to be minimized.

Another drawback in the way of consummating the plan is the determination of a method of dealing. The *rentes*, of course, will be issued in terms of francs and centimes, but will be dealt in here in dollars and cents. One suggestion for eliminating this difference is to have the dealings here made on the flat ratio of five francs to one dollar, with the fluctuations in the foreign exchange market, as well as the ordinary fluctuations in the securities themselves, reflected in the market price. Thus, if the securities were selling at par, and exchange were at a discount of 50 per cent., as French exchange is now, the quotation on a 5,000 franc bond, converted into dollars at the flat rate of five francs to one dollar, would be $500. In other words, the 5,000 francs would equal $1,000, and the discount of 50 per cent. in exchange would cut this in half, or to $500.

"Substantially the same system has been used for some years in converting sterling bonds into trading terms in dollars here. The usual practise is to count a pound sterling at $5 flat. Then, from that basis, the fluctuations in sterling exchange are reflected in the movement of the price of the bond. This system has been used for some time, and proved notably successful and acceptable in handling such bonds as those issued by Japan during and immediately after the Russo-Japanese War.

### FOREIGN TRADE FAIRS IN 1920

There was a time when everybody went to the fair to buy anything produced outside of his own immediate neighborhood. And to-day, with modern trade channels blocked by the effects of war, the fair is "coming back." "The revival on a tremendous scale of great trade fairs, which Europe and other parts of the world are now witnessing, is undoubtedly due," according to a bulletin issued by the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, "to the necessity under which most nations labor of restoring at the earliest moment their export trade." The Guaranty Trust Company finds that trade connections were sorely disrupted by the war, and believes that all the political and economic changes of the last five years make these fairs important events. American manufacturers are advised to keep these fairs in mind. At some they will be permitted to exhibit, and at all they will have an interesting opportunity to see what their competitors are doing. The list of fairs now being arranged follows:

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The Car Desired

To every one, we think, the fine electric is the desired car.

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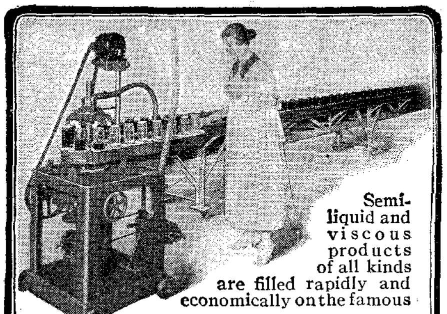
Perhaps it is the superior cleanliness, ease of operation and safety of the electric.

Or perhaps it is that while some type of gas car is within reach of everybody, the fine electric is essentially the car of the discriminating minority.

This year's Detroit Electric is the supreme achievement of years of dominance. Every lover of a fine car should see it.

DETROIT ELECTRIC CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

*The electric was the pioneer enclosed car—and it is still the best.*



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We plan and equip complete plants for bottling and packaging all kinds of liquids and semi-liquids. We make filling machines, filters of all kinds for every purpose, belt and roller conveyors, bottle and jar rinsers, bronze rotary and centrifugal pumps for all kinds of liquids, iron and bronze rotary pumps for lard, paint, syrups, etc.

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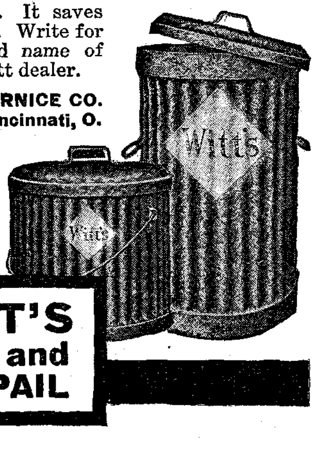

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**WITT'S CAN and . . PAIL**

ARGENTINA
Buenos Aires: National Exposition of United States Manufacturers, in June.

AUSTRIA
Vienna: International Orient Fair, in the spring.

BELGIUM
Antwerp: Fair (foreign countries excluded), time not yet fixt.
Brussels: International Fair (Germany excluded), April 4 to 21.

CHINA
Shanghai: Exposition of American and Chinese products, in the latter part of the year.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
Prague: Fair (foreign countries excluded), time not yet fixt.
Reichenberg: International Fair, in the spring.

DENMARK
Fredericia: Danish Fair (foreign countries excluded), in August.
Copenhagen: Baltic Fair of English-American Industry, in January.

FINLAND
Helsingfors: Finnish Fair (foreign countries excluded), third week in July.

FRANCE
Lyons: Spring Fair, March 1 to 15.

GERMANY
Berlin (Neue Welt, Hasenheide): Spring Fair, April 14 to 16, and Autumn Fair, time not yet fixt; both for hotel, restaurant, and kitchen articles.
Breslau: Spring Fair, April 25 to May 1.
Danzig: Spring Fair, February 18 to 25.
Danzig: Autumn Fair, time not yet fixt.
Elberfeld: Textile Fair, January 6 to 9.
Frankfort-on-the-Main: Spring Fair, time not yet fixt.
Frankfort-on-the-Main: Autumn Fair, time not yet fixt.
Hamburg: Building Fair, in the spring.
Cologne: Rhenish Sample Show, in February.
Cologne: Rhenish Sample Show, in the autumn.
Königsberg: East German Textile Fair, in the spring.
Leipzig: Spring Fair—(*a*) General Sample Fair from February 29 to March 6; (*b*) Technical Fair, March 14 to 20.
Autumn Fair—(*a*) General Sample Fair, August 29 to September 4; (*b*) Technical Fair from about September 12 to 18.

A fair held recently at Leipzig was attended by about 118,000 visitors, including 7,000 foreign buyers. There were more than 10,000 exhibitors, mostly German. The more important exhibits were those of the technical section, including machine tools, mechanical and electrical devices, and novelties. Other sections were toys, porcelain, and crockery, aluminum ware, construction materials for the building trade, textiles, musical instruments, and jewelry. The German glass, pottery, textile, leather, toy, and many other industries are closed down or operating at 5 or 10 per cent. of their normal output, because of inability to purchase raw materials.

Stuttgart: Wholesale Dealers' Fair, probably in January.
Stuttgart: Spring Fair, time not yet fixt.

GREAT BRITAIN
British Industrial Fair, February 23 to March 5, divided into three exhibitions: one each at London, Birmingham, and Glasgow, under the direct supervision of the British Board of Trade.

The London section will be held in the Crystal Palace. Trades represented will be:

Cutlery, silver and electro-plate, jewelry, watches and clocks, imitation jewelry, including hard haberdashery articles, glassware, china and earthenware, paper, stationery and stationers' sundries, printing, fancy goods, including traveling requisites and tobacconists' sundries, leather for fancy goods, bookbinding and upholstery trades, brushes, toys and sport goods, scientific instruments, optical goods, photographic appliances, drugs and druggists' sundries, musical instruments, furniture (knock-down for export), and art needlework requisites.

The Birmingham Exhibition will include:

Lighting fittings for electricity, gas, oil, etc.; cooking-stoves and utensils, including aluminum, enamel ware, etc.; general hardware, including builders,' marine, and household ironmongery of all descriptions; tools (hand) of all descriptions and small machine tools; metal furniture perambulators, mail carts and push-chairs; nautical instruments; fire-arms; fishing-rods and tackle; machinery belting of all kinds; India-rubber goods for industrial and household purposes; motor-cycles and cycles; accessories for motor-cars, cycles, and airplanes; weighing and measuring appliances and instruments; sanitary appliances; paints, colors, varnishes, and painters' requisites; tubes in copper, lead, brass and steel and pipe-fittings; architectural and ornamental metal work, including gates and fencing; ropes of steel and hemp, cordage and string.

The Glasgow exhibition will be devoted to:

Textiles of all descriptions; ready-made clothing, including hosiery; hats and caps; boots, shoes, and gloves; carpet and upholstery materials; food-stuffs (prepared and preserved) and beverages; chemicals (light and heavy); domestic chemical products.

Glasgow: Scottish Motor Show, January 23 to 31.
London: Welsh Tinplate Products Exhibition, date not yet fixt.

HOLLAND
Utrecht: Fourth Dutch Fair (foreign countries excluded), from February 23 to March 6.

ITALY
Milan: Italian Sample Fair (foreign countries excluded), time not yet fixt.
Padua: Italian Fair (foreign countries excluded), in the spring.
Venice: Italian Fair (foreign countries excluded), from May 29 to June 12.

JAPAN
Tokyo: Overseas Fair, in March.

JAVA
Bandoeng: Industrial Fair, in May.

NORWAY
Christiania: Norwegian Goods Fair (foreign countries excluded), in August.

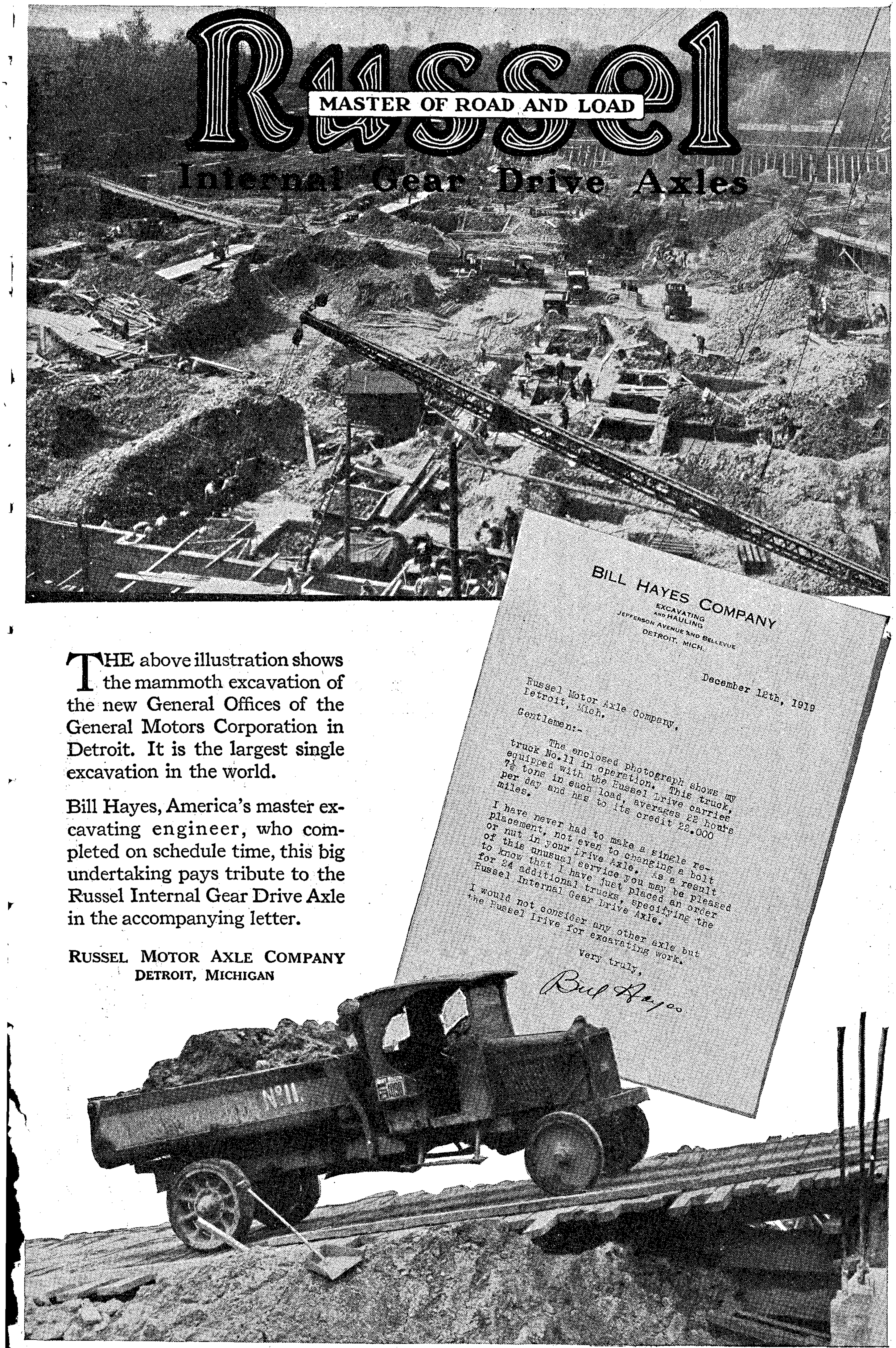
ROUMANIA
Bucharest: International Textile Goods Fair, in the spring.

SOUTH AFRICA
Pretoria: Agricultural, Mining, and Industrial Exhibition, in March and April.
Cape Town: Model Homes Exhibition, early in the year.

SPAIN
Barcelona: Office Equipment Exposition in January.
Barcelona: International Exposition, May 15 to 30.

SWEDEN
Gavle: Engineer Fair (foreign countries excluded), time not yet fixt.
Gothenburg: Swedish Fair (foreign countries excluded), in July.
Malmo: South Swedish Fair (foreign countries excluded), in July.
Sundsvall: North Swedish Fair (foreign countries excluded), from June 21 to 27.

SWITZERLAND
Basle: Swiss Sample Fair (foreign countries excluded), from April 15 to 28.
Geneva: Swiss Sample Fair for the watch and jewelry industry (foreign countries excluded), from July 11 to 25.
Lucerne: International Fur Fair, in September.



# Russel

**MASTER OF ROAD AND LOAD**

## Internal Gear Drive Axles

THE above illustration shows the mammoth excavation of the new General Offices of the General Motors Corporation in Detroit. It is the largest single excavation in the world.

Bill Hayes, America's master excavating engineer, who completed on schedule time, this big undertaking pays tribute to the Russel Internal Gear Drive Axle in the accompanying letter.

**RUSSEL MOTOR AXLE COMPANY**
**DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

BILL HAYES COMPANY
EXCAVATING
AND HAULING
JEFFERSON AVENUE AND BELLEVUE
DETROIT, MICH.

December 12th, 1919

Russel Motor Axle Company,
Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:-

The enclosed photograph shows my truck No. 11 in operation. This truck, equipped with the Russel Drive carries 7½ tons in each load, averages 22 hours per day and has to its credit 22.000 miles.

I have never had to make a single replacement, not even to changing a bolt or nut in your Drive Axle. As a result of this unusual service you may be pleased to know that I have just placed an order for 24 additional trucks, specifying the Russel Internal Gear Drive Axle.

I would not consider any other axle but the Russel Drive for excavating work.

Very truly,

Bill Hayes

**First Mortgages Protect Miller Investors**

Not only is every issue of Miller Real Estate Bonds secured by an income-producing property, but by a *first mortgage* on that property.

In other words, Miller Real Estate Bonds offer double protection for the investor's funds (1) by first mortgage on the property itself, and (2) by first claim on its earning power.

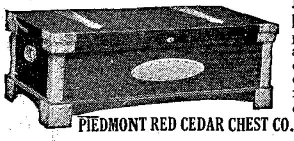
Miller First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds yielding 7%, are available in denominations, $100, $500 and $1000, maturities 2 to 10 years, interest and principal payable at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

*Write for current offerings and booklet entitled "Creating Good Investments," which explains why and how Miller First Mortgage Bonds are sound investments.*

**G.L.MILLER & COMPANY, Inc.**
**93 HURT BUILDING,-ATLANTA, GA.**

**INVENTORS** Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.

**RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.**



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**PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 47, Statesville, N. C.**

**TO HANG PICTURES**

If the wall decorations are light in weight, such as prints, photographs or pennants, use Moore Push-Pins. If framed pictures, shorten the wires and use Push-less Hangers. Easy to insert. Won't injure wall paper, plaster or woodwork.

Sold by hardware, stationery, drug and photo supply stores everywhere. **10c** per packet

**Moore Push-Pin Co., 133 Berkley St., Philadelphia**

**The Sentinel of Danger**

Don't guess in matters of health. **Know!**

Have your own *Tycos* Fever Thermometer. Then you'll always have warning of approaching illness and know when to call the doctor.

Insist on getting a *Tycos* when you buy Thermometers of any description. Your dealer sells them or can get them for you.

*Taylor Instrument Companies*, **Rochester, N. Y.**

*There's a Tycos or Taylor Temperature Instrument for Every Purpose.*

**USN DECK PAINT**

You'll like U. S. N. Deck Paint for its convenience, ease of application, covering capacity, quick drying quality, durability and thorough washability. You'll like the beauty of its soft and lasting colors best of all. An ideal finish for general use around the home.

**THE BILLINGS-CHAPIN CO.**
**Boston Cleveland New York**

**DRIES HARD OVERNIGHT**

## "THE BALANCE-SHEET OF BOLSHEVISM"

A single ruble is not worth much at present exchange-rates, but 30,000,000,000 rubles is a pretty large sum, and this, *The Straus Investors' Magazine* (New York) tells its readers, represents the last semiannual deficit announced by the Bolshevik Government of Russia. This investors' journal goes on to present the "balance-sheet of the Bolsheviki," which it calls "surely the most remarkable balance-sheet that the American business man has ever marveled at":

REVENUE

| | *Rubles* |
|---|---|
| Direct Taxes | 1,732,001,980 |
| Indirect Taxes | 2,527,154,000 |
| Customs | 979,000 |
| State Undertakings | 810,696,500 |
| State Properties and Capitals | 14,789,269,363 |
| Refunded Outlay of Treasury | 69,659,925 |
| Various | 277,817,028 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | 20,349,627,888 |

EXPENDITURE

| | *Rubles* |
|---|---|
| Central Executive Committee of *Soviets* | 459,156,742 |
| Chancellery of Council of Commissioners | 842,045 |
| Foreign Affairs | 11,400,000 |
| Affairs of Non-Russian Nationalities | 16,714,337 |
| Interior | 655,548,812 |
| Public Instruction | 3,887,933,727 |
| Labor | 80,816,069 |
| Public Health | 1,227,834,057 |
| Social Care | 1,619,130,903 |
| Justice | 250,523,201 |
| Finances | 1,403,604,258 |
| Supreme Council of National Economies | 5,813,951,065 |
| Agriculture | 532,725,811 |
| Commissariat of Provisioning | 8,152,836,527 |
| Trade and Industry | 202,007,822 |
| Communications | 5,072,996,230 |
| Posts and Telegraphs | 573,103,010 |
| War | 12,149,770,487 |
| State Control | 107,599,080 |
| Central Bureau of Statistics | 68,119,000 |
| Commission of Evacuation | 55,800,000 |
| Commission for Combating Revolution | 348,258,215 |
| Commission for Liquidation of Loans | 100,181,028 |
| Interest on Debt to People's Bank | 1,625,617,000 |
| Nationalization of Industries, etc | 5,162,625,000 |
| Local Associations | 201,456,537 |
| Unclassed Expenditure | 200,000,000 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 50,702,627,888 |
| DEFICIT | 30,353,000,000 |

The tabulation is followed with a few words of editorial comment:

"The average citizen who is still in his sane senses and who discovers that he is spending in a given six months' period almost exactly two and one-half times as much as he is making certainly would pause and shudder and sharply readjust his method of living so that income would balance outgo. Not so the Bolsheviki. By some peculiar mental twist, which it makes one dizzy to try to understand, the fact that their Government is spending thirty billion rubles more than it is taking in is hailed by them with great delight. Their method of meeting the deficit is a very simple one—to speed up the printing-presses and turn out thirty billion more rubles, thus still further inflating the currency, making their paper money still more valueless, and causing prices to soar still further toward the sky. Bolshevik money is purely a product of the printing-press and is now so debased that, as a matter of fact, it actually costs more to print a ruble note than the note itself will buy in provisions or labor.

"One of the most striking features of the column of expenditures is the fourth from the last item, 'Interest on Debt to People's Bank, 1,625,617,000 rubles,' these rubles representing the paper issued by the bank and supplied to the Finance Commissariat. In other words, the *Soviet* Government is paying interest on the vast mass of almost worthless paper money it has put out to meet past deficits, which must continue to increase by tens of billions of rubles as time goes on and the ruble still further depreciates—conceding that the Bolshevik Government continues in power.

"The whole Bolshevik financial policy is an example of financial lunacy without parallel in the history of the world. Russia to-day is actually bankrupt, and indeed has been for a long period of time. Even if the *Soviet* Government is overthrown at an early date, it will take many years to reestablish the country on a stable financial and commercial basis."

## BRITAIN'S BUDGET SYSTEM NOT PERFECT

In the campaign in this country for a Federal budget system it has been asserted that the United States is the only civilized country without a budget, and also that "the budget system has reached its most perfect development in Great Britain." But Mr. Herbert M. Casson writes from London to *The Wall Street Journal* to say that while these statements may be true enough, as a matter of fact "the waste of public money in Britain has been quite as flagrant as it has been in the United States." In fact, says Mr. Casson, the budget system as operated in England "is about as useful as a ribbon on a frog." In telling us why this is so, this writer briefly outlines the history of the budget in Britain:

"Control of expenditure in Britain exists in theory, but not in fact. It is the basis of the British Constitution; but it is a control that has never been exercised except once or twice in a century, in a struggle between the Parliament and the King.

"Parliament won, in the struggle against Charles I.; but it has not yet won in its later conflicts with the government departments.

"The British Treasury has no watch-dog. After 500 years of effort it has managed to put a lock on the Treasury door; but every departmental head has a latch-key and a dark lantern.

"The present British budget system reminds one of the story of the wise men in Tibet who built a wall around the cuckoo in order to have summer all the year. The plan failed for two reasons: (1) the wall couldn't hold the cuckoo; and (2) even if it could, that would make no difference to the summer.

"The British have been successful in curbing the expenditure of the King ever since 1406, when Parliament forced Henry IV. to live on $50,000 a year.

"There has been a civil list since 1698, when King William III. was allowed the more generous amount of £3,500,000 a year for his expenses.

"There has been an annual finance account since 1802; and there has been a system of appropriation accounts since 1832.

"The perfecting of the present system was done by Gladstone; but he put the power into the hands of the departments, and reduced parliamentary control to the barest of formalities.

"What Gladstone began the war completed. The war Cabinet, who were the chief spenders, were entirely exempt from control; and to-day even the Chancellor of the Exchequer wrings his hands and protests that he has no control of the spending of the national revenue.

"The 'pork-barrel' method is running full blast in England; except that it is the bureaucrat who gets the bacon in this country instead of the political leader. So far as waste is concerned, the result is precisely the same in both countries.

"Once a year the estimates are submitted to Parliament; but this is as much a formality as the reading of the address from the King.

"Parliament is a body of seven hundred members. It has no data, no witnesses, no detailed knowledge of the estimates A member can ask questions, but his question may be evaded or refused an answer

"Moreover, Parliament is first and last a political body. To reduce an amount means a vote of lack of confidence in the Government. A member can not be a loyal supporter of the Government if he challenges any item in the estimates. This extraordinary fact, as you can see, makes parliamentary control a fiasco."

## CURRENT EVENTS

### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

December 30.—All points in connection with the signature of the protocol have been settled, except that relating to naval material, concerning which the Allies have agreed to reduce their demands if the total available tonnage has been overestimated or Germany is gravely menaced economically.

January 2.—Plans for a Peace-Treaty compromise program are agreed on by Senate leaders during the holiday recess of Congress, and definite action will be taken when Congress reconvenes.

January 3.—A Democratic break from the uncompromising leadership of President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock in the Peace-Treaty fight is indicated by an agreement of some fifteen Democratic Senators to meet and determine upon modifications of the Lodge reservations to the Treaty.

It is decided by the Supreme Council that Premier Clemenceau is to issue an informal call for the first meeting of the League of Nations Council.

January 5.—The Supreme Council tentatively has set January 10 for ratification of the Versailles Treaty.

The Supreme Council decides to make a new and pressing appeal to the United States for the credits necessary to reprovision Austria.

January 6.—The first definite step toward a compromise on the Peace Treaty is taken by a group of Democratic Senators who propose certain modifications, among which are the elimination of the requirement of written acceptance of the reservations by three other great Powers; changes in the reservation on Article X, making it read that the United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity of other nations by the use of its military or naval forces unless Congress shall so direct; and a change in the reservation on withdrawal providing for a joint resolution by Congress which must be approved by the President.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

December 30.—A dispatch received in Bern says 14,000 persons were shot by the Bolsheviki of Russia during the first three months of 1919 by order of the extraordinary committee of Moscow, according to an official note published in the Bolshevik organ *Isvestia*.

December 31.—A dispatch from Irkutsk says an agreement has been reached between the Allied Commissioner and the All-Russian Government to entrust the guarding of the Trans-Siberian Railway to the Czecho-Slovak forces.

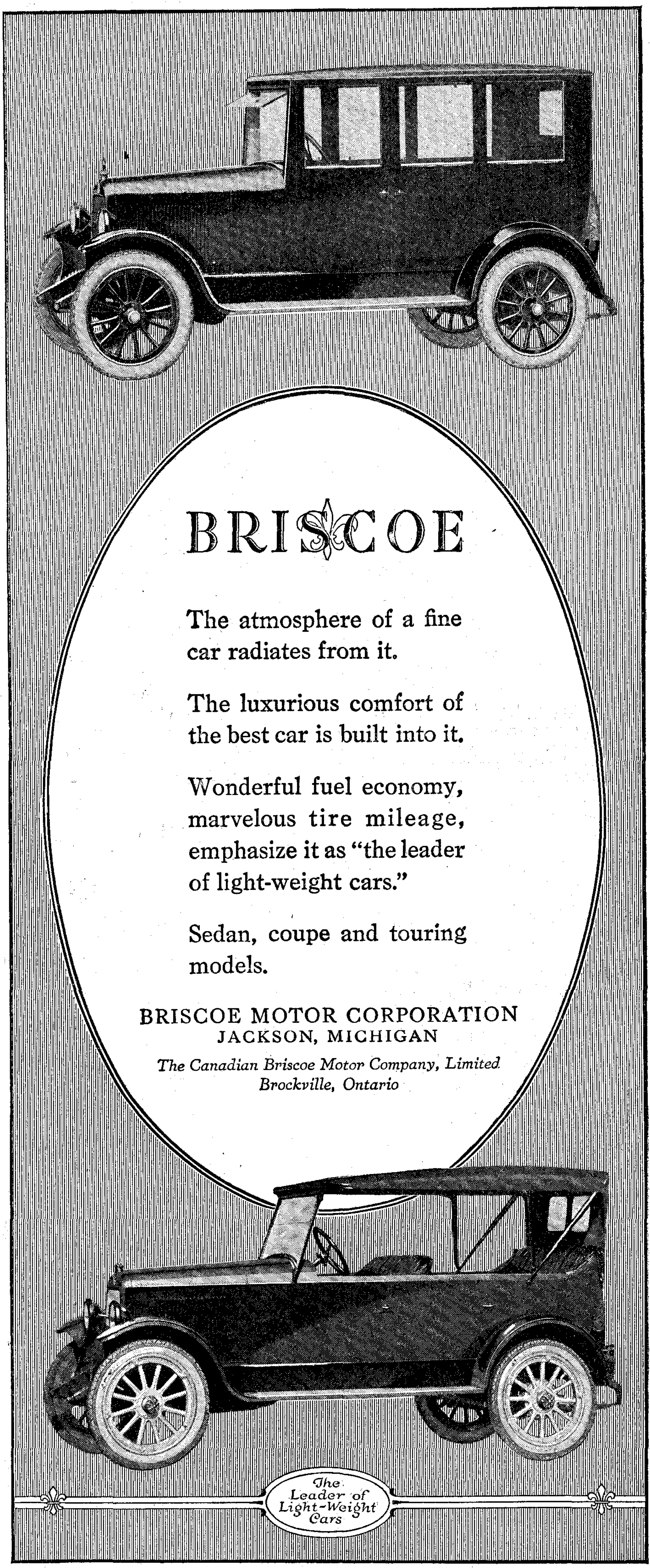
January 1.—Reports received by the War Office in London say the position of General Denikin is becoming more critical, his retreat being said to have taken place along virtually the whole of the six-hundred-mile front, while the Bolshevik drive against his center has brought about a critical situation.

Irkutsk is reported to be in a state of siege, martial law having been declared following an uprising of Social Revolutionary troops.

A preliminary armistice is signed at Dorpat, as a first step toward peace between Esthonia and *Soviet* Russia.

January 3.—A wireless from Moscow to London says General Denikin's Government in southern Russia has been overthrown, and General Romanovsky has been chosen to replace Denikin.

January 4.—A wireless dispatch from



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The atmosphere of a fine car radiates from it.

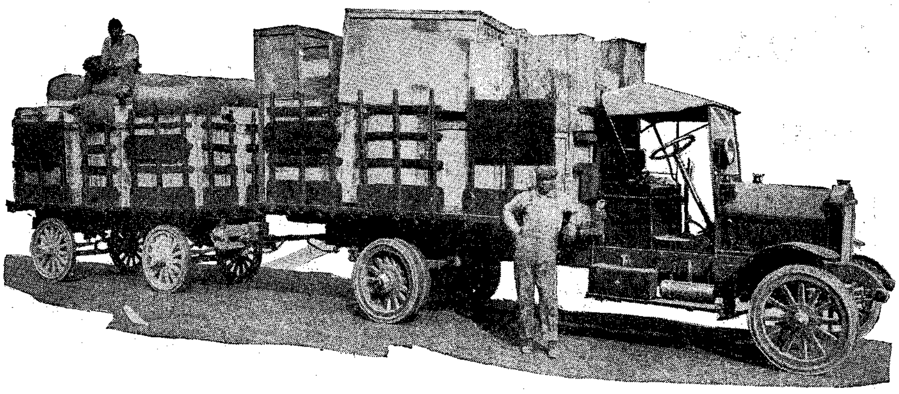
The luxurious comfort of the best car is built into it.

Wonderful fuel economy, marvelous tire mileage, emphasize it as "the leader of light-weight cars."

Sedan, coupe and touring models.

BRISCOE MOTOR CORPORATION
JACKSON, MICHIGAN
*The Canadian Briscoe Motor Company, Limited*
*Brockville, Ontario*

The Leader of Light-Weight Cars



THE Merchants Transfer Company of San Antonio, Texas, use a fleet of ten Warner Trailers. They say:

"Our Warner Trailers carry 5000 to 7000 pounds each, thus doubling the carrying capacity of our motor equipment and effecting a saving of thirty to thirty-five percent in tonnage cost. We use them on short hauls and also on long interurban and country trips where they prove especially effective and satisfactory. Their construction eliminates the whip which formerly constituted a serious objection to the use of trailers with motor trucks."

Frequently Warner Trailers cut hauling costs in half. Whether the loads are heavy or the hauls are long, the same consistent ton-mile saving is shown. There is a Warner Trailer for every hauling purpose. Write us about your hauling problems. We can save you money.

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HEAVY DUTY
TRUCK TRAILERS
TWO AND FOUR WHEEL TYPES

"X" REPAIRS ARE PERMANENT REPAIRS
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THE WONDERFUL LIQUID
RADIATOR MEDICINE
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PRICE $1.50 In Canada $1.75
WILL DO A $25 REPAIR JOB
REPAIRS LEAKING AUTO-RADIATORS AND CRACKED WATERJACKETS
DO IT YOURSELF
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EXPERIENCED Motorists now recognize "X" Liquid as a Scientific Process for repairing radiator leaks without laying up the car or paying big repair bills.

"X" will repair one leak or one thousand leaks in ten minutes—and make a permanent repair that stands 2000 pounds pressure! It will also *loosen* the rust and *dissolve* the scale now damaging the circulating system.

If kept in water, "X" Liquid will *prevent* future leaks, and eliminate all trouble from rust and scale.

Do not use anything that will clog the radiator and ruin it. For *safety* get the *original* "X" Liquid. The can is shown here. Used properly, "X" Liquid will keep the cooling system at 100% *of its original efficiency.* At your dealer's or direct.

**Standard Size, $1.50 Ford Size, 75c**

*Write for proof of how one can of "X" Liquid did a $150.00 repair job.*

**"X" Laboratories, 25 W. 45th St., New York City**

Moscow says Admiral Kolchak has notified the United States Government that he will cede part of Siberia to Japan unless the Allies send further assistance to the "White" Army to save Russia.

January 5.—Dispatches from Riga received in Copenhagen declare that the Lettish troops have broken the Bolshevik front along the Dwina.

January 6.—The Bolshevik army, under attacks by the Letts and Poles, evacuates Dvinsk, admits a *Soviet* message received in London from Moscow.

Street-fighting in Irkutsk in the anti-Kolchak revolution is reported in a Tokyo cable to Honolulu.

### FOREIGN

December 30.—Count Apponyi, heading the Hungarian peace delegation, indicates that the Hungarian Government will make a fight for restoration of some of the territory taken away from it, when the delegation goes to Paris.

Viscount Grey, after three months of service in Washington as British Ambassador, leaves the capital for England to report to his Government.

December 31.—Independence manifestations by Koreans occur in Seoul, resulting in many arrests. It is rumored a new declaration of independence has been signed by prominent Koreans.

The second Philippine mission seeking independence of the islands at the hands of the United States Government sails for America.

Dispatches received in Vienna from Sofia state that Bulgaria has been declared under martial law because of wide-spread riots growing out of the high cost of living.

More than twenty generals confer with President Carranza at Mexico City relative to the latter's determination to have the country completely pacified before the Presidential and legislative elections are held next July.

Considerable fighting between British expeditionary forces and revolting tribesmen is reported from British India, during which severe losses were inflicted on the latter.

January 1.—A conflict is reported from Alexandria, Egypt, between rioters and the police and British troops. Two rioters were killed and five wounded.

According to estimates by the British War Office, Germany's armed forces total nearly a million men, which, under the terms of the Peace Treaty, must be reduced to 100,000 men by March 31.

A conference of representatives of police authorities of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay will be held at Buenos Aires in February to discuss means of cooperating to combat anarchistic agitation.

January 2.—The possibility of a Bolshevik move upon the East is causing a measure of alarm in Great Britain. The collapse of Admiral Kolchak and the precarious position of General Denikin leave the door to India open to the "Red" army.

Turkey appoints a delegation to make peace with the Allies, and prepares plans to meet the requirements the Allies are expected to make, among which, it is understood, are demands for guaranties to minorities and the abolition of capitulations in judicial and economic matters.

The fiercest fighting ever experienced on the Indian frontier has been in progress during the last few days between the British expeditionary forces and the tribesmen.

The police close the Sinn-Fein headquarters, the Sinn-Fein Bank, and the headquarters of the *Dail Eireann*, in Dublin, in accordance with the order of November 29, suppressing the Sinn-Fein organization.

The Italian Government issues a decree by which the sale of liquor containing more than 20 per cent. alcohol will be permitted only between eight o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon on week-days, must cease at noon on Sundays, and is completely prohibited on holidays.

Baron Feng Kuo-Cheng, former President of China, dies at Peking.

January 3.—The French Government grants permission for the removal to the United States of the bodies of 20,000 American soldiers buried in France.

January 4.—Three hundred armed Sinn-Feiners attack and capture the police barracks at Carrigtohill, Cork, Ireland.

Budapest advices state that the high court which has been trying Bela Kun, former Communist dictator of Hungary, found evidence to show him guilty of 236 murders, nineteen robberies, and the use of 197,000,000 crowns for Communist propaganda in Vienna alone.

A violent earthquake takes place in Mexico, resulting in the death of many persons. The center of the disturbance is believed to have been near the volcano of Orizaba.

Federico Cordova, the rebel chief who kidnaped William O. Jenkins, American Consular Agent at Puebla, declares in an interview that the Mexican authorities supporting the prosecution of Jenkins made advances to Cordova offering him $100,000 and immunity if he would testify that Jenkins plotted with him in the kidnaping.

A third pyramid, greater than those to the sun and the moon, is discovered at Teotihuanoan, Mexico, according to advices from Mexico City.

The Hungarian Government is supporting a movement to induce Hungarians in America to return to the fatherland, special privileges being offered as an inducement, it is said.

January 5.—Antidynastic manifestations take place at Sofia in which more than a hundred persons are killed or wounded, according to Belgrade advices reaching Geneva.

A cable from Japan to Honolulu says heavy Japanese reenforcements have been rushed to Irkutsk to aid the forces of Admiral Kolchak.

January 6.—Couztlan, Mexico, was destroyed by the earthquake reported January 4, with two thousand casualties, including more than one thousand dead.

### DOMESTIC

December 30.—The Ford Motor Company announces that between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 in bonus money will be disbursed among Ford workers, beginning January 1.

The War Department announces that 2,146 regular Army officers have resigned from the service since the cessation of hostilities, largely due, it is said, to the policy of demoting overseas men immediately after they reached home.

Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader announces he would "take a long chance" that President Wilson will approve a compromise, which is held to indicate that the Nebraska Senator will go much further toward accepting the spirit of the Lodge reservations than he hitherto had intended.

Secretary Daniels announces that the Atlantic Fleet will rendezvous off the Chesapeake capes January 8, and depart for Southern waters for the annual maneuvers.

KARPEN *furniture*

This furniture, Karpenesque upholstered, completely satisfies that instinct for the right thing which is the heritage of every lover of fine furniture. Every piece is a sincere expression of the ideals of the Karpen Shops. Every piece has the high intrinsic excellence that only craftsmen who feel and understand the beauty of the Masters can adequately and modernly impart.

Karpen Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture Chicago-New York

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*Investment Securities*
*Founded in 1888*

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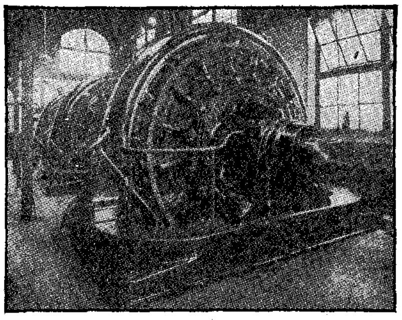
# Practical Books for Practical Men



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For the man who would take care of his own bells and lights and motors; for the amateur who wants to take up electricity as a fascinating hobby; for the expert who needs the finer, more technical and practical knowledge of his profession.

**Electric Lighting,** by Alfred H. Avery, A.I.E.E. How to wire a house for electric lighting, with every detail of installation, and how to install private plants. A book for the professional electrician or the layman who would supervise this work in his house or manage it alone. Many instructive illustrations. By mail, $1.37.

**Popular Electricity,** by Walter Hibbert, F.I.C., A.M.I.E.E. A clear explanation of the principles of electricity as they are put to use in every-day life. Describes and illustrates their application in heating, lighting, electroplating, bells, telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, telephony, motors, etc. Cloth. By mail, $1.62.

**Wireless Telegraphy,** and How to Make the Apparatus, by Bernard E. Jones. A manual for both Amateur and Expert. How to make every part of the apparatus, assemble, erect, and control it. Illustrated with helpful diagrams. By mail, 83 cents.

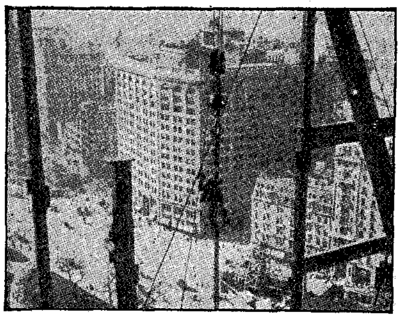
**Electric Bells:** How to Make and Fit Them, by Paul N. Hasluck. Every detail of installing bell systems for door bells, burglar alarms, signal bells for offices, hotels, etc., including batteries, indicators, pushes and switches. By mail, 83 cents.

**Dynamos and Electric Motor Building,** by Alfred H. Avery, A.I.E.E. A book which clears up, with its complete, simple instruction, the difficulties met by the amateur builder of electrical machinery. Every detail of construction is described and illustrated. By mail, 83 cents.

**Electric Primary Batteries,** by Bernard E. Jones. A book which meets the need of both electrical workmen and students for a simple, practical explanation of the construction and use of primary batteries. By mail, 83 cents.

## Guide Books for the Builder

Whether your interest be in the building of a rustic seat or a sailboat—a bridge or a mansion, you will find that interest represented here, with complete authoritative instruction and helpful illustrations that will be of value to you either in business or in recreation.



**Practical Electricity,** by W. E. Ayrton, F.R.S., A.M.I.C.E., and T. Mather, F.R.S., M.I.E.E. A book of technical instruction for the prospective Electrical Engineer, following a natural, easily understood sequence of analysis and explanation. Complete, authoritative, and profusely illustrated. By mail, $3.66.

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Books that suggest and fully explain arts and crafts which will turn spare time into money; supply an interesting and practically useful means of recreation; or provide a pleasant, easily-learned, profitable profession. There is something here to appeal to every disposition and ability.

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Hearings on wages and prices in the bituminous-coal industry will be started January 12 in Washington by the commission of three appointed by President Wilson under the recent coal-strike settlement.

December 31.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood files at Pierre, S. Dak., a formal announcement of his candidacy for the nomination for President on the Republican ticket.

Coinage records were shattered by the Philadelphia Mint in 1919, the total number of pieces coined being 500,915,000, as compared with 367,845,000 in 1918.

The American Association for Labor Legislation issues a statement that labor in 1919 made a distinct gain in the way of protective legislative enactments, four more States having adopted workmen's compensation laws during the year, leaving only six States, all in the South, still without such protective measures.

The Inter-Racial Council, including in its ranks more than four hundred of the leading industrial and financial organizations of the country, issues a statement that America is short four million laborers, and suggests the advisability of the adoption of a liberal policy of selective immigration which will allow a free inflow of workers.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports an increase of approximately $1,000,000,000 in the resources of the national banks of the country during 1919, the amount of these resources on the date of the last call, November 17, aggregating about $22,500,000,000.

A definite move by the "irreconcilables" to force the Treaty issue into the 1920 Presidential campaign is made when Senator Borah calls upon Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, who has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President, to make known his attitude toward "entangling alliances."

January 1.—Raids resulting in the arrest of more than two hundred Industrial Workers of the World, Communists, and other radicals take place in Chicago under the direction of State's Attorney [illegible]lay Hoyne.

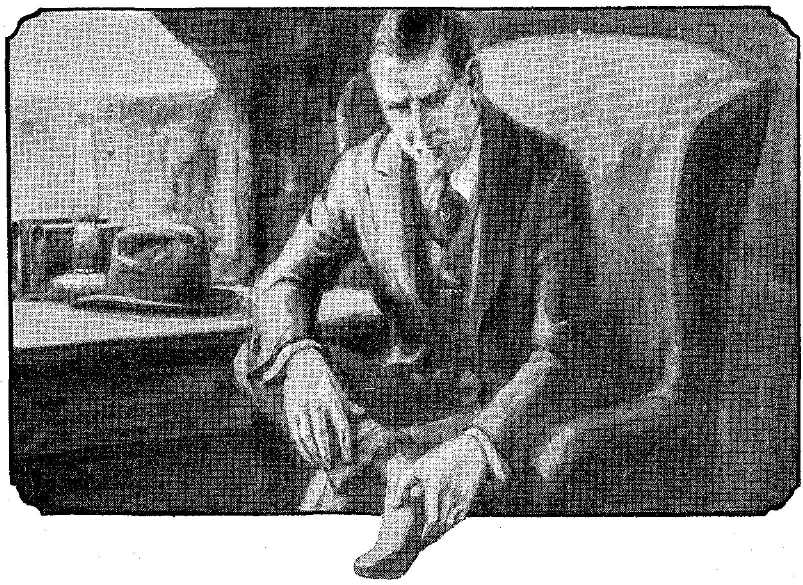
[illegible]nt Wilson signs the McNary Bill continuing the United States Sugar Equalization Board through 1920.

January 2.—The government deficit from railroad operation during November will be approximately $64,000,000, according to figures made public by the Bureau of Railway Economics. The Government's net loss, it is estimated, on the basis of Interstate Commerce Commission figures, has reached $548,000,000 in the twenty-three months of railroad operation.

The Department of Justice, after three months of preparation, launches a nation-wide round-up of members of the Communist and Communist Labor parties. Raids take place simultaneously in nearly fifty cities in all parts of the country, and three thousand radicals are arrested.

An agreement is reached by the Senate and House conferees on the Esch-Cummins railroad bills to give the Interstate Commerce Commission supreme authority in fixing railroad-rates, with power to annul rate orders of State commissions.

The United States entered the new year with fewer pending industrial disputes than at any time during the last three years, according to Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation of the Department of Labor. With the exception of the steel strike, he asserts, the actual strikes throughout the country are few in number and of minor importance.



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Do your feet tire easily—lose their "spring"—seem heavy when you've walked a short distance?

Are there pains in your insteps—tender spots on your heels? Do your toes feel pinched in your shoes—your nerves seem to be tied in a knot so that you come home fagged—impatient to rest your aching feet and body?

Watch out! The arches in your feet are weak. They're sagging from their normal position—are flattening out under the strain of your body's weight. If you neglect them, the distressing condition known as "flat foot" is almost certainly ahead of you.

To avert that, scientists agree there's just one thing you can do wisely. Give your arches some gentle, mechanical support. Nature must have this help.

*Dr. Scholl's Foot-Eazer holds the arch in its correct position. It eases the feet, body and nerves—puts the spring back into your step. For men, women and children*

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Go, today, to the shoe or department store in your community that sells Dr. Scholl's Appliances and Remedies. There you will find a graduate Practipedist—a foot expert—trained in Dr. Scholl's own methods of giving foot comfort.

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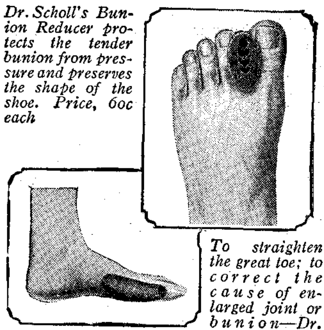

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Admiral Jellicoe, former Commander of the British Grand Fleet, arrives in New York for an American visit.

January 3.—About three hundred radicals captured in recent raids in New York City are taken to Ellis Island for deportation soon.

Reports to the Department of Justice show that nearly five thousand individuals were arrested in the recent raids conducted by the Department in many cities. Department officials say they have "perfect cases" against 2,635.

According to information gathered by Federal agents in the recent wholesale round-up of radicals, these planned to develop the recent steel and coal strikes into a general industrial tie-up, and ultimately into a revolution, blotting out every semblance of organized government.

The output of gold in the United States last year was less by $10,157,900 than the 1918 output, according to a statement issued in Washington, the 1919 production being valued at $58,488,800.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs makes public its report providing for a standing army of 280,000 men and 18,000 officers and recommending universal military training.

January 4.—The United Mine-Workers of America ask Attorney-General Palmer to check alleged violation by operators in six States of the terms of the agreement made with the Government.

The Chicago Federation of Labor protests against the Federal raids on radicals on the ground that they are suspected to be a part of a gigantic plot to destroy organized labor.

Assistant Attorney-General Garvan makes public documents seized in the recent raids on radicals, disclosing plans to incite simultaneous small strikes, with the ultimate design of developing the dictatorship of the proletariat through revolution.

The American Red Cross sets aside $15,000,000 for European relief, $13,750,000 for use at home, and $1,250,000 for Siberia.

January 5.—In a five to four opinion the Supreme Court of the United States sustains the constitutionality of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of beverages containing over one-half of one per cent. alcohol.

Republican women from fourteen States of the Middle West confer in Chicago on party plans and issues for the 1920 Presidential campaign, and, among other things, demand equal representation with the men on the national committee of the party.

A drastic sedition bill giving the Government power to prosecute any individual seeking to overthrow the Government by force is introduced in the House by Representative Graham, of Pennsylvania.

The House by a vote of 231 to 55 passes a bill increasing pensions of Civil-War veterans more than $65,000,000 annually.

January 6.—The Department of Labor asks Congress for new appropriations aggregating $1,150,000 to be used in the enforcement of laws against radicals.

F. J. Roney and Earl Bowles, two American oil men in the Tampico district of Mexico, have been murdered by Mexican bandits, according to advices reaching the State Department.

The Department of Justice prepares to prosecute all persons who have sold beer since the passage of the Volstead Act in October. This follows the recent Supreme Court decision holding the act constitutional.

## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Looks Suspicious.**—"Frozen River Cuts City's Milk Supply."—*Headline in the Portland Oregonian.*

**Horses that Bark.**—COUNTRY NOTICE—"It is forbidden to tie horses to trees, as they bark, and thus destroy the trees."—*Boston Transcript.*

**"Plenty" of What?**—Few words can be found that rime with 1920—but "plenty" is one of them, which ought to be a good omen.—*New York Telegraph.*

**Too Quiet.** — HUSBAND — "That new maid is certainly quiet. One would never know that she was about the place."

WIFE—"She isn't. She left this morning."—*London Tit-Bits.*

**Or Maybe Died of Shock.**—Altho the man found dead in a bathtub has not been positively identified, it has definitely been determined that he was not a member of the Bolsheviki.—*New York Telegraph.*

**The Next Move.**—Miners in the Ebbw Vale district are said to be making one thousand pounds a year. They are seriously considering the problem of hiring some one to do their striking for them.—*London Punch.*

**Love-Logic.**—"Gwendolyn, I love you;

"To prove you love me:
"1. I love you.
"2. All the world loves a lover.
"3. But I am a lover.
"4. Therefore, all the world loves me,
"5. You are all the world to me.
"6. Therefore, you love me."

—*Tar Baby.*

**Not As He Knew It.**—Marshal Joffre dined recently with some of his wife's relatives who own a country house near Meaux, on the road to Château-Thierry. [illegible] was served on a terrace that over[illegible] pretty, winding river toward wh[illegible] lawns of the estate sloped.

"What is that water down ther[illegible]" asked the Marshal.

"That," replied his host, "is the Marne."—*L'Eclair (Paris).*

**Another Substitute.**—One of the Texan friends of Representative Cooper met him the other day. "You smoke, don't you?" he asked.

"Sometimes," said Cooper.

"Take this," remarked the Texan. "This is something like a cigar."

Cooper took the weed, lighted it, and puffed three or four times.

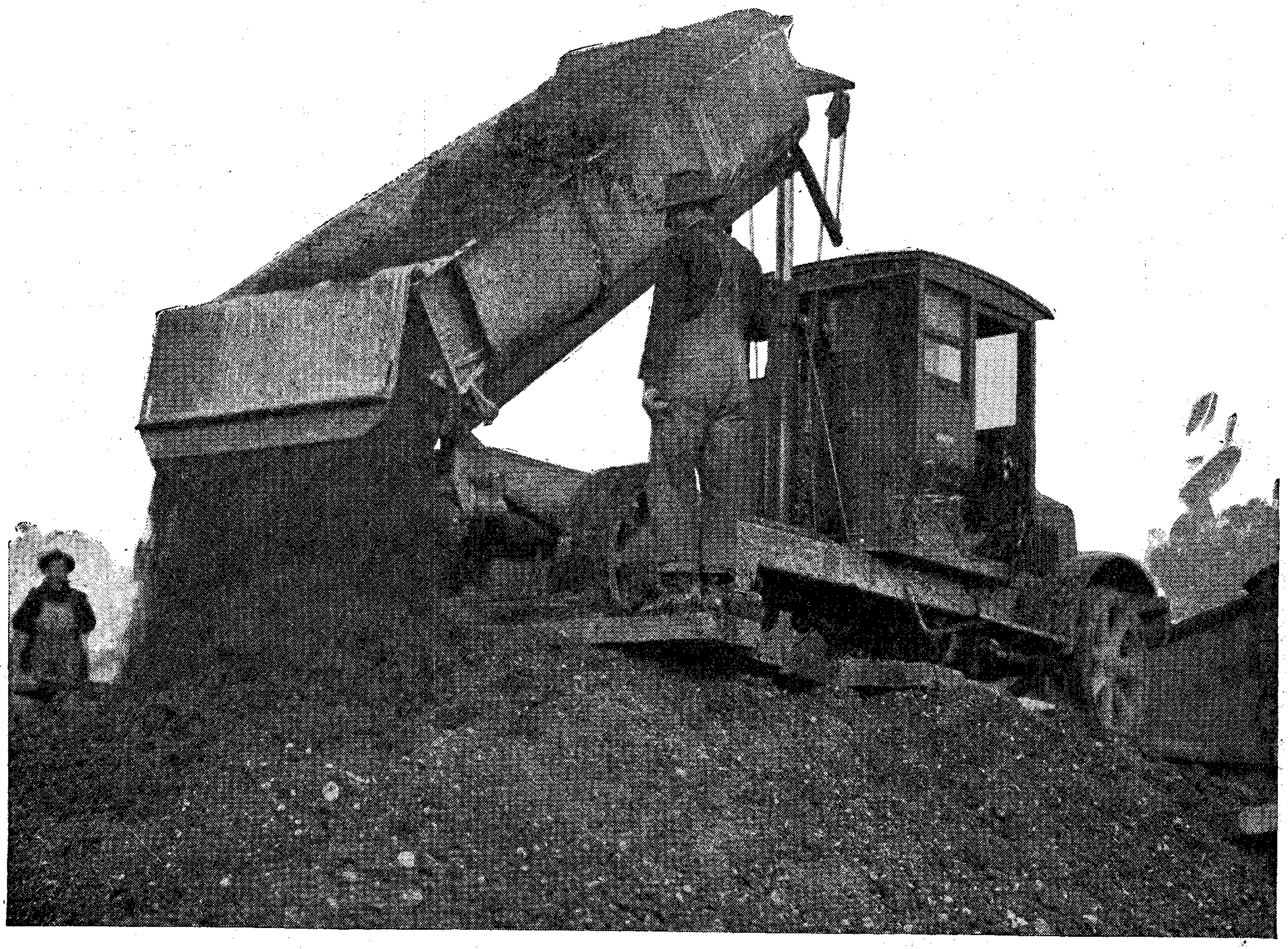
"Yes," he assented, "this is something like a cigar. What is it?"—*New Orleans Lawyer and Banker.*

**The Human Dud.**—While he was making his way about his platoon one dark night a sergeant heard the roar of a "G. I. Can" overhead and dived into a shell-hole. It was already occupied by a private, who was hit full in the wind by the non-com's head. A moment's silence—a long, deep breath, and then—

"Good Lord, is that you, Sarge?"

"That's me."

"Thank Heaven! I was just waiting for you to explode."—*The American Legion Weekly.*



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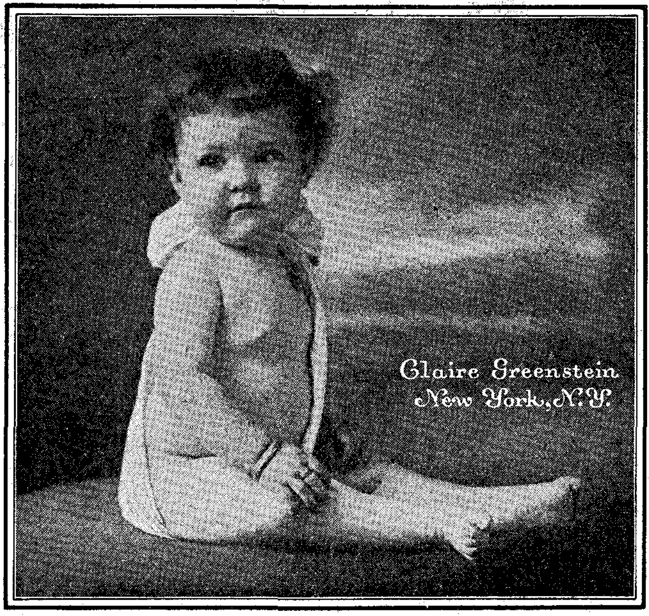

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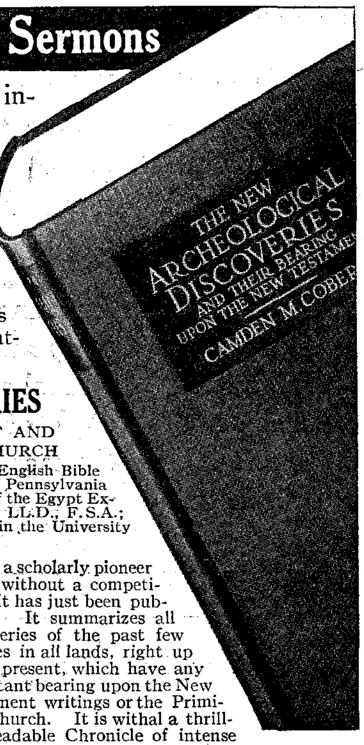
THE NEW ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES
AND THEIR BEARING UPON THE NEW TESTAMENT
CAMDEN M. COBERN

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**Just So.**—Anomalous as it may seem, it is the "wets" who are dry.—*Shreveport Times.*

**How to Keep the Cook.**—"Wanted, young ex-Soldier for house-parlormaid's work; cook kept."—*Yorkshire Post.*

**His Line.**—"What do you work at, my poor man?"

"At intervals, lady."—*St. Paul Non-Partizan Leader.*

**Illogical.**—Lenine, says a message, declares that Great Britain must recognize Russia. Meanwhile the Bolsheviki are doing their best to make it unrecognizable. *London Punch.*

**Unfortunate Introduction.**—AUNT NELLIE—"Well, Bobby, dear, did you see Santa Claus this time?"

BOBBY—"No, auntie; it was too dark to see him, but I heard what he said when he knocked his toe against the bedpost."—*London Tit-Bits.*

**Necessities and Luxuries.**—"Just bought a fine motor-car—immediate delivery."

"What style car did you get?"

"A 'Dashing Demon Six.' Now, if I could only get a half a pound of sugar somewhere the whole family would be happy."—*New York World.*

**Help Wanted.**—Nancy, was saying her prayers. "And, please, God," she petitioned, "make Boston the capital of Vermont."

"Why Nancy!" exclaimed her shocked mother. "What made you say that?"

"'Cause I made it that way on my examination-papers to-day and I want it to be right."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**Common New York Incident.**—A man from the backwoods of Western America visited New York for the first time on Christmas, and went into a restaurant have his Christmas dinner.

All went well until the waiter bro him a napkin. The eyes of the woodsman flamed and, pulling shooter from his hip-pocket, he waiter his mind.

"You take that blamed thi once," he said, evenly. "I rec when to use a handkerchief, w ing them darned hints throw *London Tit-Bits.*

**Preserving His Dignity.**—D (having just received a beautif mink skins from her father)—" don't see is how such wonderful come from such a low, sneaking beast."

FATHER—"I don't ask for thanks, but I really insist on respect."- *American Legion Weekly.*

**A Soft Answer.**—A salesman was tra ing a country road when suddenly he a house burning. Running up, he pound on the door lustily, till an old woman opened it.

"Madam, your house is on fire!" he exclaimed.

"Eh?"

"I say your house is on fire!"

She put her hand to her ear and leaned toward him. "What?"

"Your house is burning up!" he roared.

"Oh! Is that all?"

"That's all I can think of just now, madam," he gasped.—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**Street-car Casualty.**—A man was found dead beside one of the street-car tracks in St. Paul the other day. Probably starved to death waiting for his car.—*St. Paul Non-Partizan Leader.*

**No Fair Telling.**—Customer—"How can one tell the imitation pearls from the real ones?"

Salesman—"Ah, madam, you do not tell—you just keep it to yourself."—*New York World.*

**Profits or Prophets?**—"America," says Mr. Frederick William Wile, "wants a business President." We have always felt that a fatal flaw in the League of Nations was that it gave the U. S. A. no opportunity of making anything out of it.—*London Punch.*

**On a Returnable Basis.**—Mr. Sophtie—"Well, Willie, your sister has given herself to me for a Christmas present. What do you think of that?"

Willie—"That's what she did for Mr. Bunker last year, and he gave her back before Easter. I expect you'll do the same."—*London Tit-Bits.*

**The Remedy.**—First Office Boy—"I tol[illegible]boss to look at the dark circles un[illegible] eyes and see if I didn't need a ha[illegible]ff."

[illegible] Office Boy—"What did he sa[illegible]

[illegible]ffice Boy—"He said I needed a [illegible]oap."—*The American Legion* [illegible]

[illegible]he Times.**—In Greenwich, [illegible]ls cleaned, any size, ten [illegible]'em in." Between Minnea[illegible] Paul: "Midway Harness [illegible]cturers of Second-hand [illegible] Milwaukee: "Always at Wm. P. Hug." In Chicago: [illegible] Sand and Gravel."—*Chicago*

**Women's Work.**—Mr. Bacon—"This paper says that eighty-five thousand women are now employed by the railway systems of the United States."

Mrs. Bacon—"Hardly proper work for women, I should say."

Mr. Bacon—"Why, who's had more experience in looking after trains and switches than women, I'd just like to know?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

**He Could Prove It.**—Johnny—"These pants that you bought for me are too tight."

Mother—"Oh, no, they aren't."

Johnny—"They are too, mother. They're tighter'n my own skin."

Mother—"Now, Johnny, you know that isn't so."

Johnny—"It is, too. I can sit down in my skin, but I can't sit down in my pants.—*Boys' Life.*

**Horn Was O. K.**—Possibly the apex of sarcasm or something was reached the other day when Jones took his flivver to a repair shop and asked the man there what was the best thing to do with it.

The repair-man looked the car over in silence for several minutes, after which he grasped the horn and tooted it. "You've a good horn there," he remarked, quietly. "Suppose you jack it up and run a new car under it?"—*Boston Transcript.*

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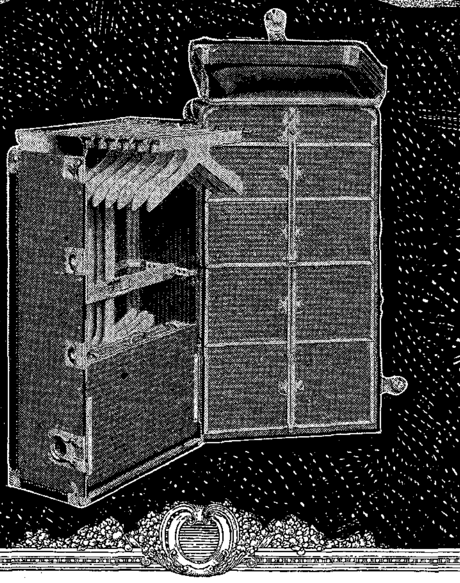

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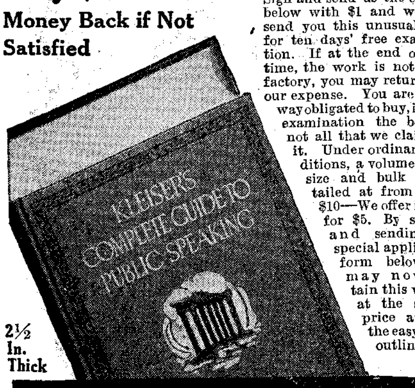

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## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"H. J. B., Jr.," New Haven, Conn.—"Kindly settle a controversy as regards the past participle of the verb 'to hang.' It is claimed that when the act referred to is the hanging of a man, this should be *hanged* and not *hung*. Which is the correct form?"

To *hang*, that is, to suspend a human being by the neck; hence, to execute on the scaffold, forms its past participle and past tense *hanged*. A hat is *hung* on a peg, but the criminal is *hanged* on the gallows.

*Booksellor* would jar you just as much as *carpentor* or *grocor*, and if you were to write *governer*, *docter*, *chanceller*, *counseller*, *inspecter*, the world would write you down as illiterate. The distinction between *-er* and *-or* as the ending of agent nouns is purely historic. Orthoepically they are pronounced alike.

At the present time the matter is in a state of hopeless confusion, but the form *-er* has the advantage over the form *-or*, for both "one who" and "that which," dating back to 1526.

"H. F. E.," Watertown, Wis.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *cabaret*, and what can you tell me about it?"

The word *cabaret* is correctly pronounced *ka″-ba″re′—a's* as in *art*, *e* as in *prey*. A cabaret is a tavern. The word is not a recent addition to English. Used by Bramhall in 1655, it became partly naturalized owing to French influence at the Restoration, and is found occasionally in English literature of the seventeenth century, but passed out of English use in the eighteenth century, to return in the middle of the nineteenth century, being used by De Quincey in 1858 ("Autobiographical Sketches," volume ii of Works, ch. 4, p. 197). Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1837) recorded kab′a-rē as preferred in their time, while Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) indicated kab′a-ret.

The word was mercilessly mouthed a year ago. Then its pronunciation ranged from kab′rē to kab′ret with an occasional approximation to the correct orthoepy. Care should be taken to pronounce each one of the three syllables carefully.—(Vizetelly, "Desk Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced.")

"J. H.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Please explain the difference between a *corporation* and an *association*."

We speak of an *alliance* of nations, a *club* of pleasure-seekers, a *community* of Shakers, a *company* of soldiers or of friends, a *confederacy*, *confederation*, *federation*, or *union* of separate States under one general government, a *partnership* or company of business men, a *conjunction* of planets. The whole body of Freemasons constitute a *fraternity;* one of their local organizations is called a *lodge*. A *corporation* or *company* is formed for purposes of business; an *association* or society (though also incorporated) is for learning, literature, benevolence, religion, etc." Fernald, "Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions."

"D. H. Z.," Woodhaven, N. Y.—"Which is correct, *Panamanians* or *Panamans?*"

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Panama, *Panamans* is the correct form.

"J. E. S.," Fargo, N. D.—"In Greek Mythology there is a story of Hercules wrestling with another god, where every time he threw him, he received new strength from the Earth, and was ready for another try. What is the name of the opponent of *Hercules?*"

The name of Hercules's opponent was *Antæus*.

"P. E. B.," Dansville, N. Y.—"Please give me the meaning of the word *demesne*."

A *demesne* is "a manor-house with the adjoining lands in the immediate use and occupation of the owner of the estate." The word is sometimes used to designate a specific region around a central spot.

"F. G. C.," Inman, S. C.—"What is the proper pronunciation of *Iowa* (a State) and *New Orleans* (a city)?

*Iowa* is pronounced *ai′o-wa—ai* as in *aisle*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *final*. *New Orleans* is pronounced *niu or′li-anz—iu* as *eu* in *feud*, *o* as in *or*, *i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *final*.

Concerning the pronunciation of the name of the State of Iowa, the following comment has been received:

In a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST a humorous item was reprinted, apparently from a small country paper, under the caption, "In Ioway." The final *y* gives it a touch of provincialism.

I was born in Iowa. My father was a pioneer of the State. Being to the manner born, I have always pronounced the name of the State *Ioway*. This may be provincial, but it is correct. *Iowuh* is the pronunciation of the uitlanders.

In such books as the journal of Lewis and Clark, and Washington Irving's "Bonneville" and "Astoria," you will find Iowa often spelled with a final *y*. This is illustrated by the following passage from Noah Brooks' recent condensation of the Lewis and Clark journal, entitled "First Across the Continent" (p. 16):

"By the tenth of June, the party had entered the country of the *Ayauway* nation. This was an easy way of spelling the word now familiar to us as *Iowa*. But before that spelling was reached, it was *Ayaway*, *Ayahwa*, *Iawai*, *Iaway*, and so on."

The legislature of Arkansas passed a law some years since prescribing the correct pronunciation of the name of that State as "Arkansaw." Iowa might follow suit with a similar law, but is not likely to do so. As the influence of the pioneers dies out, the horde of newcomers saying *Iowuh* will sweep over their graves, and the correct Indian pronunciation of the word will probably be as extinct as the dodo.—EDWARD B. HOWELL.

The dictionaries and gazetteers of the day uniformly indicate the pronunciation as recorded above—*ai′o-wa*. (Vizetelly, "Desk Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced.")

"A. P. L.," Richford, Vt.—"Kindly quote the verse, and give the name of the author from which the following line is taken—'O for a boke and a shadie noke.'"

The quotation is—

> "O! for a booke and a shadie nooke,
> Eyther indoors or out;
> With the grene leaves whispering overhead
> Or the streete crys all about."

The lines are referred to by Lor Avebury in "Pleasures of Life" as "an old E lish song," but probably modern.

"F. W. F.," Mt. Vernon, Ia.— e dist guish between the meanings of t ds *fl* and *herd*. I have not been able to y b of synonyms that gives a good dis "

*Group* is the general word for any a small number of objects, whether animals, or inanimate things. The i in a *brood* or *litter* are related to each oth in the other *groups* may not be. *Brood* chiefly of fowls and birds, *litter* of certain ruped which bring forth many young at a birth we speak of a *brood* of chickens, a *litter* of puppies; *brood* is sometimes applied to a family of young children. *Bevy* is used of birds, and figuratively of any bright and lively *group* of women or children, but rarely of men. *Flock* is applied to birds and to some of the smaller animals; *herd* is confined to the larger animals; we speak of a *bevy* of quail, a *covey* of partridges, a *flock* of *blackbirds*, or a *flock* of sheep, a *herd* of cattle, horses, buffaloes, or elephants, a *pack* of wolves, a *pack* of hounds, a *swarm* of bees. A collection of animals driven or gathered for driving is called a *drove*.—Fernald, "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Propositions."

"E. J. W.," Prescott, Ark.—"(1) Please give the meaning and proper pronunciation of the term *Bolsheviki*. (2) What is the proper pronunciation of the word *stenotypy?* (3) When, where, and by whom was the Red Cross first organized?"

(1) The term *Bolsheviki* designates a revolutionary political party in Russia (1917– ). The word is pronounced *bol″she-vi′ki—o* as in *not*, *sh* as in *ship*, *e* as in *moment*, the *i's* as in *police;* or *bol″she-vi-ki—o* as in *not*, *sh* as in *ship*, *e* as in *moment*, the last *i's* as in *police*. (2) The word *stenotypy* is pronounced *sten′o-taip″i—e* as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*, *ai* as in *aisle*, *i* as in *habit*. (3) Jean Henri Dunant (1828–1910), a Swiss author and philanthropist, was the founder of the Red Cross Society. He conceived the idea of founding a society for aiding wounded soldiers while visiting the scene of the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859. The Red Cross Society was officially established August 22, 1864. The American Red Cross was formed by Clara Barton in 1881.

"E. M.," Toledo, Ohio.—"The word *its* has been responsible in a discussion at our office as